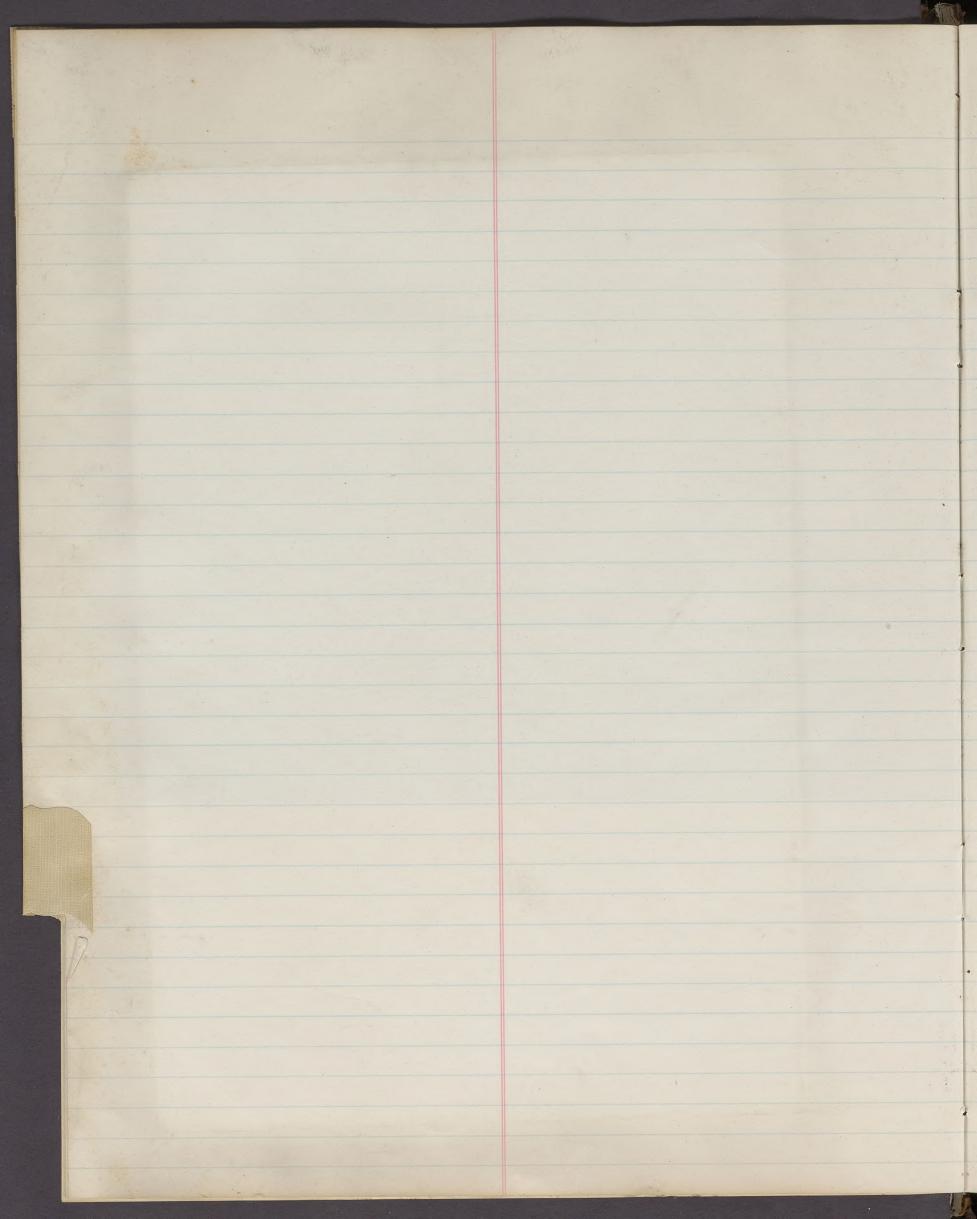


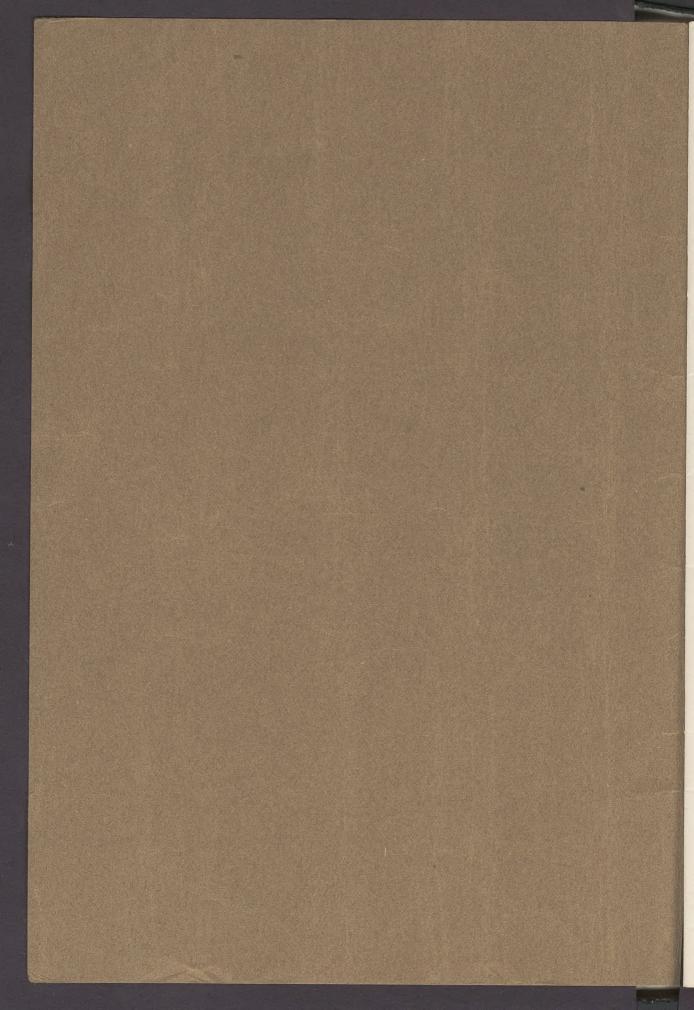
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[Reprinted from National Municipal Review, Vol. V, No. 2, April, 1916.]



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BY PROF. C. C. ARBUTHNOT

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HE decision of Mayor Baker to refuse, for personal reasons, to be a candidate for a third term as mayor of Cleveland, together with the defeat at the polls in November of Peter Witt, the Democratic organization's candidate as Mr. Baker's successor, marks the close of an important period in the city's history. Barring the two years of Mr. Baehr's term, the municipality has been for fifteen years under the influence of the Johnson school of politics. Again it has swung back to a Republican régime, headed by Harry L. Davis, though the council is still controlled by a moderate majority of Democrats. A brief review of Mr. Baker's administration seems fitting at this time and incidentally may bring out some of the causes that led to the defeat of the Democrats, though the influences prevalent in the recent contest were matters of personality of the candidates, as well as of policy and achievement.

The following discussion will concern itself with Mayor Baker's administration in its relation to finance, efficiency in management, the public service corporations, trained specialization as a test for city employes, the reduction of the influence of national political parties in city government, the public health, the departments of public safety and service, and Mr. Baker's personal influence on the city's life.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Cleveland's financial condition is the subject of keen discussion and anxiety. Like most municipalities in the country, and practically all of those in Ohio, the city is hard pressed for funds. The deficit due to operating expenses has now reached a million and half of dollars. Most of this has appeared during the period of the Baker administration's conduct of the city's business; part being inherited from the previous administration. No one who has given the matter thought believes that this situation is due to corrupt expenditure or gross carelessness in management.

THE BURDEN OF DEBT

Investigation by the Civic league in 1914, made on the basis of data for 1912, the latest then available, showing the fiscal experience of St.

¹ See E. C. Hopwood's article, National Municipal Review, vol. ii, page 461.—Editor.

Louis, Boston, Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Detroit, compared with that of Cleveland brought out facts favorable to the latter.²

The striking case in which Cleveland appeared at a disadvantage was in the rate of growth in her indebtedness. In a ten year period the increase in the city's debt was more rapid than in any of the six cities. This bad eminence was due to an evasion of sinking fund requirements demanded by sound finance and a failure to liquidate debts as they came due. Such practices are common in Ohio municipal experience. The upshot, in Cleveland, of this inherited and continued policy is a general bonded debt whose interest in 1915 amounted to nearly one and a half million of dollars paid from general tax revenues. In addition there is interest amounting to over a half million dollars to be paid from water department and special assessment revenues. Taking a million and a half for the debt service from general revenues of four and a third millions is a serious blow to the operating departments in any current year.

Aside from public thriftlessness, the cause of this general practice is doubtless to be found in the fact that the growth in civic necessities has been more rapid than the development of civic consciousness. The citizen who required the improvements has not with equal step become the taxpayer ready to bear the cost. Administrations have felt compelled in self-defense to adopt what could be but a temporary expedient of disguising in bonded indebtedness what ought to have been paid out of increased taxation. A sound policy of facing the expense year by year would have been resented at the polls by the retarded civic sense of the community. A courageous stand on the correct principles of finance might have jarred the citizens into an appreciation of the situation, but it would have been suicidal for the party in power. It should have been done, but the politician is in the grip of the will to survive, especially when he believes that his successors will not be able to remedy the situation more rapidly than he could. The responsibility for the present state of affairs, so far as it is due to an abnormal burden of interest charges, is not to be unloaded entirely upon the city officials. It is the price to be paid by a lagging public intelligence for the rapidity of municipal growth. Moreover the expedient is not unknown in private business and has been practised in rapidly growing educational institutions whose administrators have felt obliged to show what ought to be done by doing

²(a) Cleveland's annual per capita expenditures for the maintenance and operation of the various departments of the city government were less than in most of these cities.

⁽b) Cleveland's total outlay for permanent improvements has averaged fairly low in comparison.

⁽c) Cleveland's rate of taxation was lower than in any of the six cities, excepting St. Louis.

⁽d) Cleveland's total income from all sources and her outlays for all purposes have been less per capita than the similar items of any of the other five cities and less than the average for cities over 300,000.

it, and then securing financial support on the basis of accomplishments rather than on a prospectus. It is bad business, but the municipal corporations are not alone in pursuing the policy.

LEGISLATURE'S CONTROL OF CITY'S INCOME

A more obvious reason for Cleveland's financial plight is found in two measures enacted by the state legislature and entirely beyond the city administration's control. These are (1) the Smith tax law, and (2) the reduction in the number of licensed saloons.

The Smith law of 1912 limits the total tax rate for state, county, city and school purposes to fifteen mills on each dollar of taxable property.³ From the city's portion of ten mills that may be levied are paid operating expenses plus the interest and sinking funds for bonds issued by the council. The additional five mills are reserved for interest and sinking funds upon bonds issued by vote of the people and for additional levies approved at the polls. Outside the fifteen mill limit additional taxes may be levied for state roads, repairing damage due to the flood of 1913 and other emergencies.

The reduction in the licenses of saloons cut their number in 1913 from 2,200 to 1,300 and reduced the share of revenue from liquor licenses falling to the city by \$546,000 a year.

The results of these measures affecting the city's two chief sources of income during a period in which the population has been growing steadily may be seen in the chart on page 229.

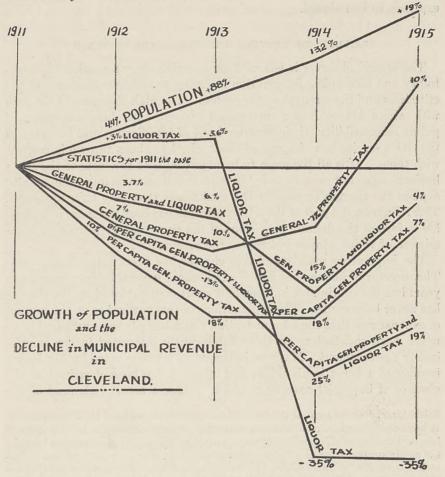
In view of the extraordinary fiscal experience through which the Baker administration has passed in the last four years it is not to be wondered at that the problem of securing funds for current operations has become critical. Cleveland's plight is shared by other Ohio municipalities to greater or less degree and the criticisms of the administration should be tempered by an appreciation of the difficulties that had to be faced. On the surface it is evident that considerable economy must have been practised, or the situation would have been worse than it is.

CRITICISMS OF OUTLAY

Notwithstanding the facts concerning the restricted income, perhaps because of an incomplete realization of the real significance of these facts, the Baker administration has been the subject of criticism from various sources, partisan and otherwise. The deficit in the operating account has been explained as due to excessive outlay for services. Charges of poor management, particularly in regard to high expense in cases where work was done by direct labor, have been made in specified instances, and general assertions of uneconomical expenditures throughout the conduct

³ See National Municipal Review, vol. iv, page 453.—Editor.

of public business have been freely handed about without being pinned down always to exact details.⁴



The contrast between the rising line of population and the falling lines showing income is striking. With a steadily growing population it is to be noted that the totals from general property and liquor tax fell in 1912 to a level 3.7 per cent below that of 1911, in 1913 6 per cent below, and reached the extraordinary point of 15 per cent below in 1914. The increase in tax duplicate raised the total in 1915, but even then the total income is 4 per cent less than in 1911, while the population has increased 19 per cent. If the city had enjoyed each year since 1911 an income equal to the income of 1911 it would have received \$1,328,833 more than it did receive. Other things remaining the same, the accumulated deficit would have been but \$171,167 instead of \$1,500,000, during the period in which the population increased from 587,000 to 700,000. If the per capita burden of municipal taxation had remained since 1911 at the level of 1911 (\$7,651) the city would have received in the four years a total of \$3,406,844 more than it did receive. There would have been a surplus, other things remaining the same, of \$1,906,844 instead of the present deficit of \$1,500,000.

⁴It has been alleged, for example, that the leveling of Fairview reservoir which cost the city, by direct labor, 45 cents a yard, could have been done by the contract system for 25 cents a yard. This allegation, it should be noted, was made after the work was

The reply of the administration is a specific and a general denial, and a challenge to be more precise in pointing out services to be curtailed and expenses to be reduced.

FAILURE TO PROVIDE THE INDEPENDENT AUDIT

The candid observer is left with an unsatisfactory sensation of uncertainty and incomplete information in trying to estimate the force of the criticisms and the strength of the replies. The high character of the men with whom Mayor Baker surrounded himself, their fine conception of public responsibility, their superior level of intelligence and industry in the city's service have impressed those who have been thrown in contact with them. It is all the more to be regretted that the facts of the city's business have not been revealed in such detail as to enable these men to explain the charges or remedy the weaknesses that may have appeared. This failure on the part of the administration has been the more inexplicable in face of the definite provisions of the city charter drawn by a commission of which Mayor Baker was the president.⁵

The imperative mandate of the charter has been flatly disregarded. The director of finance has issued an excellent general ledger report each year: but the continuous independent audit contemplated by the charter has never been made. The explanations of this negligence on the ground of expense and that the administration's own records were sufficient have never been satisfactory to those intelligently interested in the municipality's government. Many an independent who has voted for Mr. Baker because of a belief in his ability and integrity, has been chagrined at the absence of impartial data upon which to base a sound judgment of the

finished, and does not mean that a contractor offered to do the work for 25 cents a yard. It has been pointed out, for instance, that when an extension of the tunnels into the lake for the purpose of improving the water supply was submitted to contractors for bids, the administration rejected all bids on the ground that they were too high and undertook construction by direct labor under its own supervision. It is now charged that the ultimate expense will greatly exceed the figures at which contractors offered to do the work. This, it will be observed, is a prediction.

In the complaints of general inefficiency the number of positions and size of salaries in proportion to the service rendered are the main items. Keeping a number of foremen on the payroll during the winter when their men were let go with the cessation of outdoor work, and less definite charges and suggestions constitute the blanket indictment respecting loose business methods.

⁵The charter requires that "the council shall cause a continuous audit to be made of the books of account, records and transactions of the administrative departments of the city . . . by one or more certified public accountants" covering "in detail all transactions affecting the acquisition, custodianship and disposition of values, including cash receipts and disbursements; and the recorded facts shall be presented periodically to officials and to the public in such summaries and analytical schedules in detailed support thereof, as shall be necessary to show the full effect of such transactions for each fiscal year upon the finances of the city. . ."

administration's achievements. This regrettable neglect and refusal to comply with a fundamental requirement of the charter was not only bad policy, but also bad politics as shown in the last election when the administration's candidate was defeated. A substantial number of people, who were otherwise favorably disposed to the existing régime, wanted the audit and had no other way of showing their desires except by turning out the party in power. This may fairly be said to have been one in the

complex of influences that compassed Mr. Witt's defeat.

There is a disposition on the part of generous critics of the administration to grant that within the obvious limitations of political possibilities, the public business has been conducted as efficiently as the general run of private businesses. But there is a growing belief that under the pressure of increasing public needs and the limitation of income the public business must be raised from the plane of ordinary business efficiency toward the level of the highest grade of management. The percentage of failures in ordinary business is so large that a concern like a municipality, operating on about the same level, must likewise go on the rocks. To raise the quality of public service a prime requisite is the constructive criticism of an independent audit and budget practice that will show not merely the formal compliance with the principles of sound bookkeeping, but also whether or not the specific expenditures are wise and the best under the circumstances. Even after this is done it may be necessary to spend more of the total income of the community through public channels. Citizens are enjoying more common services now, and will be obliged to spend more as a group. There is no question about the increased income of the community as a whole. The crux of the question is what fraction shall we spend individually and what fraction shall we in our organized relation spend for these services that are jointly operated and enjoyed. The willingness of the citizens to carry the burdens in the form of taxation will depend largely upon their belief as to whether they are getting their money's worth from the current expenditures.

In view of these criticisms it ought to be repeated that the facts of the city's finances make a *prima facie* case favorable to the claim that the administration has been reasonably economical and effective considering the service it has rendered. It is a matter for regret that detailed independent information is not available to make a conclusive judgment

possible.

DISTINCTIVE ACHIEVEMENTS

Over against the record of general management of city affairs in which the citizen is in doubt stand certain achievements in business management for which the municipality will always be indebted to the Baker administration. Notable among these is the completion of the city hall, begun by Mayor Baehr, Baker's predecessor, one of the structures in the anticipated group plan of public buildings. The monumental edifice, which at one time threatened to become as expensive as its sister structure, the county court house, has been all but finished at a cost little more than half that of the latter, and its utility and beauty as a feature on the proposed Mall is all that need be desired. It is a striking building and distinguished public work, constructed within a reasonable length of time without scandal, graft, or extravagance, unless all monumental buildings for public offices are extravagant.

Just beside the new city hall, at the end of the Mall will be erected in the immediate future the long-heralded Union depot which will be the gateway to Cleveland and a memorial of a successful negotiation between Mayor Baker and the railroads, closing a long dispute regarding the city's and the railroad's rights to lake shore property and opening a way to a constructive program for improving the waterfront, facilitating transportation, hastening the completion of the group plan and removing that ancient eyesore, the present union station. The railroads are to pay the city \$1,400,000 for the site for the depot and the money is to be spent in acquiring lands for the Mall which will extend from the Union depot to Superior avenue. Mayor Baker's activities in the legal struggles involved in this controversy as well as in the business transactions with which the matter was wound up, have been of the highest order and of the greatest public service. The voters have endorsed the settlement which closes a chapter in Cleveland's history and closes it with justice and honor to all parties concerned.

Hard by the new Union depot are the passenger boat docks that have been removed from their ancient and malodorous situation on the river to the splendid piers at the foot of East Ninth street. Every passenger who crosses a gang-plank in the new situation and remembers the old will recall with gratitude to Mr. Baker that this change was made during his administration.

Another successful negotiation with a public service corporation on the part of the Baker administration was that with the East Ohio gas company. The skill and persistence with which it was demonstrated to the company that the supply of gas was inadequate led to the construction of a new main from the West Virginia fields, a reasonable provision for the extension of service to consumers and the possibility of substituting 30 cent natural gas for 80 cent artificial gas when advantageous to private consumers and the city.

Among the greatest of Mayor Baker's services to the city are these reasonable arrangements that have been made with the managers of quasi-public utilities. His interest in proposed improvements of facilities for handling freight in and out of the city, easier access to the lake front for all the railroads by means of a subway and reduction in the expense of cartage are sometimes overlooked by persons who think of him

as the originator of a premature municipal orchestra and his administration as sponsor for a project to pay the cost of a new boulevard by excess condemnation of abutting land, a scheme which is in a state of arrested development.

STREET RAILWAYS

For a long period the politics of Cleveland revolved around the street railway situation. The problem was eventually restated in the form of the plan devised by Judge Robert W. Tayler and an attempt at solution is now being worked out along the lines thus laid down. The stockholders of the company are guaranteed a 6 per cent return upon the capital, as it was readjusted by Mayor Johnson and F. H. Goff, through a provision that the rate of fare shall be raised or lowered within certain limits sufficiently to meet the cost of maintenance and operation and to provide a fund large enough to insure the regular payment of the fixed dividend. The slogan during the long struggle that preceded the initiation of this scheme was "three cent fare." The basis of the settlement as indicated was "fare at 'cost' plus 6%." Whether the rate of three cents can be maintained or approached depends in part on the quality of the management. To secure the public interest the Tayler plan provided for a commissioner to be appointed by the mayor, at a salary not to exceed \$12,000 a year, \$2,000 higher than the salary of the mayor, and twice that of the director of any department of the city government. This large salary is paid by the street railway company. The evident intent of the originators of the plan was to secure for this position a competent expert, trained in transportation problems and able to advise and control the company in an endeavor to get the desired service at the lowest possible outlay.

The first appointment to this position was under Mayor Baker's predecessor in office and the position was given to the ablest campaigner on the winning side in the contest preceding the election, a lawyer with no experience in street railway matters.

The second appointment was by Mayor Baker who awarded the place to the ablest campaigner in the contest preceding his election, Peter Witt, who likewise was without experience in railway management. The salary, however, was scaled down to \$7,500.

Mr. Witt, a man of exceptional ability and vigor, learned rapidly and the company management co-operated effectively.

The system has been improved physically and the service rendered is well worth what is paid for it, and will not suffer by comparison with that of the surface lines in many cities where a five cent fare is charged.

It has been found, however, that a duplication at three cents of the long rides and free transfers prevalent under the five cent fare or eleven tickets for fifty cents was not possible. Many of the suburban riders

have continued to pay the old rates. Within the city and East Cleveland the fare is three cents for a ride on any line with a one cent charge for a transfer. The plan amounts to a three cent fare for 75 per cent of the riders and a four cent fare for the other 25 per cent. The long haul to and from East Cleveland is rendered at a loss to the system, but there is no remedy at present because provisions in the franchise require the same rate to this suburb as is enjoyed by passengers in the city along the same route.

What the future fare will be is still in the lap of the gods. The charge for transfers has been explained as due to a slump in earnings caused by the dull period in business and hope is held out that restored prosperity with the use of the better equipment will raise the interest fund to the point where all within the city can enjoy the three cent rate. Over against this is the deficit in maintenance and other funds that leads pessimists to assert that the tendency of fares is bound to be upward rather than the reverse. The hope that the increasing efficiency of Mr. Witt would help to keep down and reduce the expense of operation has vanished. He decided to give up the commissionership and become the Democratic organization's candidate to succeed Mayor Baker, but was defeated, as noted above. If the Republican mayor had possessed the political heroism to have offered to reappoint Mr. Witt as commissioner or had named another street railway expert for the position the outlook for a conclusive determination as to whether or not three cent fare is possible would be brighter. He, however, has followed the precedent of his Republican and Democratic predecessors and named a political adherent, untrained in the business, for the position. An office that began in this enlightened era without the trammels of traditions, with the easy possibility of being classified as an expert's post has been lowered to the level of a partisan appointment in one of the best governed cities in the country and that by three mayors representing both parties, and all of them honorable men. We still have some distance to go in municipal government!

TRAINED SERVICE

Over against this neglect of an opportunity to put the municipality's business on the high plane of trained service, stands Mayor Baker's action in seeking even in other cities for the best talent available. The commissioner of recreation was brought to Cleveland strictly on the basis of promised usefulness notwithstanding the presence on the ground of persons whose appointment might have been of consequence in strengthening the party organization. The appointment of the commissioner of smoke prevention under the ordinance drawn by the chamber of commerce committee was based entirely on the mayor's judgment that the engineer who was the chairman of that committee was the most competent man to give effect to its provisions. A long story might be told of instances where

Mayor Baker's appointments for merit alone have raised the tone of the public service, and the list would be made up not only from the testimony of his followers, but also from the tributes of minority councilmen. Mayor Baker's insistence upon merit and refusal to pass out the jobs to "the boys" during his first term would probably have cost him the election to his second term if it had not been for the non-partisan support he received from independent Republicans.

PARTISAN POLITICS

During his administration Mayor Baker had an overwhelming Democratic majority in the city council. He also was for a considerable period the head of the local Democratic organization. He was president of the commission which drew up the existing city charter. Among the more prominent features of the charter are the provisions looking toward a reduction in the influence of national party organizations on the city's government. It ought to be said in passing that this reform is of less significance in Cleveland than in many other municipalities because party contests in the city, in recent years, have turned almost entirely upon local issues. Party primaries are now eliminated, candidates are nominated by petition only. No party designations appear upon the ballots. The preferential system of voting is in use. Notwithstanding these provisions the existing political organizations have thus far named their candidates and elected them with little more inconvenience than under the old system. The possibilities of the charter in this respect remain for future exploitation—possibly for the not too remote future. Under the present conditions the so-called non-partisan municipal administration as a practical matter has been the subject of considerable light-hearted jesting and ironical allusion. The minority members of the council have been gently hazed by giving them such positions as chairman of the committee on printing, or putting them upon the audit committee that had no money to spend. It may be quixotic to believe that minorities as representatives of certain groups of citizens have a part to play in government and that they can be used to the advantage of the whole group if the majority cares to give them any free play. The failure of the majority to recognize the minority created unnecessary antagonism and put the smaller group in the position of always "viewing with alarm," and rarely utilized the intelligence of the few for the good of the whole.

The prospect of saving municipal government from the disturbances of national politics is remote if reliance upon changes in the form of election machinery is the basis of our dreams. It behooves the majority in municipalities without surrendering the power that the electors have placed in their hands, to put the minority members into active service, load them with some share of responsibility for the public work, entangle

them indeed in the execution of the administration's policies and by sheer force of working together put the minority in a positive relation to the city government. The policy of isolating the group in comparative ineffectiveness draws the partisan line sharper, turns energy that should be constructive into obstructive tactics, sours the milk of common interest and sacrifices matters of local concern to an overemphasized national distinction. The cities will never begin to free themselves from this incubus unless they commence in substance as well as form. An enlightened majority must start the unloading process. The Democratic majority with Mayor Baker at its head failed entirely in furthering the development of this reform, a failure all the more keenly felt because Mayor Baker has taught many a Republican in this city to forget national party affiliations when voting for himself as city solicitor or as mayor.

PUBLIC HEALTH

One of the outstanding activities of the city to which Mayor Baker has lent his whole-hearted support is the splendid and encouraging efforts being put forth to check the ravages of tuberculosis and reduce its prevalence. The work in this crucial test of social strength has been well organized within the city, administered through strategically located dispensaries and a body of competent trained nurses. At Warrensville, on the city farm, there is developed an expanding provision for the treatment of sufferers along the lines of the best modern practice. The administration has reason to be proud of its fostering this admirable enterprise.

When the quick and intelligent response that Mayor Baker's administration has characteristically made to all well-grounded efforts to protect the public health is compared with his stand respecting the construction of a filtration plant to purify the city's water supply, the candid observer is somewhat puzzled. The rapid growth of the population on the shores of Lake Erie has resulted in the pollution of its waters to a degree that renders it at times dangerous as a beverage and forbidding in a bath.

After nearly everyone else had become morally certain that filtration was the only way out, the mayor, clinging to a report made for him by an expert upon whom he alone relied, intimated that the turbidity of the water was an esthetic phenomenon, largely subjective and possible of elimination by the self-directed psychological reaction of changing one's taste.

It required a referendum petition in the hands of the minority councilmen and a mighty storm that roiled the waters of the lake to convince the mayor that his fellow citizens who could afford it were buying distilled water and those who could least afford it were running the risk of doctors' and undertakers' bills. When the mayor changed his mind, his administration, securing the advice of competent engineers and

chemists and health authorities, vigorously undertook the task of building a filtration plant and within a short time it is expected that an abundant supply of pure water will be distributed through the city's mains with the possibility of taking care of twice the present population. Supplementing this great improvement is the progress in constructing intercepting sewers and disposal plants.

The low death rate—rather less than thirteen per thousand of the population—is a substantial evidence of the effectiveness of the health bureau with its physicians and nurses. The increased facilities in the city hospital, the progress at Warrensville Farm in the care of dependents and defectives, the boys' and girls' farms for wayward young people, the efforts toward better housing are significant and characteristic of the administration's interest in the humane side of city government.

The bureau of immigration has made an outstanding record in its service for new-comers to Cleveland and this country. The city-state employment bureau did splendid work in the hard times of last winter, while the employment division for women and girls, taken over from a private organization, is second to none in the country.

It would make a long story to set down in detail the work of the fire and police departments whose competent and intelligent management has made a minimum amount of money do a maximum amount of work.

The multifarious activities of the department of public service in lighting the streets, in paving and laying of sewers, in garbage disposal, in the elimination of grade crossings, in the renovation of bridges, in the building of bath houses, in the improvement of parks and recreation facilities, have been such that their story would fill pages. Hard work and high endeavor have characterized the administration of this phase of the city's services to its citizens.

MERIT SYSTEM

In Mayor Baker's first term there was a halting application of the merit system in the appointment of employes in the street cleaning and street repair divisions, but the conditions have changed for the better and civil service has been firmly established as an administrative policy. The new charter originally provided that the merit system should cover all city employes who were carrying out but not formulating policies. The situation has been eased somewhat by exempting unskilled laborers from the operation of the rules.

The attempt at getting away from the spoils system in Cleveland has brought out a distinction between the administrative department and the council of more than passing interest. The mayor and his cabinet have stood as the exponents of advanced ideas in government and the newer standards in political morality: all this without forgetting a belated devotion to party organization and a submission to political regularity,

doubtless due to a constrained belief that bowing down oneself in the house of Rimmon is not more than a venial sin, and is a political necessity in order to accomplish larger ends. The members of the council, on the other hand, more nearly represent the tenaciously surviving political beliefs of the mass of citizens that party victory is more than an opportunity for public service. Some of the mayor's followers have marked time in appearing to keep step with him. But to abandon the flesh pots of the older régime was to leave real meat behind. The mayor has needed the organization's political strength to put through his ideas: the organization has needed the mayor to carry them to victory. The council though making the motions of advancing has hung back in regard to the general application of the merit system. It has been hostile to the non-partisan ballot. It set the date of election on an amendment to the charter restoring the partisan method of nomination and election on primary day when partisans alone are likely to go to the polls. Nonpartisan elections would take away the political power of the ward organizations and the councilmen. It has been painful for councilmen to surrender their administrative powers to the executive division and content themselves with their proper functions under the new charter; that of determining policies. They can appeal more strongly to many of their constituents with patronage rather than with measures.

The mutual attraction and repulsion of these two political bodies, the administrative and legislative divisions, in their revolutions around each other help to explain the aberrations of both. The conduct of one at times has not been as high as the group's level of civic interest while the policy of the other has often been better than it might have been.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP

There are two enterprises of uncertain future that Mayor Baker's administration has left upon retiring from office: the municipal lighting plant and the steam heating plant.

Two methods of securing satisfactory service and rates from public service corporations have been tried in Cleveland: that of negotiation, so ably pursued by Mayor Baker as indicated above, and that of competition through a municipal enterprise created for the purpose, the method Mayor Johnson made notable in the street railway struggles of his administration.

The method of adjustment by competition has been the policy of the Baker administration in attempting to secure lower rates for the users of electricity. The slogan of three cent light was adopted as a criticism and goal compared with the illuminating company's 10 cents per unit for the initial rated quantity and five cents per unit for subsequent amounts, averaging between six and seven cents in a great number of residences.

The municipal plant charges a minimum rate of fifty cents a month, which in summer months when little current is used, may in some homes result in a rate somewhat above three cents per unit. The new municipal lighting plant has been in operation since July 1914 and is now serving some 15,000 customers. The relative scope of its business is shown by the rough comparison with the 75,000 customers of the Electric Illuminating Company. The proportion of the municipal plant's current sold under power contracts as compared to that used in residences is large and its distributing net work of wires is not as extensive as is the corporation's so that the number of consumers who can enjoy the reduced rate for home illumination is at present limited though increasing. The municipality's competition has advertised central station power and reduced expenses for the users of electricity.

The municipal plant claims to be operating at a substantial profit—some \$33,000 during the first seven months of 1915. The illuminating company on the other hand asserts that in the municipal plant's accounts too little has been set aside as reserve for depreciation, that not enough has been charged for interest and that a sinking fund reserve has been neglected: the total loss that would be shown if these assertions are true would be \$81,000 for the period in which the municipal plant claims the above profit. Unfortunately the absence of an independent audit leaves the citizens in doubt about the relative merits of the situation.

The purchase of bonds for the extension of the plant by the trustees of the city's sinking funds has excited considerable criticism. Certainly the practice in the hands of a weaker administration would give rise to grave dangers. The interrelations with the water works has left many citizens with an uneasy feeling that a sound system demands a more complete separation of enterprises and funds for the purpose of exactly estimating the standing of each institution.

The steam heating plant was started in connection with the Fairmount pumping station which is no longer important as part of the water works system. The city has embarked in this pioneering project with results and prospects that at this writing are in serious doubt, though there is a considerable body of opinion that an independent audit would show the plan to be a losing venture. And not a few believe that its ostensible purpose, to heat the new art building, which is a mile away, will never be economically served.

MUNICIPALISM

The attempt to measure the significance of Mayor Baker's service to Cleveland merely by an enumeration of the things done, that took the eye and had the price, or the things undone, or the failure always to rise to the level set by himself, would be an instance of a coarse thumb and finger failing to plumb truly and missing what ought to be included in

making up the main account. An elevated political idealism is one of Cleveland's public assets and while it savors of hero worship to credit an individual with a determining influence on public feeling, still it may truly be said that Mr. Baker has had no mean part in expressing and cherishing a civic spirit of extraordinary vitality. So vigorous has this spirit become at times that modesty is not always one of its chief characteristics as it sets itself upon a hill.

In its finer manifestations the prevalent municipalism exhibits an alertness to the increasing interdependence of community life and the necessity and possibilities of community services under the control of both municipal and privately managed organizations. The city is neither committed to the general adoption of municipal ownership, nor will it let the bugaboo cry of "socialism" prevent its serviceable extension of functions. This conservative progression is more than a halting between two opinions. It is a pragmatic pursuit of an ideal. To the establishment of this policy Mr. Baker has devoted the full strength of a splendid intelligence influenced by a wholesome sympathy.

MR. BAKER'S PERSONALITY

It has been said of John Stuart Mill that his presence in the House of Commons elevated the tone of debate. Occasionally a man appears whose personality is radio-active. Certainly it is true that the cultural attainments of Cleveland's retiring executive have advanced among the mass of citizens the general esteem in which things of the mind are held. Mr. Baker possesses the singular ability of being able to participate in political discussions at Saturday night ward meetings and deliver Sunday evening lectures in the university without raising or lowering the plane of his addresses. He could welcome the Daughters of Rebekah to the freedom of the city and clap the lid on the licentious sons of Belial with equal grace and effectiveness. A cultivated taste and a wide intellectual outlook, united with a catholicity in judgment, made the scholar in the mayor's office a source of more real gratification to many of his fellow townsmen than malls and monumental buildings.

Along with personal endowments of the nobler sort Mr. Baker possesses a capacity for dispatching business that stood him in good stead during the four years of severe labor just closed. After the storm and stress period of Mayor Johnson's régime, there was the wearing task of constructive and conciliatory upbuilding of the city's interests. The mayor's aptitude for positive achievement fitted him well for the need of the time. He showed a power of adjustment and an ability for negotiation that reduced strained relationships, and sought the equitable way out of conflicts between public and private interests. The city's routine activities, in view of the exceptional financial difficulties thrust upon the administration by the state legislature, necessitated unremitting exertion.

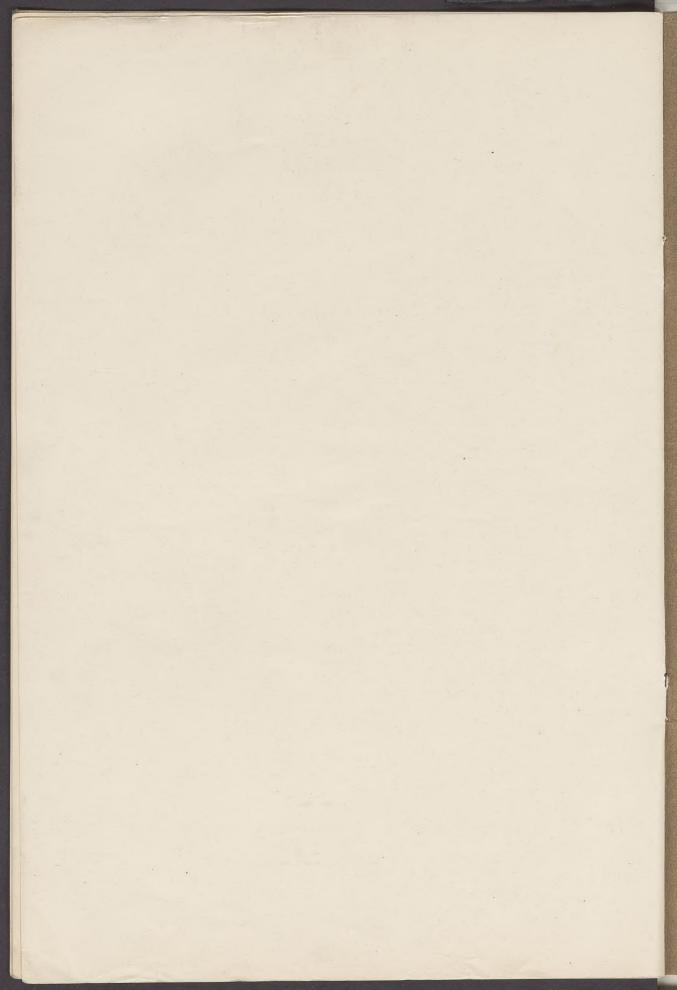
Joined with all the other interests that have engaged his attention, these cumulative tasks laid a burden upon Mr. Baker's shoulders that would have broken an ordinary man. He has stood up under the load only because his strength was as the strength of ten—and this for the ancient, knightly reason.

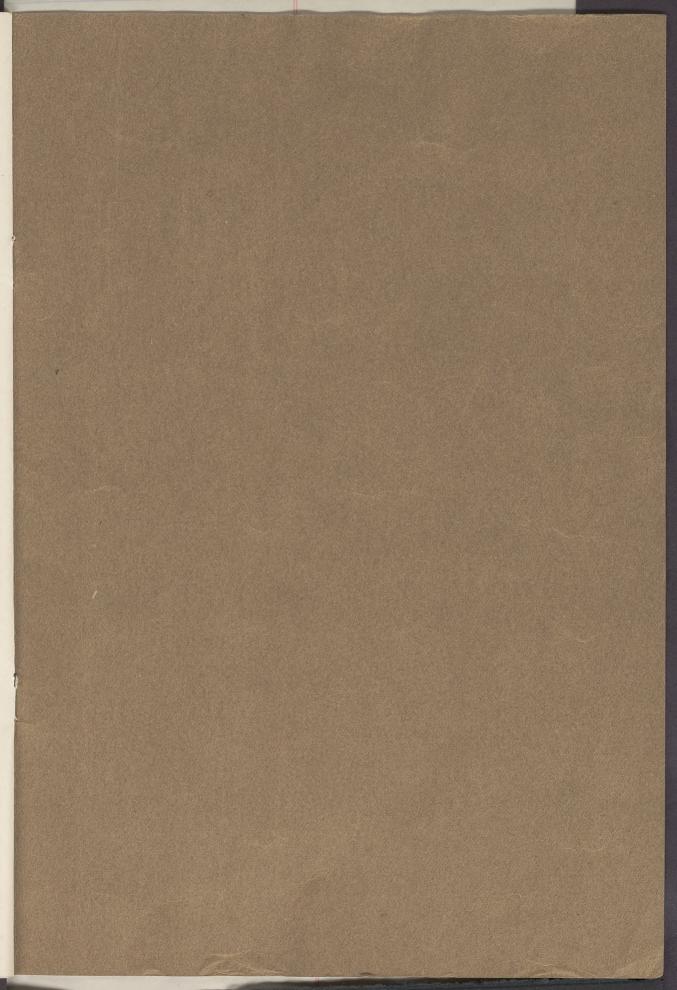
The lack of standards of comparison brings the attempt at summing up Mayor Baker's contribution to Cleveland's life to an incomplete close. To draw a parallel between his career and that of the general run of mayors in this country would be provocative of adulation distasteful to a man of his fine fiber. That there were times when he was not all that he aspired to be comforts his better fellow citizens in their own shortcomings. That he will rank in history as one of the few great mayors of American cities is certain. That he will be permitted permanently to retire to private life and the practice of law is improbable.

Among Cleveland's chief industries is the clothing trade. In this line of business the designer creates a garment that is the embodiment of his ideal for the use to which it is to be put. Thereupon his creation is handed over to the business managers for their consideration. The thing of beauty must be made at an expense which will bring the retail price within the range of a large enough body of consumers to make it a profitable article of merchandise. The managers, therefore, begin the process of reducing the expense of production by changing the linings, or substituting cheaper buttons, or altering the trimming, or adopting a somewhat different type of material, always keeping the ideal garment in mind, but remembering that the ideal must be made a commercial possibility or it will remain a fancy.

The task before succeeding Cleveland administrators is to see if the type of government that has been set up as an ideal can be made a financial possibility. Can its virtues be retained in spite of trimming here, substituting there, modifying and consolidating? Will these changes reduce the expenses to a sufficient degree? If and when this is done, should the funds still be inadequate, can the new Republican régime more easily influence the legislature so to revise the taxing system or the division of the receipts that it will allow the city an adequate income? These are the problems confronting Mayor Davis and his associates who have the interest and sympathy of their fellow citizens in the magnitude of the task that is before them.







CLEVELAND, TUESDAY

BAKER URGES IMMEI IN ARMY BECAUS

The man who dreamed his

Highest temperature yesterday, 40; lowest, 26. Detailed weather, mail and marine reports on page 13.

VOL. LXXXIII.—NO. 193.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1916.—copyright, 1916, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

GERMANS GAIN INCROWS' WOOD WEST OF MEUSE

12,000 Men Forces French Out of Position.

NEW ASSAULT ON VAUX FORT FAILS

their chief efforts to-day, presumably because of the value which these wooded Laura Garrett, a teacher of sex hygiene, pression that the commission did not positions on the western side of the also spoke. positions on the western side of the river have as artillery positions in connection with the fighting on the east glad to work with Emma Goldman, the cussed "prior determination" account bank of the river.

The positions were won by the Germans at a loss which the French War Office to-night says was out of all proportion to the object sought. Several violent attacks had been repulsed when the Germans delivered a final assault, with at least a division (12,000 men)

Douaumont Again Attacked.

plateau, with an assault on the Douaumont plateau, with an assault on the French lines to the west of the village. The Germans were stopped by the French fire before they reached the French

against the village of Vaux, but it was stopped short by the French artillery. Griswold of New York was shot and The German attacks on this front yes-killed here late this afternoon. His gun

thrown into the Meuse at St. Mihiel were dragged out by the French before doing

French Lose in Crows' Wood.

of which we occupied.

In the Argonne we cannonaded an enemy column which was marching in the direction of Montfaucon wood.

the fire of our artillery, infantry and mitrailleuses, which caused heavy losses in the enemy ranks. In spite of their losses, which were out of all proportion to the object sought, the Germans launched a final assault with that has occurred to the control of t at least a division (12,000 men) of effectives, in the course of which they were able to occupy again a part of the Bois des Corbeaux which we had retaken from them on March 8. East of the Meuse the enemy twice

attacked our trenches west of the vil lage of Douaumont. Stopped by our barrage fire and our mitrailleuses, they were not able to reach our lines

Attack Stopped Short.

An attack in course of preparation against the village of Vaux was stopped short by the fire of our ar-tillery and was not able to progress. It is confirmed that the infantry actions directed yesterday by the Germans against the village and against our trenches at the foot of Fort Vaux ment, energetically counterattacked by our batteries, was intensified against Eix, Moulainville, Villers-sous-

Bonchamp and Bonzee.

The Germans have thrown into the Meuse at St. Mihiel floating mines, which were fished out before they caused any damage.

In Lorraine we destroyed by a destructive fire the enemy organizations on the Halloville-Bremonil front.

The afternoon communiqué reported here was heavy bombardment on both

noving along the road from Mont-There has been no change in the

nemy making any infantry attack gainst our positions. The bombardment, however, has continued, both lides taking part along our front. It has been violent on the left and on the right banks of the Meuse and intermittent in the Woever district mittent in the Woevre district.

mittent in the Woevre district.

In Alsace our batteries have demolished the German trenches at Hill 425, to the east of Thann.

The night passed quietly on the remainder of the front.

During the day of March 8 French aviators showed themselves particularly active. French airmen delivered a number of attacks, most of them over the lines of the enemy. During one of these engagements at Eriennes fifteen German airmen were forced to be descending vertically in the direc-

tors, one in a Fokker machine, have been overcome in the Champagne dis-

KAISER JOINS THE MOURNERS. 'PUT ONE OVER' Families of Slain.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. PARIS, March 10.—The Figaro vouches or the authority of the following: "German families losing members at the front receive in addition to the official notification a card with this inscrip-

"'I swear I did not wish this war. Final Charge of Day With share your sorrow.' The card is signed Didn't Know Bonus Was by the Kaiser."

"BIG FAMILIES DEGENERATE."

Woman Birth Control Speaker Urges Four Children Only.

ing before the Birth Control Society at the Academy of Medicine, said last night that the normal family is four children and that families larger than that are degenerate. She adventished that the normal families larger than that are Dr. Elizabeth Hamilton Muncie, speak-

At this point the Germans centred heir chief efforts to-day, presumably

At this point the Germans centred he began to preach it five years ago.

James F. Morton, a lawyer, and Miss sion. Mr. Whitney said it was his im-

anarchist, in her birth control efforts.

LE GRAND C. GRISWOLD DIES IN GUN ACCIDENT

The Crown Prince's army also returned to the attack on the Douaumont Shotgun Discharges as He Attempts to Enter Automobile.

AIKEN, S. C., March 10 .- Le Grand

from Aiken. As Mr. Griswold placed by the Board of Estimate.

his feet on the running board of the car There will be a public hearing on the conducted by the board of Villa bandits these plans next Friday, conducted by that it was a band of Villa bandits these plans next Friday, conducted by the conducted by th Floating mines which the Germans had his feet on the running board of the car it went off, the entire load of bird shot in a twelve gauge shell entering his service corporations and ci right side. Mortally wounded, though the The official communiqué issued by the members of his party did not realize Buliding is not large enought follows:

The official communiqué issued by the members of his party did not realize Buliding is not large enought follows: In Artois the Germans west of the dille road exploded a mine, the crater which we accupied the control of the dille road exploded a mine, the crater mobile of Col. H. N. Sage and rushed the City Hall. Meanwhile the City Hall. mobile of Col. H. N. Sage and rushed to Aiken. He died a few minutes after reaching the home of Dr. E. S. Cross.

Later reports said that the chauffeur of Col. Sage accidentally shot Mr. Griston while trying to unload the gun.

A liken the City than, mittee will confer with the Mayor draft of the preliminary report committee, which will be present the Legislature early the following the B. R. T. Legislature was a liken to the City than.

Borough Presidents and work of the preliminary report committee, which will be present the Legislature early the following the B. R. T. Legislature was a liken to the City than.

The confer with the Mayor was a liken to the City than.

Borough Presidents and work of the preliminary report to the confer with the Mayor was a liken to the confer with the Mayor was a liken to the confer with the Mayor was a liken to the confer with the Mayor was a liken to the confer with the Mayor was a liken to the confer with the Mayor was a liken to the confer with the Mayor was a liken to the confer with the Mayor was a liken to the confer with the Mayor was a liken to the confer with the Mayor was a liken to the confer with the Mayor was a liken to the confer with the Mayor was a liken to the confer with the Mayor was a liken to the confer with the Mayor was a liken to the confer with the Mayor was a liken to the confer with the Mayor was a liken to the confer with the City than the will confer with the Mayor was a liken to the confer with the confer with the Mayor was a liken to the confer with the Mayor was a liken to the confer with the confer with the mayor was a liken to the confer was a liken to the conf

and Union clubs. Mrs. Griswold for-

FROWN ON FINE EASTER HATS.

British War Savings Committee Decry Extravagance in Dress.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. / London, March 10.—The official press bureau issued the following statement tee condemns extravagance in women's dress, the purchase of new clothes unless

stockings, gloves and veils."

no change in the Verdum situation, with no infantry attacks last night, although Dowd, Jr., Starts War Romance.

Paris, March 10.—The engagement of Dennis Dowd, Jr., of Sea Cliff, L. I., one of the Americans ghting for France, to Paulette Parent de Saint Ilin of Neuilly was announced yesterday.

In the Argonne artillery bombarded certain convoys of the enemy barded certain convoys of the care to the American ghting for France, to Paulette Parent de Saint Ilin of Neuilly was announced yesterday.

Mile de Saint Ilin was one of the girls of an American church in Paris the converted to the care to provide the checks bore the date of January 20, 1910, and one the date of February 3, 1910.

The first check was drawn by Andrew Freedman to the order of Edwin S. Hawley for \$102,500 and deposited in the National City Bank. On one side giving to be sent to the American volunteers. She put a note in one of the Inter-Met." boxes, which was given to Dowd.

He replied, and the correspondence
has continued with growing intimacy.
Young Dowd was wounded by a shell
in the battle of Champagne, but he con-

central committees, two State conventions and two contrasting delegations to the national convention in Chicago is the probable result of the meeting of the Republican State executive committee

ON SHONTS FEE, SAYS WHITNEY

Included in "Administrative Expense."

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

Paris, March 10.—As the result of a series of violent infantry attacks the Caree of violent infantry attacks the Single standard of more and favored a single standard of more and favored as the corrected to t Germans at Verdun are again in possession of a part of the Bois des Corbeaux (Crows wood), to the west of the Meuse, more families in the United States practically asserted to the French.

Seesion of the Thompson legislative control to the movement, and there are a million more families in the United States practically asserted to the French.

Seesion of the Thompson legislative control to the bonus of \$150,000 awarded to President Theodore more families in the United States practically asserted to the bonus of \$150,000 awarded to President Theodore P. Shonts the Interborough Rapid Transit

and that it was not known to the comnission as a bonus The committee concerned itself chiefly esterday with further inquiry into the honts and other bonuses, leading up ear the end of the day to the trail of the B, R. T. bonus of \$100,000 to Col. Timothy S. Williams. Senator George F Thompson also held a protracted execu-tive session of his committee to consider its preliminary report to the Legislature. Senator Thompson announced later that the committee had considered

three plans looking toward a more consistent policy in regard to the construction of the city's new transit systems. Public Hearing Friday.

of subway construction work from the Public Service Commission to one of three bodles—to the Board of Estimate, three bodies—to the Board of Estimate, to a board composed of the five Borough was accidentally discharged as he was Note is made in the official communique issued to-night of an increase in the intensity of the German bombardment in the Weyre, indicating a northwise the property of the strength of the property of the strength of the five Borough as a board of Estimate, to a board composed of the five Borough were seen moving along the Mexican border.

Investigation by American officers and the related this afternoon. His gun was accidentally discharged as he was presidents, which would guarantee to the Board of Estimate, to a board composed of the five Borough as a board compo

a few weeks ago, coming here as the guests of Col. and Mrs. Sage, but for the past few days they had been staying with Mr. and Mrs. Gifford Cochran at Liye Oaks.

Secretary Whitney admitted in answer to Mr. Moss's question that the city got the worst of the Thirty-eighth street deal, but he explained that there were at the time half a dozen unsettled matters and that the \$1,000,000 credit allowance was one of the matters settled.

Mr. Moss's question that the city got the Willa attack upon the town by furnishing advance information, if not by taking advance information

Counsel Moss also got into the recof Mirabeau L. Towns and Mr. Shonts about the visit to Mayor Gaynor and the stop on the way to see the late Ed win S. Hawley, an Interborough director, three checks drawn by the late An "POILU" FROM N.Y. WINS BRIDE of Commerce to the order of Edwin S. Thanksgiving Gift to Dennis Moss called attention to the dates they bore and the fact that the visit of Mr.

Paris, March 10.—The engagement of bell to St. James was on April 24, 1910.

was the notation "On account of 5.000 dated February 3, the date having been

The regular Republicans, led by National Committeeman Henry S. Jackson, the region of Verdun. The mediane of these five aviators came to the property of the German Official statement of the German Official statement of the German Official statement by the French Warrenders of those five aviators came to the property of the German Official statement of the Germa

WILSON ORDERS 5,000 ARMY INTO MEXICO; CONGRESS FOR IT; INTERVENTION MAY COME; TROOPS READY TO CROSS BORDER TO-DAY

diers Rejoice at Orders to U. S. Army.

CREDIT OF \$1,000,000 PRAY TROOPS WILL AVENGE VILLA RAID

> 100 Dead Mexicans Found in Columbus—More Victims Identified.

WOMEN SAFELY AWAY; MEN HEAVILY ARMED

Miller, Rich Ranch Owner, Slain—Papers Reveal Villa's Plot.

EL Paso, Tex., March 10.-With all the women and children brought to El Paso for safety, every man in or near Columbus, heavily armed, is ready for These plans contemplate the transfer any emergency. During the day there

tensity of the German bombardment in the Woevre, indicating a possibility that another attack is contemplated in this on the Richardson farm, seven miles another attack is contemplated in this on the Richardson farm, seven miles Aldermen, or the State, and confirmed army, who is on the hunt for Villa. At hearing bent upon returning to the attack on Columbus.

Great rejoicing marked the receipt of news here that the United States had ordered American forces to cross into Mexico to avenge the raid of Villa and his robbers. Civilians and soldiers

to Gol.

One expedition may enter at El Paso, in the region fied, losing all contact with spread it is stated, as such a force could enhim, and not even informing us as to his whereabouts.

Had one con "Mexical terial and in flow the such as the region field, losing all contact with him, and not even informing us as to his whereabouts.

Le Grand C. Griswold was a broker, member of Van Antwerp. Bishop & Co., 15 Broad street, and the New York Stock Exchange, having been admitted on December 28, 1905.

He lived at 23 West Forty-eighth street and that the destructive and that the destructive and constructive work necessitated by the change to the Thirty-eighth street route on the Change to the Thirty-eighth street route of the Change to the Thirty-eighth street route on the Change to the Thirty-eighth street route on the Change to the Thirty-eighth street route of the Change to the Thirty-eighth street route of the Change to the Thirty-eighth street route on the Change to the Thirty-eighth street route on the Change to the Thirty-eighth street route of the Change to the Change to the Thirty-eighth street route of the Change to the Change Villa attack upon the town by furnish-

was. He denied, however, that the bonus of \$100,000 to Col. Williams was discussed in connection with the Thirty-eighth street transaction.

Was the denied, however, that the Villa sympathizers were taken into custody. Will propagate to the propagate taken in the propagate t Witt" engraved on the inside of the land of the free and the tomb of traigold band the body of Charles De Witt Miller, former State Engineer of New Mexico was identified to-day after being taken from the ruins of the Com-

> an automobile to examine 50,000 acres of land near there which he expected to sell to Eastern men. When the uninized by a Mason in the rescue party.

Texas Militiaman Killed.

anter-Met." The second of the same date bore the same names for \$625 and the words on the side, "Charged to account of 5,000 Inter-Met." The third fore coming here he had been a member tinued to write and receive letters in the Gospital. When he obtained a month's clave he went to Paris as the grown of the girl's family, which beings to the old French nobility, and the formal announcement of the engagement followed shortly.

They will be married as soon after the war as Dowd is able to resume his law practice in New York.

G. O. P. MIXUP IN GEORGIA.

Roosevelt Men and Regulars Split at Committee Meeting.

MACON, Ga., March 10.—Two State committees, two State conventions and two contrasting delegations to the national convention in Chicago is the probable result of the meeting of the Republican State executive committee.

The man and receive letters in the Gospital. When he obtained a month's clave he went to Paris as the words on the side "Account of the body of Dr. Harry M. Hart in the prior of the body of Dr. Harry M. Hart in the prior of the body of Dr. Harry M. Hart in the prior of the body of Dr. Harry M. Hart in the prior of the body of Dr. Harry M. Hart in the prior of the body of Dr. Harry M. Hart in the prior of the body of Dr. Harry M. Hart in the prior of the body of Dr. Harry M. Hart in the prior of t fore coming here he had been a member of the Oklahoma National Guard.
Charred bones were all that was found

Residents, Refugees, Sol- MUST CATCH VILLA, URGES GEN. FUNSTON; CARRANZA FORCES ARE INEFFICIENT

Commander at Border Says Pursuit Must Be Relentless.

WOULD MOVE AT ONCE

WASHINGTON, March 10 .- According to nformation reaching the War Department from Gen. Funston Villa with a force of 3,000 men has been located a short distance south of the border. This message caused the President's

action when it was received at the Cabinet meeting. Gen. Funston's reports did not conceal his fear that Villa is bent upon a campaign of terrorism, in which he s determined to slaughter all Americans with whom he comes in contact in the territory through which he is operating. The General also makes it plain that

Gen. Funston's recommendations to

across the border.

he believes Villa will raid other points

he War Department follow: "It is the opinion of Cols. Dodd and Sloeum, in which I concur, that unless Villa is relentlessly pursued and his forces scattered he will continue the aids as the troops of the Mexican Government are accomplishing nothing, and border, we being unable to

"If we fritter away the whole com-"If we tritter away the whole command guarding towns, ranches and railroads it will accomplish nothing if he can find safe refuge across the line after every raid. Although probably not more than a thousand took part in Columbus raid he is believed to have about 12 and 15 the should not continue ciless killing of Americans in Mexico.

Stayed Near Border.

"To show apathy and gross inefficiency west of here, and probably a third from a point between the two towns.

One expedition may enter at El Paso, it is stated, as such a force and properties of the properties of

"I shall not expend another shell on priest. The priest By means of the thirty-second degree

Masonic ring with the name "C. De data tack the Americans on their own soil, and let them know that Mexico is a returned on an after the stolen ring with the name "C. De data tack the Americans on their own soil, and let them know that Mexico is a returned on an after the stolen ring with the stolen ring the stolen ring that the stolen ring with the stolen ring the stolen ring with the stolen ring the stolen ring with the stolen ring with the stolen ring the stolen ring with the stolen ring the stolen ring with the stolen ring with the stolen ring with the stolen ring with the stolen ring the stolen ring with the stolen ring the stolen ring with the stolen ring wit

Wanted Zapata to Join.

dentified body was removed from the ruins of the hotel the ring was recognized by a Mason in the result party authorities to send over American territory enforcements for the Mexican town at Douglas, Ariz., and he declared Capt. Walter Jenkins of the local militia company received a message from Col. H. J. Slocum to-day saying that W. A. Davidson of Company K, Texas National Guard, had been killed during the fight Davidson was a trum-Garner and Ben Aguire, two United States customs riders, were in an ad-

25 WOMEN REFUGEES.



Commanding the United States troops on the border. will be taken up at once with Western Union officials with view to preventing recurrence.

"Now 2 o'clock. When Villa's troops the bank, and there are many other velops that may require a demonstra-"Now 2 o'clock. When Villa's troops fell back just before daylight we followed them with a dismounted line. At same time I sent Major Tompkins with three troops munted to attack. Tompkins followed tiem for about five miles into Mexico, being three running fights with them, finally made a stand with their engagement of the charge through camp. Our troops turned out quickly, drove Mexicans ont, killing seventeen in or about camp; about the morning fights with their engagement of the charge through camp. Our troops turned out quickly, drove Mexicans ont, killing seventeen in or about camp; about the morning seventeen in or about camp; about the morning seventeen in or about camp; about the morning were surprised they did their morning were surprised they did their

there to make an

with tSephen &

"While the bandits were arguing over

room. They all told me that the Mexicans came into the town with the great-

est caution and that nobody knew they

he checks he made his escape.

d considerable maich they had got ly informed it was a town was a complete failure.

The decision is taking every precaution to prevent such a possibility.

The decision to act was taken at a meeting of the Cabinet. At its conclusion President Wilson authorized

the past few days they had been staying with Mr. and Mrs. Gifford Cochran at Live Oaks.

Live Oaks.

This is the first fatal hunting accident that has occurred here for a number of years, and has cast a shadow over the real winters.

Le Grand C. Griswold was a broker, member of Van Antwerp, Bishop & Co., 15 Broad street, and the New York of Exchange having been admitted.

Stock Exchange having been admitted.

Secretary Whitney, that the Municipal time, possibly, to head off Villa's retreat in that direction, thus catching gested I recommend no information be treat in that direction, thus catching seven the attack with 1,500 on river east in that direction, thus catching seven the attack with 1,500 on river east in that direction, thus catching seven ut in order that was down that in each the attack with 1,500 on river east in that direction, thus catching seven ut in order that was down that in extremely command. It was fled at Columbus the east as shadow over the company's cut at Thirty-eighth street, being of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company's cut at Thirty-eighth street, or contribution to company, a subsidiary of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company is entitled. It all that made the attack with 1,500 on river east with 1,5

investigation of the i

Villa proposed that the joint movement with Zapata against the United told me the details mercial Hotel.

Mr. Miller had gone to Columbus in

States should occur six months from January 6. Zapata, so far as known, manding money, and

Carranzista forces.

Manuel Pereyra, an agent of the Carranza consulate in El Paso, who was thought to have been lost in the hotel fire, was located.

"As the firing increased we were and began to get the troopers out of their tents for action. Then after started with them to let him alone."

"As the firing increased we were and began to get the troopers out of their tents for action. Then after started with them to let him alone."

"As the firing increased we were and began to get the troopers out of their tents for action. Then after started with them to let him alone."

carrying the baby dirs. Mrs. Myrtle darted south past the army camp and it was then to the place ame to the place with us.

"We killed eighteen as they rode past"

the messenger said of dying bandits, columbus, and who this morning by a present in person. "The cruelty of the bandits was ter-ble. Men were shot down, then beaten

or stamped in the face. Two victims, J. Taylor and wife, were brutally mutilated at their home just outside the town after being murdered.

Frantic for Her Baby.

"Mrs. Maud H. Wright, who was made rpenter. "He attack. The prisoner by Villa in interior Mexico brought to the border with him and re-leased during the attack on Columbus, take control of the situation any forces came to El Paso on the afternoon train. of the United States then remaining in She is frantic for her baby, snatched Mexico will of course be withdrawn. from her arms when Villa placed her under arrest in her Mexican mountain on the border will be immediately reand gave her baby into the keeping of a

> ascertain if the baby is even alive. She lowed a four hour meeting of the Genfears the child died, as it was small and eral Staff of the army. required her nursing.
> "The Mexican bandits have killed all the cows, and I doubt if there are any

"The mother dares not return in

means in that country for giving a small baby nourishment," she said. caring for the poor little thing."

The mother was forced to ride for enemy. His report was a scathing "There seemed to be no leader. Every menks is men, for the secure. Pancho Villa was not among the band in full uniform waving a sword, as lumbus." weeks in the saddle with Villa and his denunciation of the ineffectiveness and

INQUIRY INTO MEXICO BANKS' AFFAIRS ENDS

Monterey Institution Closed— Carranza Now Ready for Federal System.

Ordered to Capture or Disperse Villa and Followers.

PRESIDENT ACTS ON ADVICE OF FUNSTON

Carranza's Silence on U. S. Proposal Regarded as Ominous.

HIS DECISION WILL NOT STOP INVASION

Chief Executive's Prompt Action Strikes Note of Sympathy in Nation.

WASHINGTON, March 10 .- President Wilson ordered to-night approximately 5,000 troops into Mexico on a punitive expedition to "disperse or capture" the Villa forces, which early yesterday morning attacked the town of Colum-

bus, N. M. Execution of the orders will be carried out at once. By daybreak tomorrow it is expected the American forces will be well into Mexican terri-

Admiral Fletcher of the Atlantic fleet has been officially advised of the new turn in Mexican affairs and is ex-

With the prospect growing of active opposition by Gen. Carranza, there is apprehension in official quarters that it means the beginning of general intervention. Publicly, however, the Ad-

An adequate force will be sent in pursuit of Villa with the single object of capturing him and putting a

will be done in entirely friendly aid of the constituted authorities in Mexico and with scrupulous respect for the sovereignty of that republic. In discussing the course to be pursued President Wilson is reported to

have declared to the members of his "Gentlemen, we have set our hand to

furrow."

Although the entire day was given the Administration and the War Department to a consideration of the until 7:30 o'clock this evening that Secretary of War Baker, following a nounced that the orders were on the

way. He said: "There is no intention of entering Mexico in force. A sufficient body of mobile troops will be sent in to locate and dispose of the band or bands that attacked Columbus. So soon as the of the United States then remaining in "The forces of the United States now

cruited, but only for the purpose of safeguarding the territory of the search of the child and is unable to get assistance of Carranza authorities to dent and the Secretary of War The conference between the Presi-

Secrecy as to the number of troops and the character of the forces to be employed was purposely maintained in line with the recommendations of Gen. "I pray some Mexican mother is Funston, who urged that every oppormen, for no apparent reason except to unreliability of the Carranza forces, which might otherwise be expected to capture the raiders.

> Cavalry and Artillery. It is expected the troops which will form the American command will con-

sist principally of cavalry and mountain artillery and will be under the personal command of Major-Gen. Frederick H. Funston, the man who captured Aguinaldo. While every effort is being made by the Government to avoid any act

which will stir Carranza and his followers to line against the American invasions, thorough preparations have been made by the War Department for such eventualities which a stand of

tention of the President to send other troops in to capture Villa dead or alive. He again expressed the hope that the States. It was said authoritatively there Carranza Government, appreciating was no intention on the part of this the friendly spirit in which the United Government to ask Carranza's permis-States was seeking to rid Mexico of the sion to take the action decided upon andit horde, would not interfere.

Makes No Promises.

Mr. Arredondo merely replied that

Designate Arredondo that word be sent | would not be refused. to Carranza that the action taken was necessary in the circumstances, and that if the President had failed to send an expedition into Mexico conditions would have forced intervention.

That the State Department appreciates the serious possibilities that might arise was indicated this after- El Paso, Hachita and Columbus for Consul in Mexico of a copy of the Owing to the necessity for speed and the mountainers of the consultance of President's announcement, with in-

At the same time it was learned that a special warning had been sent to the American Mormon colony at Casas Grandes, in the territory where the complement of the expeditionary force. It is thought likely, how-Casas Grandes, in the territory where Villa has been operating, to leave for Smoot of Utah has been asked by the

give him any aid that may be necessary in raising additional forces. In the House there was brief debate on the Columbus outrage, but the annual manual manu nouncement from the White House served to restore confidence that some-

orders the President conferred over the elephone with Chairman Stone of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee who concurred heartily in the proposed

the Senate was made Senator Stone expeditionary force is at work. choked it off by advising his colleagues and was about to act. Later in the

At the same time the President and Americans is understood to have his advisers, it is said, realized that undue to a shortage of supplies, they haves Villa was completely crushed, his ing started off with only the ammuarmy scattered and his person captured it would only be a question of a few days or weeks before another raid would be attempted.

The first of these reports reached Washington after midnight last night.

Therefore when the decision was fin- It read: ally reached no secret was made of the fact that the President's sole purpose was to get Villa himself, dead or alive The possibility of leaving the task to Carranza is believed to have been discussed but abandoned as hopeless.

When the General Staff of the Army assembled in the office of Major-Gen blaze of light, all staff officers being at their desks with Gen. Scott in command of the situation at this end, and with Secretary of War Baker in frequent conference with his aids.

Garrison Helps Baker.

Ex-Secretary of War Garrison, who! retary practically all day. His coming, however, had nothing to do with the Mexican situation, but was in response to a telegram from Mr. Baker asking Mr. Garrison to visit him at his office and assist him in getting hold of the loose ends of the work. To-morrow Mr. Garrison will probably call on President Wilson for the first time since he resigned on Febru-

When the news reached the War Department of the President's decision, officers in all grades hugged each other in excitement and immediately there was a storm of requests made by the younger men for opportunity to go with

Later in the day telegrams began oming into the Department from National Guard organizations asking that they be sent to the border. The following from Col. Milton J. Forman, commander of the First Illinois Cavalry,

ernment, which must lead either to a to carry the campaign to a successful complete backing down on the part of conclusion.

military expedients likely to cause

ordinate officials familiar with the Mex-tean problem the opinion is freely ex-pressed that Carranza, for the sake of play of some sort. It is considered likely | Committee of the Senate introduced a that he may demand that the American bill to-day to enlarge the Interstate Commerce Commission from seven to Secretary Lansing made it plain this nine members.

fore he received the news from Arredondo he had wired to the Washington Government an expression of regret over the Villa raid.

This evening Secretary Lansing had another long conference with Mr. Arredondo. He advised the Mexican of the return of the first American expedition to American soil and of the intention of the President to send other.

He insisted that the only policy of the American Government in the present situation is to go into Mexico and get Villa. Declaring there were plenty of precedents to support the action, he made it clear that from the standpoint of the American Government the invasion of Mexican territory cannot be construed as an act of war.

He insisted that the only policy of the American Government in the present situation is to go into Mexico and get Villa. Declaring there were plenty of precedents to support the action, he made it clear that from the standpoint of the American Government in the present situation is to go into Mexico and get Villa. Declaring there were plenty of precedents to support the action, he made it clear that from the standpoint of the American Government the invasion of the American Government to support the action, he made it clear that from the standpoint of the American development the invasion of the President to support the action, he made it clear that from the standpoint of the American development the invasion of the Eresident the control of the clear that from the standpoint of the American government to support the action, he made it clear that from the standpoint of the American government the invasion of the President the control of the action, he made it clear that from the standpoint of the American government the invasion of the President the control of the American government the invasion of the action, he made it clear that from the action, he made

he regarded merely as a punitive one for the purpose of punishing an inexcusable act against the sovereignty of the United tain his cooperation.

Won't Refuse Help.

he would advise Carranza of what had been decided upon. He could offer no been decided upon. He could offer no been decided upon. At the same time officials of the Adpromises.

It was learned to-night in an autranza forces undertake to cooperate by thoritative quarter that the Secretary sending troops to intercept Villa and his conference asked Ambassador drive him toward the border such help

Although the plan is kept secret, it is of the States by The Sun yesterday: understood that to a large extent Gen. Funston will be given a free hand. It is further understood that the probable

hind them to hold open the lines of State Department to use every influence with the Mormon authorities in
his State to persuade the colony to
fact that the American Mormon colony obey the warning and make for the at Casas Grandes is directly south of Hachita one of the columns would un-

Announcement of the President's de-cision struck a note of sympathy

doubtedly take that foot that doubtedly take that road in order to throughout Washington. In Congress there was every disposition to applaud his course and to be in readiness to

ment was not to be construed as meaning that there would be a call for recruite. It simply meant, it was stated, that the forces on the border would be mobilized and, where necessary increased by troops from other parts of the United States, for the purpose of preventing any when an attempt to start debate in States, for the purpose of preventing any further raids across the border while the

and was about to act. Later in the day Senator Stone conferred at length with Secretary Lansing and got from him a full statement of the situation.

Troops Had Returned.

Developments followed each other with rapidity. When the Cabinet met it was to confront the embarrassing fact that the troops which went over the border without orders yesterday in pursuit of Villa following the attack on Columbus Solution and the present time there are 19,000 method to troops of all classes belonging to the mobile army now on the border, of which about 8,000 are cavalry. In the rest of the continental United States at the present time there are 19,000 methods in the modern of which about 8,000 are cavalry. In the rest of the continental United States at the present time there are 19,000 methods in the modern of which about 8,000 are cavalry. In the rest of the continental United States at the present time there are 19,000 methods in the modern of which about 8,000 are cavalry. In the rest of the continental United States at the present time there are 19,000 methods in the modern of which about 8,000 are cavalry. In the rest of the continental United States at the present time there are 19,000 methods in the modern of which about 8,000 are cavalry. In the rest of the continental United States at the present time there are 19,000 methods in the modern of which about 8,000 are cavalry. In the rest of the continental United States at the present time there are 19,000 methods in the modern of the modern of which about 8,000 are cavalry. In the rest of the continental United States at the present time there are 19,000 methods in the modern of the modern of which about 8,000 are cavalry. In the rest of the continental United States at the present time there are 19,000 additional modern of the continental United States at the present time there are 20,000 cavalry, that can be drawn on. Exclusive of this number are 20,000 cavalry, that can be drawn on exclusive of this number are 20,000 cavalry, that can be drawn on exclusive of this At the present time there are 19,000 that could be drawn on in an emergency.

Without orders yesterday in pursuit of Villa following the attack on Columbus had returned to the American side.

It was at once realized that if any further action was to be taken the Government of the United States was put in the position not of justifying a retribution already under way in response to dagrant outrage but of organizing a new exception across the border.

The transfer of the transfer

Villistas southward. The return of the

Fort Sam Houston, Texas: Latest reports from Col. Slocum says forty-six Mexican soldiers killed; seriously wounded now in camp. We had two officers and five men wounded. Will ecover. Funston

Immediately afterward the following Following received from Col. Slo-

cum: T sent three troops under Major Tompkins across border this morn-ing. Pursued Villa about five miles, driving him into rough country where he scattered after making one final stand, which stopped Tompkins advance. Three troops returned to Columbus again in about three hours. The corporal killed was Henry E. Wiswell of Edgemere, L. I. Funston then country. reported the following, timed 1:12 A. M.

Have just made following disposition of troops for protection of border: Three companies of infantry at panies at Los Ciennegas, two companies at San Bernardino, two panies at Naco, one company guarding railroad bridge at Bernardino

These dispositions will relieve cavalry, making them available for any call. Tenth Cavalry ordered to Douglas, leaving guard for Huachuca. The War Department will probably re main open all night to receive despatche

PLANS FOR MILITIA.

Is Necessary. WASHINGTON, March 10 .- Plans have one of the crack militia organizations of the country, is typical:

"Will you help to send my regiment out among the first of the Mexican campaign?"

"The word of the Country one of the organized militia in the Mexican campaign if it is found later that the regular troops are not strong enough to carry

campaign?"

It was addressed to Capt. George Vanhorn Mosely of the General Staff, who helped train the regiment in summer manœuvres. Forman is a veteran of the Spanish-American War.

Officials of the General Staff have no hesitancy in predicting that complications will ensue with the Carranza government, which must lead either to a roops are not strong enough to carry the plans of the President. These plans were originally formulated at the time of the selzure of Vera Cruz and the possibility then imminent that armed intervention would be necessary, that Mexico city would have to be occupied and that approximately 200,000 troops would be needed to carry the campaign to a successful

There is only one chance that the Friction Is Likely.

It is pointed out that in the first place it will be almost impossible because of the absence of many distinguishing marks between the uniforms of the Carranzistas and Villistas to prevent a brush with the former. It is also pointed out that owing to the long chase that is likely to result from the effort to capture Villa it will probably be necescapture Villa it will probably be necessary for the American forces to seize the railroads and to otherwise resort to military expedients that if State troops are called out, a special appeal will be made them to volunteer as units rather than

Washington, March 10.—Chairman Newlands of the Interstate Commerce

Governors Ready to Send a Big Army of National Guard to Deal With Mexico

Can Furnish 15,000 Without Delay.

17 STATES REPORT 70,000 MEN PREPARED

In view of the serious situation with regard to Mexico the following despatch was sent to the Governors In event of intervention in Mexico how many troops could four State furnish at once from it National

on by the despatch to every American Consul in Mexico of a copy of the President's announcement, with instructions that the consuls take pains to make it plain that the intentions of the United States were friendly.

At the same time it was learned to the American Mormon colony at the Mormo

show that 70,000 guardmen are ready morning. to respond to Federal all. Below will be found the responses from the States:

served to restore confidence that something definite in the Government's dealings with Mexico was about to be undertaken.

Before deciding finally to issue orders the President conferred over the ing that there would be a call for respectively.

Where it is thought Villa might seek refuge.

Seventy-three hupning men fully equipped for field serve with wagon transportation except caught animals, as follows: Five regiment and one battalion of infantry, twelve companies of ment was not to be construed as meaning that there would be a call for respectively.

Ohio is able to furnish 3,000 men from FRANK B. WILLIS, Governor.

H. C. STUAT, Governor.

West Virginia has two regiments of infantry with a peace strength of 1,800 officers and enlisted men Within forty-eight hours after a call 90 per cent. of these men could be mobilized within the these men could be mobilized within the State. Both regiments could be re-cruited to war strength vithin two weeks H. D. HATFELD, Governor.

NORTH CA OLINA.

By direction of the Governor it is stated that the entire vational Guard of North Carolina, companies no infantry brigade, six companies coast artillery, two troops of cavalry, one ambulance company and one fieldhospital company are immediately available for service ir Mexico or anywhere dse. Actual peace strength 225 officers and 3,026 enlisted men. All organizations can be recruite to war strength within ten days.

TENNESSEE.
Tennessee can trnish about 1,500 troops from the National Guard. Tom C. RYE, Governor.

FLOUDA. Answering your blegram, the Florida National Guard is omposed of two regi-ments infantry and also has some companies of coast irtillery and naval militia. The Adjitant-General at St. Augustine can give the numerical strength. R. A. Gray,

furnish her full dota of men to protect the lives of Americans in Mexico or contiguous thereto and to restore law and order under an policy that may be adopted by the Aministration. The National and the American expectation of the sovereignty of that respect for the sovereignty of that respect to the sovereignty of the sovere dopted by the Aministration. The Na-ional Guard of American numbers 2,500 pen available on short notice. Charles Henderson, Governor.

Your wire to hand. In the event of act. obilize and furnish in a few days eight

E. F. DUNNE, Governor. KANSAS.

Kansas car furnish 2,100 men, consisting of two regiments and two additional companies of infantry, one battery of artillery and one signal corps, all

Wisconsin can furnish 3,300 officers and men if the entire National Guard of the State is called by the President. E. L. PHILIPP, Governor.

Whitman Says New York 18,000 N. G. N. Y. READY TO MOVE IN 12 HOURS

Gen. O'Ryan Says Troops Are Prepared to the Last Man and Last Gun.

DETAILS WORKED OUT

Major-Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commanding the National Guard of New York, said yesterday at his office at the Municipal Building that 18,000 well trained, well equipped men, composing the force under him could be mobilized and ready to start for Mexico on twelve hours

Reports from the enteen States division on its toes for a plunge into Mexico I would have the division ready to be entrained at 6 o'clock to-morrow

from Washington it would be transferred to the brigade and regiment commanders. their Captains almost simultaneously. The Captains would pass the order to their non-commissioned officers. Every corporal has a night squad and a day squad so picked that every member of it could be communicated with by tele-

Figured to Last Detail.

Figured to Last Detail.

"The thing has been figured out down to the last detail. Since a war with the United States upside down—as a form the United States the serious would not be necessary to require every undersome the United States upside down—as a few onther States the submit of the Post of the States the submit of the United States the submit of the National Guard for other States the commander of the States the commander of the States the commander of the States the committed of the States the commander of the States the commander of the States the committed of the Constitution, of the Nati ernment of the United States was put in the position not of justifying a retribution already under way in response to flagrant outrage but of organizing a new expedition across the border.

It was said the Administration had hoped that Col. Slocum after taking the but in his teeth and acting without orders would remain on the other side long would remain on the other side long to fine the words at enough for reenforcements to be sent. This, it was pointed out, would have made unnecessary a second notice to Carranza.

In the position not of justifying a retribution of doing this at the bits in his teeth and already under way in response to flagrant outrage but of organizing a new captured from the brush between troops of cavalry which Col. Slocum sent across the border.

It was said the Administration had hoped that Col. Slocum after taking the but in his teeth and acting without orders would remain on the other side long to these reports three and not five troops, or in other words a total of only 210 men, made up the made unnecessary a second notice to Carranza.

In the volunteer act passed last year the volunteer act passed last year the voluntear at passed last year the voluntear act passed last year the volunteer act



the way of the New York National Guard of any other State being called into active service by the President at one time. vice by the President at any time the situation requires. No new legislation whatever is necessary. The present law

Would Go With Regulars.

No doubt exists at the headquarters New York State Nathal Guard can the truish 15,000 men at first call, leaving necessary troops at hor stations within due the State for protection at recruiting up from to full war strength.

Squad so picked that every member to go the communicated with by telephone, telegraph or special messenger raid New York troops will go into Mexico side by side with the regulars.

The general plan is for the New York in the House Representative Mann, division to go by rail to Galveston and the minority leader, and Representative then by transports to Vera Cruz. This Kitchin, the leader of the majority of the New York National Guard that if real war with Mexico follows the Villa The general plan is for the New York division to go by rail to Galveston and then by transports to Vera Cruz. This honor and preeminence would be given to the New York soldiers because of their recognized excellence of training, preparedness, which exceeds that of any training of the preparedness, which exceeds that of any training of the preparedness, which exceeds that of any training of the support united, from

That is all nonsense. the National Guard headquarters yester-

MAY WARN U.S. OFF

Will Notify Wilson Sending of Troops Is Unfriendly Act, Is Belief.

NO DRAWING BACK NOW

Washington, March 10.—With the stated, has entered on the mission of purpose of the United States clearly set forth in the President's announcement that an adequate force would be sent in forth in the President's announcement that an adequate force would be sent in pursuit of Villa attention of officials is focussed to-night on the probable atti-

Augustine strength.

R. A. Gray, Sretary to Governor.

Albama.

Alabama upon proper requisition can furnish her full dota of men to protect the lives of Amercans in Mexico or contiguous thereto and to restore law and strength.

Mexican sovereignty. This was indicated in the statement from the White House which declared that the steps decided upon could be accomplished "in entirely friendly aid of the constituted authorities in Mexico and with scrupulous respect for the sovereignty of that republic."

Mexican sovereignty. This was indicated in the fresident has no present intention of addressing Congress on the grave issue which has been raised.

The President has no on the grave issue which has been raised.

The President has learned from a despatch received from Gen. Funston this afternoon that there is danger of further raids along the border to-night. Gen. Funston expressed the opinion that

pedition in the light of "friendly aid."
The belief is seriously entertained that there is an even chance that Carranza will warn the United States within the next twenty-four hours that the entry of American armed forces upon Mexican soil will be regarded as an unfriendly act.

beating."

President Wilson has abandoned for the present practically every other question of importance but the Mexican broken the Mexican problem. He went into the matter in all its phases with the Cabinet and gave out a statement of policy which had been unanimously agreed to by the Cabinet.

five days ago the War and State Departments were contemplating removing the Senator McCumber of North Dakota the Delieved that next twenty-four hours that the entry of American armed forces upon Mexican soil will be regarded as an unfriendly act.

The days ago the War and State Departments were contemplating removing the Senator McCumber of North Dakota the Delieved that next twenty-four hours that the entry of American armed forces upon Mexican broken to make it clear that such a course would not satisfy that such a course would not satisfy out a statement of policy which had been unanimously agreed to by the Cabinet.

silence since he was advised yesterday
of the intention of the United States to with Senator Stone. get Villa. It is learned authoritatively to-night that Eliseo Arredondo, Car-ranza's Ambassador Designate, has thus far received no inkling of the policy to be followed by the provisional ruler of Strict Censorship Established at

expedition as a belligerent invasion is grounded first of all in the knowledge of the provisional ruler's character and of the quality of public opinion of Mexico. It is realized here that Carranza's authority hangs by a slender thread and that it the present contingency he may be the raid.

people.

It is pointed out that the people of OKLAHOMA.

The enlisted strength of Oklahoma National Guard is 1,300. This number, I am advised by the Adjutant-General, is fully equipped and ready for service.

M. E. Trapp, Acting Governor.

It is pointed out that the people of Mexico are of fiery temper whenever their national sovereignty is involved. Whether or not their feelings will flame fully equipped and ready for service.

M. E. Trapp, Acting Governor.

ARIZONA.

It is estimated that Arizona, has approximately 800 guardsmen in condition to do field service should necessity require. George W. Hunt, Governor.

tain an attitude which will leave the way open for the armed forces of the insure quiet along the border Not to Draw Back Now.

In the absence of such assurances, however, and in the face of the possibility that the American expeditionary force may meet the ammed opposition of all factions in Mexico, the President is convinced that it was the solemn dut

that an adequate force would be sent in pursuit of Villa attention of officials is focussed to-night on the probable attitude of Carranza. This is regarded as the overshadowing element in the Mexican situation as preparations are being made for the American expeditionary force to cross the border.

President Wilson is still hopeful that a Carranza will not look on the American policy as one of beligner to take any step that would crystallize the American policy as one of beligner that the President has no present intention of addressing Congress on the statement from the White House in the statement from the wholes cannot to cost.

Among American officials strict cont. Among American officials strict cont.

Before the Cabinet meeting the President had had conferences with Secre-Carranza has maintained an ominous tary of State Lansing, Secretary of War lence since he was advised yesterday Baker and a telephonic conversation

CARRANZA SILENT.

forebodings of American officials Mexico City; Press Ignores Raid. that Carranza will regard the American Mexico City, March 10.—Gen. Car-

A telegram sent by THE SUN to its

WILSON DID RIGHT THING, IS VERDICT OF CONGRESS

Members of Both Houses Approve Mexican Move, but Some Think They Should Have Been Notified Before President Acted.

hailed with general approval. With the purpose of the punitive expelition, whether it leads to war or not, no fault was found either by Democrats or Republicans. Over the methods that have been adopted by the President in dealing with the crisis, there is some divergence of opinion. Under the overshadowing possibilities of the border turbulence, however, there was no disposition to press the objections to the course followed by the President.

The foremest consideration which ap-The foremost consideration which apparently actuated members of both houses was to put a stop to the Mexican atrocities, whatever the cost. So long as the Administration is moving toward Representative Cooper, ranking Republican member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, brought up the question of the right of the President to send

Wanted to Be Notified.

On both sides of the Capitol there was an appreciable undercurrent of dissatis-faction over the failure of the President

began within half an hour after the Senate came to order. Senator McCumber of North Dakota started things by offering an intervention resolution.

Would be an outdined with the situation.

Mr. Flood was asked to call a meeting of the Foreign Affairs Committee and inform members that the Administration inform members that the Administration letter Wisswell wrote to her, about two

Senator Ashurst made the really stiring speech of the day. He complained of the lack of interest shown by the Ad-

had arrived.

Senator Stone was busy trying to keep down inflammatory speeches. Frequently he interrupted. Senator Ashurst impatiently waved the Senator from Missouri aside with the declaration that he had something to say and was going to say according to say and was going to say according to say and was going to say according to say according

Ashurst.

Wever Railed.at Wilson.

"I am not one who has clamored and railed at the Administration because it has made mistakes, if it has made any mistakes, in Mexico. I think when large history is written and we are removed from the scene of the conflict history will justify in a large measure the Administration to the Carranza Government.

"But what," he added, "has followed? A condition apparently as bad and perhaps in some respects even worse than before.

"It is patent to every one that the Carranza Government is either unwilling or unable to make good its promise or to afford protection to Americans or oth
"The secondition apparently as bad and perhaps in some respects even worse than before.

"It is patent to every one that the Carranza Government is either unwilling or unable to make good its promise or to afford protection to Americans or oth-

that troops be kept on the Mexican border, because I knew as well as anybody know anything or predicate future idence of the present that the trou-in Mexico instead of being ended "Shall we depend upon the Carranza Government, weak and inefficient as it has proved itself to be in character, to punish these offenders? Shall we content ourselves with only a warning to Car-

gress in directing the President to hunt down and punish with the military forces of the Government the Villa bandits wherever they may be."

"I will say," replied Senator Ashurst, "that I am anxious to vote and it is the duty of the Senate to vote to authorize the President immediately to send troops anywhere in Mexico and to hunt out these redhanded cutthroats, bring them back to the little town of Columbus, where they made a funeral pyre of the bodies of American citizens, and there shoot them on the spot."

Stone to the Rescue.

Senator Stone made a brief statement proteigally consider the discussion of fifteen mile limit on our troops. If the president impose no two mile nor fifteen mile limit on our troops. If the proteigally consider the discussion of the limit on our troops. If the proteigally consider the discussion of the limit on our troops. If the proteigally considered to the proteigally considered them adequate security and protection. If we let this awful crime for the afford them adequate security and protection. If we let this awful crime for the afford them adequate security and protection. If we let this awful crime for the forth afford them adequate security and protection. If we let this awful crime for the forth afford them adequate security and protection. If we let this awful crime for the forth afford them adequate security and protection. If we let this awful crime for the forth afford them adequate security and protection. If we let this awful crime for the forth afford them adequate security and protection. If we let this awful crime for the forth afford them adequate security and protection. If we let this awful crime for the forth afford them adequate security and protection. If we let this awful crime for the forth afford them adequate security and protection. If we let this awful crime for the forth afford them adequate security and protection. If we let this awful crime for the forth afford them adequate security and protection. If we let this awful crime for the forth afford th

branch of the Government is now using to the utmost all the activities at its him to sanction or refrain from opposting the American expedition would result in his overthrow by the Mexican "The Cabinet has been in session this "The Cabinet has been in session this resident would give heed would suggest

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Both in the tion which a subject of such gravity Senate and in the House of Representatives President Wilson's determination McCumber was by his request referred to take decisive action in Mexico was

The McCumber resolution follows: Whereas this Government, actuated by a most earnest desire to refrain from interference in the internal af-fairs of Mexico, has exhausted every for the wrongs inflicted upon its citi-

worse than fruitless and the failure of this Government to exert its active powers to protect the lives and property of its citizens has emboldened and encouraged these bandits to the commission of further atrocities

against our people, and
Whereas, on the ninth day of March
1916, a band of these Mexicar
marauders, under the command and by
the direction of their leader, Francisco Villa, actually invaded the America territory and in the dead of night and women in the city of Columbus N. M.; and

whatever in Mexico capable of punishing these atrocious acts or to protect American lives: and Whereas these brutalities, culminating in the invasion of our own soil

and the massacre of our people, can no longer be borne; now, therefore, Resolved, By the Congress of the United States, that the President be, and he is hereby, directed to send into Mexico a sufficient force to hunt down and destroy these murdering bands and punish all those guilty of these atrocities against our citizens wherever they be found. And the President is

House Seems Determined. The House approached the Mexical of determination. There was none of the army or the navy. situation, such as usually prevails in

were deliberating on the course to be followed, the House paused for a shor time in its routine labors for a time in its routine labors for a brief debate. Representative Smith of Texas in a ten minute speech said that the climax of the Mexican situation had been reached and demanded that action be taken. Representatives Slayden of Texas, Lehlbach of New Jersey and finally Fernandez of New Mexico re
time to its routine labors for a brief at Columbus, N. M., was born in Camp Washington, a small suburb of Cincinnati. He attended the public schools of that city until his sixteenth year, when his family moved to Boston.

At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war Wisswell was only 19 years of the state o

that the Fresident, convinced that the crisis had come, would deal summarily with Vila and his band of outlaws.

Interest in Senate.

The situation in the Senate when that body met at noon was one of intense interest. Everybody expected that there would be an outbreak on Mexico, and it began within half an hour after the Senate came to order. Senator McCumber of North Dakota started things by offering

These declarations evoked no difference code of opinion. Nor were they made with the afternoon Chairman Flood held a telephone conversation with the White House. He was informed by the President of the course that had been decided upon at the Cabinet meeting and was told that unless unforeseen difficulties arose there would be no need of invoking the aid of Congress in dealing with the situation.

Mr. Flood was asked to call a meeting of the Foreign Affairs Committee and

Authority Is Questioned.

At the meeting of the committee which law's death. If it is verified he will go At the meeting of the committee which ministration in the danger that has constantly threatened the citizens of the Rio Grande horder. He told how he had pleaded to have soldiers retained in that vicinity and to impress upon Government officials in Washington the importance of the matter. The Senator stirred the Senate when he declared that the "time for ggrape shot instead of grape juice" had any ived. At the meeting of the committee which of lowed there was no direct opposition expressed to the course adopted by the Administration, but the questions whether the President had authority under the Constitution to send the army beyond the borders of the country, and whether it would not have been a more regular proceeding to have informed Congress first, were discussed. In the verified he will go to Fort Bliss, New Mexico, where the Administration, but the questions whether the President had authority under the Constitution to send the army beyond the borders of the country, and whether it would not have been a more regular proceeding to have informed Congress first, were discussed. Representatives Cooper, Wisconsin,

something to say and was going to say accord.

Mr. Smith of Texas, who began the "I never was in the habit of dipping my words into a tank of diplomatic antiseptic before I allowed them to escape from my lips and I think I ought to follow that procedure now," said Senator

border, come to El Paso from their homes in the of Co- Casas Grande, district of northwestern

"What Shall We Do?" "Shall we depend upon the Carranza

Senator Stone made a brief statement practically concluding the discussion of Mexico. He said:

"I think every Senator feels as indignant and resentful over this brutal and bloody outrage at Columbus as does the Senator from Arizona. The executive bronch of the Covernment is now using

listas and if possible to capture Villa and hang him to the nearest tree. I sincerely trust that the people of Mexico and its Government will not, in view of the unusual circumstances, consider this an unfriendly act on the part of the United States, but whether they do or not I propose to follow this course.

All of Like Villainy.

"Conditions in Mexico," said Representative Slayden of Texas, "are very peculiar. Loyalty fluctuates. It goes from one side to the other and whether they be Carranza thieves and murderers or Villa thieves and murderers makes

"Most of those people there dislike the people of the United States, and the dislike of these ignorant Indians who are encouraged to cultivate their prejudice is such that while they may cut will stop that work to indulge in the more delectable pastime of cutting American throats, and it does not make a particle of difference whose uniform

they wear."

"How long does the gentleman think we ought to offer ourselves up to their holiday?" asked Representative Miller

'I think we have already granted a that he voiced the sentiment of the peo-ple of his State in demanding that action be taken. "Patience," he said, "has ceased to be a virtue."

HAWLEY WANTS AIR PATROL

Aero Club's Head Blames Congress for Raids on Border.

Alan R. Hawley, president of the Aero Club of America, puts the entire re-ponsibility for the Villa raid across the order up to Congress.
"The raid could not have happened if the United States forces were equipped with a sufficient number of suitable aeroplanes to patrol the border," he said. "A sufficient number of high powered aeroplanes capable of quick climbing, such as are being supplied by the hundred to foreign countries by American

onstructors, would quickly force the

Mexican bandits to retire to the interior too far to enable them at any time to ash out and make raids into the United States and kill our people.

"The Aero Club of America many months ago had pointed out that aviany other arm of the service. Congress has treated aviation in a most shameful way. It has never allowed sufficient appropriations to even form the skeleton for an aeronautical organization in either

DEAD CORPORAL LIVED HERE. Wisswell Wrote Sister He Wanted

Chance at Mexicans. Harry E. Wisswell, corporal in Troop G, United States Cavalry, who was killed at Columbus, N. M., was born in Camp

North Dakota started things by other an intervention resolution.

Senator Fall, the "stormy petrel" of the Mexican situation, followed with another resolution authoration authoration and for 500,000 volunteers to patrol the international boundary line.

Intervention resolution authoration was proceeding under the principle expressed in the treaty of June 25, 1890, permitting the pursuit of /Indian maraular permitting the pursuit of of either Mexico or the United States.

Intervention resolution.

Inform members that the Administration was proceeding under the principle expressed in the treaty of June 25, 1890, permitting the might "get a chance at the Mexicans to repay them for the atrocities they have been committing."

Mr. Badanes left for Washington yesterday to make sure that there was no mistake in the report of his brother-in

MINNEAPOLIS, March 10.-That Villa's incursion and the Columbus killings were day by ex-Gov. John Lind, recently confidential representative of President Wilson in Mexico. He intimated that

Fearing Villa, Colonists Will Quit Casas Grande Farms. EL PASO, Tex., March 10.—Fearing murder at the hands of Villa's bandits,

border, preferring to stay by their a report that Villa had despatched sev-eral hundred men from Ascension to attack and kill the colonists.

ACCORDING TO published statements of Anthracite coal operators - small "steam" coals, including No. 1 Buckwheat used in "Spencer Heaters", will continue to sell for \$2 to \$3 lless a ton than larger "domestic" sizes required by ordinary boilers.





DIATE INCREASE E OF VILLA CHASE

WANTS 100,000 MEN AVAILABLE

War Secretary Confers With House Military
Leader to Get 8000 Additional Regular Soldiers.

By United Press.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—To provide 8000 more soldiers immediately, the administration today considered asking congress for authority to recruit the army to its full war strength of 100,000 men.

Secretary of War Baker and Chairman Hay of the house military committee, with whom the proposed plan would originate, discussed it.

Baker felt that specific authority from congress should be given in a formal resolution. A final decision will be made later today.

Increase in the army above the recognized war footing is not now contemplated. This was decided at the conference.

Neither will a call for the state militia or volunteers be issued at present.

Secretary Baker told Chairman Hay he thought the full strength of the army should be recruited. Many regiments and companies are deficient.

The resolution proposed would give Baker authority to ask for recruits to fill every vacancy and place the army upon a war footing.

The reason for the plan is the lack of appropriations for any additional soldiers. They could be recruited, but the war department would have no money to pay them or provide their equipment.

The present strength of the army is 92,000. Hay conferred with Speaker Clark and other leaders at the capitol to pave the way.

VIONRA CRETARY:

Former Mayor Chosen by President for Important Cabinet Post.

Newton D. Baker, twice mayor of Cleveland and stanch supporter of President Wilson, will be secretary of war in the president's cabinet.

"I have accepted the post," said Baker Monday after the official announcement had been made at the white house in Washington.

"I do not know definitely when I will leave for Washington, but it will surely be within a week.

"The expression of President Wilson's confidence in me, carried by the appointment, is certainly most flattering. Of course I know nothing of the duties of the office and I shall have all these to learn."

Baker always has been known as a pacifist. At a big citizens' meeting recently in Cleveland he was boosted as the man to bring about peace in the world war, when the time is ripe.

Baker said he has made no plans yet to take his family to Washington.

"I may go to Washington within a day or two. I still expect to retain my home here, however, not entirely without cabinet exand shall not leave Cleveland for

make any comment when asked whether he believed his recent telegram to Senator Pomerene had anything to do with clinching his appointment.

The telegram was sent when the congress-Wilson row over the German submarine policy began. The telegram said:

"Opinion is wholly with the president. Doubtless he will save the honor of the country, but cannot something be done to save the party, which at present is a dismal failure?"

Wilson Considers Post Of Great Importance.

Baker succeeds Lindley M. Garrison, who resigned Feb. 10. The president has taken his time announcing the appointment.

With war clouds hanging over the country as a result of the submarine dispute with Germany and complications arising from it and the responsibilities arising from the nation's preparedness program, the president is known to consider the post as important as it was in civil war times.

During the last week the army bill over which Garrison and Wilson disagreed has been reported out and Baker will not be confronted with the task of framing an army measure.

Garrison is expected to go to Washington and assist Baker for a short time in any work which may have been in a state of development when he l

While Baker says he knows nothing about his new duties, he is perience. He served as private secretary to former Postmaster He smiled, but declined to General Wilson from 1896 to

Announcement of the appoint-

ment caused hardly a ripple on the day's routine of the former

He was trying a case in Common Pleas Judge Foran's court when the first advices came from Washington. When reporters reached

After calmly declining to discuss the news until it was officially announced he went to lunchand ate heartily. Then he returned to the courtroom and went on with the trial.

News Fails to Excite Baker; Continues Trial.

The confirmation from Baker himself came when papers carrying the official announcement were carried to him as he sat at the lawvers' table.

Judge Foran suspended proceedings a moment while he talked with reporters, then Baker turned, nodded, the judge said "proceed" and the trial went on.

One of the first with whom Baker talked over his position was "Billy" Murphy, now postmaster, formerly secretary to the

"I'm happy!" said Murphy. "It's a real honor that Mr. Baker has

In the appointment of Baker, the president, it is said, meets a qualification which it has been intimated is considered importantthat the new secretary be an attorney from the middle west.

When the first flash came, un-

officially, Baker showed he can give cards and spades to most folk in controlling his expression.

His eyes didn't twinkle, and he didn't stop puffing his . pe.

Theu-

"You may say for me there is there, he had returned to his nothing I may say," he announced calmly and distinctly.

"I am now practicing law."

A bit later he added this "bulletin" to his comprehensive announcement:

"I am feeling fine and dandy and gaining weight. I've even threatened to walk down to work mornings."

Baker is said to be an advocate of the Swiss system of military training, and holds with advocates of preparedness that it does not mean militarism or the breaking down of democracy.

Baker Was Boosted As Peace Mediator.

At the meeting where Baker was boosted as the man to bring about world peace, he was held by speakers to be "the foremost citizen of the United States to project into the international situation a philosophy ' sed on the power of the people to rule."

Baker declined to comment on this proposal—that he go to Europe with the backing of trade bodies to evolve a world peace during the work of reconstruction.

This comment was made last Saturday by Baker on the tabling of the Gore resolution by the sen-

ate on Friday:
"I am quite sure no European power will misinterpret that

By this, Baker indicated, he means European nations "cannot doubt that congress means to stand firmly back of the presi-

When President Wilson

selecting the per cabinet, prior to hi he tendered the po of the interior to latter declined, de tinue as mayor of (president wrote him urging his accepta remained unwilling

At the Baltimo leading the minor gates for Wilson, such a powerful the unit rule that h convention oppositi

Baker was in V week and while he president, he confe over the telephone

Since Jan. 1, w mayor's office, Be practicing law wi Sidlo and Joseph Sidlo had been his tor and Hostetler director of law.

Persons close dicted that Sidlo Washington with secretary, but bot Sidlo said they h either that poss future of the

Hostetler & Sidlo.
Shortly after h
Martinsburg, W. V
which makes him named him Newton This slim little

fighting jaw and who just got thr land's mayor, has l

interim The eventful day at M today has been fill jawing, sawing an Newton Diehl Bal He lawed it to

He jawed it to know him. He sawed wood a real job.

He thawed out v mayor. He has a large

colorless face, remarkable gift warm sympathy.

On top of that, clear, analytical been called one tellectual in the

Here are stepp Baker's career: Graduated from and Washington-L Practiced law

till he got the job Turn to Page

e personnel of his or to his inauguration, the post of secretary ned, desiring to conyor of Cleveland. The rote him a second time acceptance, but Baker willing.

Baltimore convention, minority Ohio dele-Vilson, Baker made erful address against e that he won over the opposition.

s in Washington last hile he did not see the e conferred with him ephone at that time.

i. 1, when he left the ice, Baker has been law with Thomas L. Joseph C. Hostetler, een his service direc-

to Baker pre-Sidlo would go to with Baker as his ut both Baker and they hadn't discussed possibility or the the firm Baker,

ofter he was born at g, W. Va., Dec. 3, 1871, es him forty-five, they Newton Diehl Baker. little man, with a and whimsical eyes, to thru being Clever, has had a skyrocket

erim between the vat Martinsburg and een filled with lawing, ving and thawing for Baker.

it to get his start.
d it to make people

wood when he found

d out when he became

large talking mouth,

face, a good grip, a gift o' gab, and a

that, N. D. B. has a vicial mind, that has one of the most interest in the country. stepping stones in

from John Hopkins

ngton-Lee.
law in Martinsburg
the job of secretary to
to Page 8, Col. 2.

Continued From Page One

rior to Baker. The FURTHER DETAILS OF BAKER APPOINTMENT

former Postmaster General Wilcame to Cleveland in 1897, and tied up with Tom L. Johnson.

Became first assistant city solicitor Jan. 1, 1903.

licitor Jan. 1, 1903.

Elected solicitor three times.

Became mayor of Cleveland in 1911 by the biggest majority ever given a mayoralty winner.

Re-elected mayor in 1913. Quit office of mayor Jan. 1,

Baker's struggle upward has been chiefly marked by a perseverance that was indomitable.

His fight to carry out Tom Johnson's idea of a "City on a Hill" characterized his public service in Cleveland.

Fought for People in Long Traction War.

He fought hard for the people in the long traction war. in the long traction war. He brought home the bacon in his home rule battle. He won the famous lakefront case. He put his shoulder to the municipal ownership wheel with the threecent light plant.

Sam Blythe says Baker knew more about literature than any other mayor in centivity and he's

more about literature than any other mayor in captivity, and he's kept his accumulation right up.
Forty-two centimeter words are playthings for Newton. His verbal artillery has routed many a less-vociferous opponent. He can sink gracefully in a sea of words of any caliber.
Once they told Baker he didn't show enough gusto and low-brow stuff in his greeting of people who came into his office when he was mayor.

was mayor.
The next time The next time a newspaper man entered, Baker tried him out with his first official cussword:
"Come in, damn it, sit down!"

But it sounded so out of place he never tried it again, Baker married Elizabeth Leo-

pold of Pottstown, Pa., July 3, 1902. They have three children, Jack, nine, Betty, ten, and Mar-

New Member of Cabinet Declares His Belief in Preparedness Policy—Fears His Appointment May be Held Up.

Newton D. Baker, named secretary of war by President Wilson late Monday, thus outlined his views on war and nation-

"I have long been a peace at ALMOST any price man. I have believed that permanent peace among nations would come thru the gradual substitution of law for force as a means of settling international disputes.

"The question of the army of the United States and preapredness is at present under consideration by congress and it plainly would be improper for me to express an opinion on those matters except to congress thru the president.

"I still am a member of a number of peace societies and believe that the first step toward insuring international peace will be the establishing of the world peace court as was provided by the Hague tribunal, but never carried out because there was no agreement about the constitution.

"I will continue to be a member of the peace societies for I still believe that perman place must come thru courts of law and not violence or force.

Believes In Wilson's Preparedness Policy.

"I believe in the president's preparedness policy. I believe in all of his policies that I know any-

thing about. am in thoro sympathy with the efforts of the Carnegie peace institute and its plans for bringing about real and lasting international peace. As the first step in this direction there must come the international court, to which will be submitted the disputes among nations.

Conscription? what my opinion on that is because it's so bound up in this question now pending before con-

gress.
"The state militia? That too I must decline to discuss because of its being mixed up in this ques-

"I really cannot talk about the army at all because of the question now pending in congress. My appointment is not yet even confirmed. It may be held up because I'm accused of being a pacifist. Or they may object to me for some other reason. You know I spoke in favor of the appointment of Brandeis to the supreme court."

Baker late Monday brought up the point that his reputation as a pacifist may cause congress to refuse to confirm his appointment. He also called attention to the fact that he had appeared in favor of the appointment of Louis Brandeis, "the people's lawyer," to the United States supreme court bench.

"Irony of Fate That Mr. Baker Should Get War Post," Says Wife

Mrs. Newton D. Baker was no more perturbed than was her husband by the announcement he had accepted the post of secretary of war.

She and Mrs. Allen Morse, members of the consumers league, spent the afternoon in police court watching the progress of the trials of egg dealers arrested in a league crusade on bad eggs.

Mrs. Baker smiled as she remarked:

"It surely is the irony of fate that Mr. Baker, who belongs to almost every peace society in the world, should be named secretary of war.

"I will greatly regret leaving Cleveland and my friends here, but I feel that Mr. Baker owes a duty to his country that demands he give every service he may be able.

"Incidentally, I, too, belong to several peace societies; I'm a pacifist—but not of the 'peace at any price' kind—no, indeed."

NEWTON D. BAKER TO BE WAR HEAD

Former Mayor of Cleveland Is Selected by President for Cabinet Berth.

Newton D. Baker, former mayor of Cleveland, has been selected by President Wilson for Secretary of War.

Mr. Baker has accepted the position, and is now arranging his affairs in Cleveland preparatory to coming to Washington to take up his duties.

The selection of Mr. Baker is understood to have been discussed by President Wilson with Col. E. M. House, soon after the latter's arrival here this morning.

When President Wilson was making up his cabinet in 1913 he offered the place of Secretary of Interior to Mr. Baker twice. Mr. Baker then was mayor of Cleveland and declined for that reason.

Close Friend of President's.

The President and Mr. Baker have been close friends for some time and have corresponded frequently. Mr. Baker is said by his friends to be in close sympathy with the President's policies and is known to have had the support of some members of the cabinet for the war office.

When President Wilson recently was touring the middle west on his pre-paredness program he saw Mr. Baker in Cleveland and had a long talk with



NEWTON D. BAKER.

him. Mr. Baker has been in Washington frequently of late, and on his last visit here said he had not been offered the post of Secretary of War, and did not believe he would be.

Ever since Lindley M. Garrison resigned the President has been seeking a middle western lawyer for the place. At the White House today it was neither officially confirmed nor denied that Mr. Baker would get the place. Officials strongly encouraged the use of his name, and it was understood that Mr. Baker had been definitely selected.

The thirty-day period for which Mal. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, chief of staff, was designated Secretary of War ad interim, will expire March 11. It is believed Mr. Baker's nomination will be sent to the Senate before that time.

Active in Reform Movement.

For years Mr. Baker has been closely identified with the reform movement in Cleveland and has taken an active part in the street railway controversy there. When Mayor Tom Johnson died Mr. Baker took up the fight for lower street car fares in Cleveland argued the case before the Supreme Court and finally brought about an adjustment of the street rail-

way franchises in Cleveland.

At the time of the Baltimore convention when President Wilson was nominated Mr. Baker was prominently mentioned for the vice presidency be-

mentioned for the vice presidency because of the fight he made in support of Mr. Wilson. He went to the convention as a Wilson supporter and fought successfully against the application of the unit rule to the Ohio delegation.

Mr. Baker has been known for years as a leader of the Ohio bar and is highly regarded by the President as a lawyer. Mr. Wilson wanted the place filled by a lawyer because of legal questions constantly arising in the administration of the War Department, the Philippines, the Panama canal and Porto Rico.

Is Native of West Virginia.

Newton Diehl Baker, who is a demo-crat, was born in Martinsburg, W. Va., December 3, 1871, son of Newton Diehl and Mary Dukehart Baker. He obtained the degree of bachelor of arts

and Mai, Barrel to the large and mained the degree of bachelor of arts from Johns Hopkins College in 1892 and received his LL.D. from Washington and Lee University in 1894. July 5, 1902, he married Miss Elizabeth Leopold of Pottstown, Pa.

Mr. Baker was private secretary to Postmaster General Wilson from 1898 to 1897, when he took up the practice of law in Martinsburg, W. Va. Later he moved to Cleveland, where he served as city solicitor from 1902 to 1912. He was elected mayor of Cleveland in 1912, and served in that capacity for two successive terms, amounting to four years.

Mr. Baker is a member of the Phi Gamma Delta Fraternity and a member of the Union and University clubs of Cleveland.

MAR 7 - 1916

N. D. BAKER, PACIFIST, TO BE WAR SECRETARY

Cleveland's Ex-Mayor and Tom L. Johnson's Disciple Accepts Post.

FRIEND OF PRESIDENT

While Worker for Peace He Is Believed to Favor Wilson's Defence Plans.

Washington, March 6.—Newton D. Baker, ex-Mayor of Cleveland, has been selected by President Wilson for Secretary of War. The nomination will be sent to the Senate to-morrow. Mr. Baker will fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Lindley M. Garrison of New Jersey

Mr. Baker is a member of a number of peace societies. However, it is taken for granted that he is in harmony with President Wilson's policy of prepared-

It is the understanding that the President decided to offer the War portfolio to Mr. Baker after an early morning conference with Col. E. M. House. The President signed the nomination to-day immediately upon getting a telegram from Mr. Baker accepting the office

Mr. Baker will come to Washington Thursday for a conference with the President to fix the time for the assumption of his new duties. As the thirty day commission of Gen. Hugh L Scott as Secretary ad interim will expire March 11, it is believed that the President will urge Mr. Baker to prepare to take the oath of office as soon as pos-

Rewiton D. Baker.

The President and Mr. Baker are warm personal friends. It is recalled that when Mr. Wilson was making up his Cabinet in 1913 he twice tendered the Secretaryship of the Interior to Mr. Baker are was serving as Mayor of Cleveland and did not wish to resign in the midst of a term for which he had sought election. When the President stopped in Cleveland on his recent speechmaking triphe had a long talk with Mr. Baker, who was one of the few leaders called into conference with Mr. Wilson in the course of the journey.

The President tendered the Secretaryship of War to Mr. Baker, in accordance with his decision to choose a lawyer of the middle West for the post. Mr. Baker was the first man outside the Cabinet whom the President considered for the post vacated by Mr. Garrison. Earlier reports as to the President's choice, it is recalled, had it that either Secretary of the Interior Lane or Secretary of Agriculture Houston might be chosen.

Mr. Baker is regarded by friends of the President as an astute politician. He has a good reputation as a public speaker. For years he has been identiced in the content of the president and a member of the Democratic State conventions.

Mr. Baker was a conspicuous figure in the Baltimore convention your procedure of bemocratic national conventions.

Mr. Baker, who was elected as a Wilson to vote for Judson Harmon under the unit rule. Carrying the fight to the floor of the State convention Mr. Baker got a ruling repudiating the action of the State convention and enabling himself with fourteen other other other other other others.

Mr. Baker selection of a Secretary of the Cuyahoga outly 3, 1902, to Miss Elizabeth Leopold of Pottstown, Pa. They have three children. Politican. He had a long the fact that he was a scribled to the fact that he was a conspicuous figure in the Baltimore convention for the Unit rule of voting State delegations, which had long been recognized as the customary procedure of bemocratic state convention for the Baltimore convention. Wr. Baker g

Mr. Baker is regarded by friends of the President as an astute politician. He has a good reputation as a public speaker. For years he has been identified with the reform movement in Cleveland and has taken an active part in the street railway controversy there. On the death of Mayor Tom Johnson Mr. Baker took up the Johnson fight for traction reform and carried it to a successful culmination before the Supreme Court of Ohio.

Mr. Baker is regarded by friends of rather than Harmon.

Mr. Baker's views on national defence have excited great interest here. He has been classified heretofore as a pacifist. As a member of peace societies he has taken an active part against national defence measures. Despite this President will uphold his hand in the fight for the pending perparedness bills.



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Newton D. Baker. Wilson's Advisers Pleased.

cessful culmination before the supreme pending perparedness bills.

Court of Ohio.

Mr. Baker is a Democrat. He is a graduate of Johns Hopkins University and received the degree of LL. D. from Washington and Lee University in 1894.

BAKER IS "FLATTERED."

He So Regards the President's Expression of Confidence.

CLEVELAND, March 6.—Newton D. Ba ker, ex-Mayor of Cleveland, who has been approinted Secretary of War, said that he has accepted the post and will leave here for Washington within a

week.

"The expression of confidence which President Wilson has implied in the appointment is most flattering," he said. "Of course I know nothing of the duties of the office, and shall have it all to learn. I have no statement to make as to the course I shall take. I have always been a peace advocate. I believe in peace and in the proper enforcement of peace—by force if necessary."

Mr. Baker has always been known as

Mr. Baker has always been known as a pacifist, and he was recently mentioned at a peace mass meeting here as the man to bring peace when the time

is ripe.

In making Mr. Baker Secretary of War President Wilson gains as an adviser a man considered by his friends a diplomat of the first water. Mr. Baker rose from the practice of law to the direct successor of the late Tom L. Johnson in Cleveland politics.

L. Johnson in Cleveland politics.

He made his way through dogged perseverance, intellectuality and indomitable will, Among politicians he has been termed a "high brow." He always has called himself a "dreamer of dreams."

Mr. Baker first attracted attention in Cleveland through his eloquence as an after dinner talker. Always a Democrat, he took a minor part in some of the city campaigns and came to the notice of Mr. Johnson, who, when first elected Mayor, gave him a place in the law department.

Johnson's Balance Wheel.

He proved to be the balance wheel He proved to be the balance wheel needed for the rough and ready Johnson and helped the Mayor through many a tight place in the battle for a three cent trolley fare. Mr. Baker was given charge of the law end of the "seven years war" and, though opposed by an array of the best legal counsel in the city, generally came out with flying colors.

city, generally came out with flying colors.

At the election in which Mr. Johnson was defeated Mr. Baker was elected director of law, being the only Democrat to survive a Republican landslide. Four years later he was elected Mayor by the largest majority a mayoralty candidate ever received in Cleveland. He served two terms and declined a third.

Slim of build and warmly sympathetic, Mr. Baker has a knack of making and keeping friends. Although he obtained most of his political schooling under the tutelage of Mr. Johnson he plays a radically different sort of politics than the late Mayor. Where Mr. Johnson was impatient and fretful in the face of determined opposition and took defeat hard Mr. Baker is suave and smiling under all circumstances and, defeated on one score, seeks a new mode of attack and renews the battle.

Twice before he has been offered a Cabinet position. President Wilson sought him as Secretary of the Interior on two occasions, but he declined. He was Mayor at the time and believed it his duty to remain here.

Always a Freelance.

Always a Freelance.

In Ohio politics Mr. Baker has made no entangling alliances. He was the original Wilson man in his State, voting the Cuyahoga delegation to the Baltimore convention for Wilson instead of for Harmon.

Mr. Baker is a firm advocate of peace bt not peace at any price. In an address he recently advocated strengthening the army and navy, but has not indicated in what manner this should be done. While he believes that permanent peace can be established only through resort to the courts, he says that force should be used if necessary to maintain peace.

Since the war Mr. Baker has carefully adhered to the request of President Wilson that American citizens remain neutral. So careful has he been that no one, except possibly his wife,

knows where his sympathies lie in the present world struggle. He is a member of the Cleveland Peace Society and of several other kindred organizations, but says that he sees no incongruity in remaining a member and being Secretary of War.

"I will retain my membership in the society," said Mr. Baker to-night. "I am an advocate of peace, but also believe in using force to enforce the laws of peace."

Peace, preparedness and silence will

of peace."

Peace, preparedness and silence will
mark Mr. Baker's regime as Secretary
of War. He indicated to-day that the
Secretary of War should speak only through the President.

Career of the New Secretary.

Newton Diehl Baker was first heard of nationally in July, 1912, when as a speaker in the Democratic national convention at Baltimore he made an impassioned address demanding that Woodrow Wilson be nominated forthwith. Mr. Baker was one of the Democratic leaders at the 1912 convention and was considered one of the most radical. He is 45 years old and one of the youngest War Secretaries ever appointed. His views on the subjects of military preparedness, the necessary size of the standing army, methods of

military preparedness, the necessary size of the standing army, methods of citizen training, &c., are not known to the people, but it is assumed that the new Secretary's notions are modelled exactly upon those of his political mentor, President Wilson. From the time that Mr. Wilson first came into political prominence he has had no more earnest and indefatigable supporter than Mr. indefatigable supporter than Mr

Baker.

The new Secretary was a political protege, in the days before Woodrow Wilson's prominence, of Tom L. Johnson, several times Mayor of Cleveland. Mr. Baker in his home city, Cleveland, succeeded Mr. Johnson in the Mayoralty, serving two terms, 1912-1914 and 1914-1916. He continued Mr. Johnson's liberal and radical ideas, even improving upon a number of them connected with the city's methods of dealing with traction companies and corporations.

The Parkersburg Sentinel Mch. 7/16.

A contemporary says of New ton D. Baker that "as a gentleman and a scholar there is no criticism. As a politician there is no great evil indictment of him, for he is regarded as an unusually fair politcal boss, though oftentimes a bit arbitrary," but still it says he is unfitted to be Secretary of War. One would suppose a man with those lovely qualifications would be fit to hold any post, but this critic probably believes a roughneck should be Secretary of War. How would Jack Johnson or Jess Willard suit?

As to Mr. Baker, he gave the sixth city of the country a most successful administration, suffering none from comparison with the record of Tom L. Johnson, his predecessor, the best mayor any American city ever had, and one of the best statesmen America ever produced. Mr. Baker is of the right stuff for any cabinet position.

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Wilson's Advisers Pleased.

Advisers of President Wilson to-night expressed gratification with the President when Mr. Wilson was making up his Cabinet in 1913 he twice tendened the Secretaryship of the Interior to Mr. Baker. Mr. Baker's declination at that time was ascribed to the fact that he was serving as Mayor of Cleveland and did not wish to resign in the midst of a term for which he had sought election. When the President stopped in Cleveland on his recent speechmaking trip he had a long talk with Mr. Baker, who was one of the few leaders called into conference with Mr. Wilson in the course of the fourney.

The President tendered the Secretaryship of War to Mr. Baker, in accordance with his decision to choose a lawyer of the middle West for the post. Mr. Baker was the first man outside the Cabinet whom the President considered for the post vacated by Mr. Garrison. Earlier reports as to the President's schoice, it is recalled, had it that either Secretary of the Interior Lane or Secretary of Agriculture Houston might be chosen.

Mr. Baker is regarded by friends of the President as an astute politician. He has a good reputation as a public speaker. For years he has been identified with the reform movement in Cleveland and has taken an active part in the street railway controversy there. On the death of Mayor Tom Johnson Mr. Baker is a Democrat. He is a graduate of Johns Hopkins University and received the degree of LL. D. from Washington and Lee University in 1894.

Mr. Baker is a Democrat. He is a graduate of Johns Hopkins University and received the degree of LL. D. from Washington and Lee University in 1894.

BAKER IS "FLATTERED."

He So Regards the President's Expression of Confidence.

CLEVELAND, March 6.-Newton D Baker, ex-Mayor of Cleveland, who has been approinted Secretary of War, said that he has accepted the post and will leave here for Washington within a

week.

"The expression of confidence which President Wilson has implied in the appointment is most flattering," he said. "Of course I know nothing of the duties of the office, and shall have it all to learn. I have no statement to make as to the course I shall take. I have always been a peace advocate. I believe in peace and in the proper enforcement of peace.

and in the proper enforcement of peace— by force if necessary."

Mr. Baker has always been known as a pacifist, and he was recently men-tioned at a peace mass meeting here as the man to bring peace when the time

the man to bring peace when the time is ripe.

In making Mr. Baker Secretary of War President Wilson gains as an adviser a man considered by his friends a diplomat of the first water. Mr. Baker rose from the practice of law to the direct successor of the late Tom L. Johnson in Cleveland politics.

He made his way through dogged perseverance, intellectuality and indomitable will, Among politicians he has been termed a "high brow." He always has called himself a "dreamer of dreams."

Mr. Baker first attracted attention in Cleveland through his eloquence as an after dinner talker. Always a Democrat, he took a minor part in some of the city campaigns and came to the notice of Mr. Johnson, who, when first elected Mayor, gave him a place in the law department.

Johnson's Balance Wheel.

He proved to be the balance wheel needed for the rough and ready John-He proved to be the balance wheel needed for the rough and ready Johnson and helped the Mayor through many a tight place in the battle for a three cent trolley fare. Mr. Baker was given charge of the law end of the "seven years war" and, though opposed by an array of the best legal counsel in the city, generally came out with flying colors.

city, generally came out with flying colors.

At the election in which Mr. Johnson was defeated Mr. Baker was elected director of law, being the only Democrat to survive a Republican landslide. Four years later he was elected Mayor by the largest majority a mayoralty candidate ever received in Cleveland. He served two terms and declined a third.

Slim of build and warmly sympathetic, Mr. Baker has a knack of making and keeping friends. Although he obtained most of his political schooling under the tutelage of Mr. Johnson he plays a radically different sort of politics than the late Mayor. Where Mr. Johnson was impatient and fretful in the face of determined opposition and took defeat hard Mr. Baker is suave and smilling under all circumstances and, defeated on one score, seeks a new mode of attack and renews the battle.

Twice before he has been offered a Cabinet position. President Wilson sought him as Secretary of the Interior on two occasions, but he declined. He was Mayor at the time and believed it his duty to remain here.

his duty to remain here.

Always a Freelance.

In Ohio politics Mr. Baker has made no entangling alliances. He was the original Wilson man in his State, voting the Cuyahoga delegation to the Balti-more convention for Wilson instead of Harmon.

Ir. Baker is a firm advocate of peace.

Mr. Baker is a firm advocate of peace bt not peace at any price. In an address he recently advocated strengthening the army and navy, but has not indicated in what manner this should be done. While he believes that permanent peace can be established only through resort to the courts, he says that force should be used if necessary to maintain peace.

Since the war Mr. Baker has carefully adhered to the request of President Wilson that American citizens' remain neutral. So careful has he been that no one, except possibly his wife,

knows where his sympathies lie in the present world struggle. He is a member of the Cleveland Peace Society and of several other kindred organizations, but says that he sees no incongruity in remaining a member and being Secretary of War.

"I will retain my membership in the society," said Mr. Baker to-night. "I am an advocate of peace, but also believe in using force to enforce the laws

lieve in using force to enforce the laws

neve in using force to enforce the laws of peace."

Peace, preparedness and silence will mark Mr. Baker's regime as Secretary of War. He indicated to-day that the Secretary of War should speak only through the President.

Career of the New Secretary.

Career of the New Secretary.

Newton Diehl Baker was first heard of nationally in July, 1912, when as a speaker in the Democratic national convention at Baltimore he made an impassioned address demanding that Woodrow Wilson be nominated forthwith. Mr. Baker was one of the Democratic leaders at the 1912 convention and was considered one of the most radical. He is 45 years old and one of the youngest War Secretaries ever appointed. His views on the subjects of military preparedness, the necessary size of the standing army, methods of citizen training, &c., are not known to the people, but it is assumed that the new Secretary's notions are modelled exactly upon those of his political mentor, President Wilson. From the time that Mr. Wilson first came into political prominence he has had no more earnest and indefatigable supporter than Mr. and indefatigable supporter than Mr.

Baker.

The new Secretary was a political protege, in the days before Woodrow Wilson's prominence, of Tom L. Johnson, several times Mayor of Cleveland, Mr. Baker in his home city, Cleveland, succeeded Mr. Johnson in the Mayoralty, serving two terms, 1912-1914 and 1914-1916. He continued Mr. Johnson's liberal and radical ideas, even improving upon a number of them connected with the city's methods of dealing with traction companies and corporations.

The Parkersburg Sentinel Mch. 7/16.

A contemporary says of Newton D. Baker that "as a gentleman and a scholar there is no criticism. As a politician there is no great evil indictment of him, for he is regarded as an unusually fair politeal boss, though oftentimes a bit arbitrary," but still it says he is unfitted to be Secretary of War. One would suppose a man with those lovely qualifications would be fit to hold any post, but this critic probably believes a roughneck should be Secretary of War. How would Jack Johnson or Jess Willard suit?

As to Mr. Baker, he gave the sixth city of the country a most successful administration, suffering none from comparison with the record Tom L. Johnson, his predecessor, the best mayor any American city ever had, and one of the best statesmen America ever produced. Mr. Baker is of the right stuff for any cabinet position.

Nawark, N. J., NEWS, Mar. 7, 1916.

IN GARRISON'S SHOES.

Chosen to succeed Lindley M. Garrison as Secretary of War, Newton D. Baker's best asset seems to be his administrative record. As Mayor of Cleveland, he carried on the work of the late Tom Johnson with energy, showing a capacity for detail that the War Department will offer him opportunity to employ. Some familiarity with the machinery of the Federal Government is his also, acquired as private secretary to Postmaster General Wilson during the second Cleveland administration.

The prime consideration in the selection of a War Secretary at this time, however, is his ability to command the confidence of the country. Mr. Baker enters the office under two handicaps. He is an extremist, classifying himself frankly as a pacificist. With the country divided in its sentiments, striving to decide upon a wise provision for its security, the choice of either kind of a radical seems inopportune. For breadth of vision and wise judgment the country looks to men without bias, and with such an appointee it would doubtless have been better satisfied.

Whether or not Mr. Baker's confessed ignorance of the duties of the office is more than an apparent handicap is largely a question of balance. The possibilities of increasing our military resources and the merits of the several systems proposed have been thoroughly canvassed. As far as the department is concerned, constructive work has passed from its hands to Congress, which has not yet decided upon a military program. While Mr. Baker's ignorance may prevent him from offering valuable counsel, an understanding of military affairs would indicate such a natural interest in the subject as might put him at loggerheads with those who are shaping preparedness legislation.

It is when Congress has decided upon a program that Mr. Baker's qualifications will come into play. The work of organization will have to be undertaken and it is an administrator that will then be wanted. To follow such a vigorous Secretary as Mr. Garrison is not an enviable task. If the new Secretary makes good under these circumstances, it will be all the more to his credit. He may be assured that his success will be recognized.

Why Not Change the Office and Make It "Secretary of Peace?"

Newton D. Baker, former mayor of Cleveland, just appointed by President Wilson to succeed Lindley M. Garrison, resigned, as secretary of war, is a pacifist—has long been, he says himself, "almost a peace-at-any-price man."

He felt the senate would not feel like indorsing him for the secretaryship because of his views that peace will come only when warring nations agree to substitute law for force in settling international disputes.

Just the same, Baker did not send his resignation to any of the peace societies to which he belongs, which fact was equivalent to an announcement that he didn't propose to compromise his convictions for the sake of the job.

Baker is a big man—big enough for the big place for which he has been picked.

He began the practice of law in Martinsburg, West Virginia, where he was born, in 1897.

He moved to Cleveland and became city solicitor there in 1902, holding the office 10 years, when the people of Cleveland, who had been watching him, made him mayor.

His administration was indorsed when he was re-elected, in 1914.

While city solicitor he supported Tom Johnson in his reform movements, chief of which was the fight against the street railways for lower fares.

This fight Baker carried to the supreme court and finally brought about an adjustment of the street railway controversy.

He was a strong supporter of Woodrow Wilson in the Baltimore convention and his name was mentioned at that time in connection with the nomination for the vice-presidency.

After Wilson had been elected, Baker declined the secretaryship of the interior, which was offered to him twice.

Had there been a hitch over Baker's confirmation on the ground that he was not bloodthirsty enough for the portfolio of war, we were going to suggest that he be confirmed as "SECRETARY DF PEACE."

Doesn't it seem strange that we have no such thing as the secretaryship of peace?

Doesn't it, now that you have thought it over?

Isn't it possible that Europe would have benefited if the countries involved could have turned their affairs over to secretaries of peace when the war talk first started?

Anyhow, for a country that is supposed to stand practically alone for an advanced civilization, "SECRETARY OF PEACE" sounds a whole lot more civilized and appropriate than secretary of

If there is desired such a thing as a secretary of peace, it looks very much as if there is one available, though confirmed as secretary of war.



THE NEW SECRETARY OF WAR.

Newton D. Baker is associated in the public mind with the work of municipal rather than of national government and his selection as Secretary of War, therefore, has somewhat of the element of surprise in it.

After all, however, what is needed in the War Office is brains and common sense, and Baker has those a-plenty. He made a splendid Mayor of Cleveland. He showed his fighting qualities here during the Democratic Convention of 1912. He thinks clearly and talks clearly and evidently has administrative ability.

VIf he felt the lack of any of the specific qualities necessary to the man who is at the head of the War Department, doubtless he would not have accepted the position. As a Johns Hopkins man, Baltimoreans have an especial interest in him. Here's hoping for him a great career as a Cabinet officer and a successful administration of the post which present conditions make as difficult as it is important!

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TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 7, 1916.

News Is Colorless

THE NEW SECRETARY OF WAR.

The record of Newton D. Baker, former mayor of Cleveland, who has been appointed secretary of war by President Wilson to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Lindley M. Garrison, is assurance that he will give a good account of himself in his new position.

Graduating from Johns Hopkins University at the age of 21—he is now 45 years old-Mr. Baker later took up the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in his home town of Martinsburg, W. Va. Soon afterward he became private secretary to William L. Wilson when the latter was postmaster general in President Cleveland's cabinet. From Washington he went to Cleveland, and in 1902 was appointed assistant director of law of that city, a year later being named director of law by Mayor Tom L. Johnson. In the same year he was elected city solicitor of Cleveland and was re-elected three times. He was chosen mayor of Cleveland in 1911. That steady rise in meeting the prastical demands of a large city bespeaks ability and force of a high character. Mr. Baker has long been a national figure in Democratic politics. He was discussed for the nomination for the vice presidency at the Baltimore convention in 1912, and is reported to have been offered a seat in the original cabinet of Wilson, declining on the grounds that his home city needed him most, he being mayor at the time. It is recalled that when Mr. Bryan resigned as secretary of state some of the Democrats advocated Mr. Baker as successor. They considered no post as too big for him. His appointment as secretary of war, naturally, is all the evidence needed that he is in accord with the President's policies on preparedness.

His making good wherever tried is assurance that Mr. Baker will succeed in this new post.

THE PARKERSBURG SENTINEL

TUESDAY, MARCH 7, 1918.

West Virginia will again be represented in the President's cabinet by a native born son, Newton D. Baker, whom President Wilson has selected for Secretary of War, having been born and reared at Martinsburg, this state.

Colonel E. M. House, President Wilson's close friend, upon returning from an extensive visit in Europe, declares that he found no more prospect for peace on that war-ridden continent than he did when he visited it last spring. Apparently the struggle will continue until one side has completely exhausted its resources in wealth and men.

When President Wilson chose Newton D. Baker for his Secretary off War he made a wise selection. While yet a young man Mr. Baker has proved himself to be a man of great initiative powers and natural ability and his experience in the val rious capacities in which he has served the government and the city of Cleveland, together with his training in law, will doubtlessly show to good advantage when he assumes that high position in the cabinet of the President. Mr. Baker has shown that while his ideas are progressive they are at the same time practical. His conduct of the office of mayor of the city of Cleveland for four years after having served for ten years as city solicitor of that municipality was so successful as to give him a nation-wide reputation. Baker is in close sympathy with President Wilson's policies and his service to the nation promises to prove of great value.

With elaborate plans to be put into practice for preparedness and the strengthening of the national defense the office of Secretary of War becomes more important than it has been at any time since the war between the states in America. President Wilson has shown his good commonsense in selecting such a man as Newton D. Baker for the place.

"GE TO QUIT CONGRESS

Wash Post

Brother of Ambassador to Great Britain, at Odds With Wilson.

REFUSES TO "STAIN HIS HANDS"

Cannot Stultify His Conscience, He Says Anent "Warning Resolution" Fight-Says President's Refusal of Vote of Confidence Shifts Responsibility to Congress.

Loan May Lead U. S. To War, Declares Page

The loan of \$500,000,000 to England by American capitalists, to say nothing of the profits of munition manufacturers, has destroyed the semblance even of neutrality in the United States, and will probably lead us into war .- Representative Page.

"I will not stultify my conscience or stain my hands with the blood of my countrymen; neither will I do violence to my conscientious conviction of duty, thereby forfeiting my self-respect."
Representative Robert N. Page, of North Carolina, made this declaration in a statement which he issued last night by way of notification to his constituents in the Seventh North Carolina congressional district that he will not be a candidate for renomination to Congress. In direct language he gave as his reason for retiring, when he has no opposition for reelection, that he finds himself unalterably at odds with President Wilson in the present international crisis.

dent wilson in the present international crisis.

Mr. Page is serving his seventh term in the House. He is a member of the appropriations committee and is chairman of the subcommittee having charge of District appropriations.

Brother of Ambassador Page.

He is a brother of the American Ambassador to Great Britain, Walter H. Page. Before making his announcement he held conferences with Senator Overman and Representatives Webb, Kitchin and Doughton, all of North Carolina.

Mr. Page's statement follows: Mr. Page's statement follows:

Mr. Page's statement follows:

"Many patriotic citizens of North Carolina are writing me and wiring me to support the President in his diplomatic controversies with European countries. Many just as patriotic are telling me to support a resolution warning American citizens against taking passage on armed vessels of belligerent countries.

"The Constitution vests in the President all diplomatic questions, and I, as one member of Congress, am willing that he should exercise this prerogative. I do not think that Congress or any other large body of men can successfully negotiate matters of diplomacy with other countries. When the President demanded that Congress pass upon a resolution warning American citizens against taking passage on

President demanded that Congress pass upon a resolution warning American citizens against taking passage on armed vessels of belligerent nations I suggested the following resolution:

"Whereas the Constitution vests in the President all matters of diplomacy;

"Resolved, That the Senate and House of Representatives, in Congress assembled, hereby express confidence in the President in the exercise of this prerogative for the protection of the lives and liberties of American citizens and the honor and peace of the reand the honor and peace of the republic.'

Says It Shifts Responsibility.

"The President is not satisfied with an unreserved expression of confidence on the part of Congress, but demands a vote upon the warning of American citizens to refrain from using armed vessels of belligerent countries, asking that it be voted down. This shifts to the conscience and convictions of members of Congress a responsibility that

that it be voted down. This shifts to the conscience and convictions of members of Congress a responsibility that the Constitution imposed upon the erecutive. Having the responsibility thrust upon me, I claim the right to exercise my own judgment and convictions and not have them dictated by some one else. I do not believe that an American should insist upon the exercise of any abstract right that will jeopardize the peace of his country.

"To vote against a resolution of warning places upon me the responsibility for the death of all Americans who, in absence of such warning, may lose their lives by the destruction of an armed vessel of some one of the warring powers and perhaps thereby plunge this country into war. I cannot gain the consent of my conscience, much as I would like to gratify the President, and meet what seems to be the demands of my constituents, regardless of my own conscientious convictions, to in every matter vote as the President requests, thereby assuming responsibility for the loss of a single American life, or even indirectly stain my hands with his blood.

"In this instance, I am sure that I am in possession of facts which a partial press has kept the people I represent in ignorance.

Quotes Saviour's Utterance.

Quotes Saviour's Utterance.

"Jesus Christ never utterance."
"Jesus Christ never utterad a more profound truth than when He declared, "Where your treasure is, there will your heart be also." The loan of \$500,000,000 to England by American capitalists, to say nothing of the profits of munition manufacturers, has destroyed the semblance even of neutrality in the United States, and will probably lead us into war. I have no pro-German or pro anything sentiment or inclina-

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SELECTED BY PRESIDENT TO BE SECRETARY OF WAR



Newton D. Baker.

MADE WAR SECRETARY

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

his fight for 3-cent street car fare in Cleveland, and was Johnson's right hand man throughout all of his turbulent campaigns in this city. He was elected city solicitor at the time of Johnson's first mayoralty triumph, and was reelected four times, winning even when Johnson was finally defeated.

Was Twice Elected Mayor.

With the passing of Johnson Baker became the leader of the local Democracy, and was twice elected mayor. He declined to be a candidate for reelection last fall, and retired January 1 to practice law.

Baker conceived the idea of home rule for Ohio cities, and led in the agitation for the Ohio constitution, which resulted in giving to cities the right to frame their own charters. He led the efforts which resulted in the new Cleveland charter, with its system of preferential voting, which is one of its salient features.

The new Secretary of War is a thorough believer in national preparedness, and has stood valiantly by the President, through all of the recent discussion.

When President Wilson visited Cleveland on his recent speaking trip through the central West, Baker was chairman of the reception committee. Baker is married, and the father of three children. "Original Wilson Man."

Baker was known as the original

Wilson man in Ohio. At the time of the Baltimore convention in 1912 Judson Harmon, former governor of Ohio, was a candidate for the presidential nomination, and controlled a majority of the Buckeye delegation, but Baker was for Wilson, and swung with him a number of northern Ohio delegates. The successful fight, which he personally led, on the floor of the convention, to prevent the adoption of the unit rule, saved these Ohio votes to Wilson, and did much to make possible his nomination.

Mr. Baker is at present a candidate for delegate to the Democratic national convention in St. Louis, and is certain of election. He will undoubtedly have a prominent place in its deliberations, in view of his cabinet ap-Wilson man in Ohio. At the time of

edly have a prominent place ... deliberations, in view of his cabinet appointment. Hope of Party Locally.

The new Secretary was only recently reelected head of the county executive committee of his party, following his resignation two years ago. He succeeded former Representative R. J. Bulkley, who managed the last campaign, which resulted in Democratic defeat.

Baker was hailed as the hope of the party locally in the next campaign, and was accordingly placed at the helm. He will probably be obliged to resign this position. Youngest Cabinet Member.

Mr. Baker, being only 44 years old, will be the youngest member of President Wilson's cabinet by more than five years. The next youngest member is Secretary Houston, who celebrated his fiftieth birthday recently.

The President will not select an Assistant Secretary of War to succeed Henry Breckinridge until he has conferred with Mr. Baker Thursday.

tion other than pro-American. I realize very forcibly my obligation and responsibility to my immediate constituency and to the American people. I will not stultify my conscience or stain my hands with the blood of my countrymen; neither will I do violence to my conscientious conviction of duty, thereby forfeiting my self-respect.

"And now, while so far as I am informed I would have no opposition for renomination in the approaching primary, I desire to announce that I will not be a candidate for the nomination.

"I can never express the depth of my gratitude to the Democrats of the Seventh district for their support and friendship. I would not be in any degree worthy of it if I did not maintain my self-respect and intellectual integrity by retiring instead of remaining your representative without either."

HUGHES AGAIN SAYS "NO." Refuses to Allow Use of Name in

Massachusetts Primary.

Massachusetts Primary.

Boston, March 6.—A further refusal to sanction the use of his name as a presidential candidate was made by Justice Charles E. Hughes, of the United States Supreme Court, in a letter to Charles H. Brown, a former State senator, made public tonight.

"As I understand it, you desire to pledge yourself as a delegate, and you find it will be necessary to have the acceptance of the candidate in whose support the pledge is made," the justice wrote. "In answer I must adhere to the position I have taken. As I have repeatedly said, I am not a candidate in any sense, and in view of my obligations as a member of the Supreme Court, I cannot permit the use of my name."

RUSSIANS TAKE A PORT

Army Lands at Atina Under Black Sea Fleet's Guns.

RAIN SHELLS ON TREBIZOND

Warships Operating Far to the West of Trebizond, as Well as at the East-Thirty Turkish Ships Sunk. and Ottoman Troops Are Defeated During Advance Inland.

Petrograd, March 6.—Russian tor-pedoboat destroyers have bombarded Trebizond, the Turkish scaport on the eastern part of the coast of the Black Sea, 120 miles northwest of Erzerum, and have sunk several vessels. The Turkish batteries, it is announced, replied, but without success. Headquarters tonight reports: "Our troops landed under the cover of

an intense supporting fire from

an intense supporting fire from the fleet, and occupied on the night of March 4 the town of Atina, on the Black Sea coast to the east of Trebizond. Deploying rapidly southward, they forced the Turks to evacuate their positions.

"In the course of the action we took as prisoners, 2 officers, and 200 men. as prisoners 2 officers and 280 men, and captured 2 guns and a quantity of

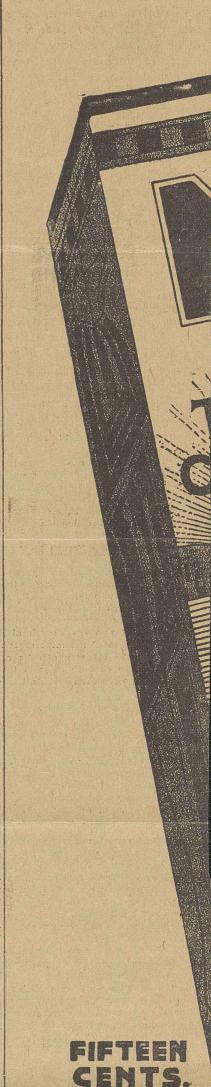
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artillery ammunition, cartridges and "Detachments of our troops, continuing the pursuit, occupied the village of Maprava, midway between Atina and Riza, the morning of the 5th."

Fleet Extends Scope.

The Russian Black Sea fleet is extending the scope of its operations far to the westward of Trebizond, and has bombarded the mouth of the Terma River, where a fleet of sailing vessels had taken refuge. The Terma is 210 miles west of Trebizond.

Thirty miles east of the Terma the fire of the warships destroyed barricades and depots and many Turkish craft. Along the coast line between these two points the Russians during the last few days have sunk more than 30 sailing vessels laden with war supplies.





PAGES.

- Rain and much warmer today; tomorrow fair, colder; strong southeast to southwest winds.

Temperature yesterday—Maximum, 34; minimum, 26.

> TWO CENTS.

ON VERDUN'S FLANK

Forges, West of the Meuse, Is Captured, Paris Admits.

3 VERDUN FORTS WRECKED

Teutons Penetrate First-Line Trenches in Champagne.

LIQUID FIRE IS BEING USED

French "Curtain of Shells" Successful in Preventing an Attack Near Mont Tebu-Infantry Employed by Joffre to Head Off Assault Against Goose Hill After Kaiser's Troops Take Forges-Bombardment in the Woevre Not Followed by Charge Against the French Front.

London, March 6. - Farther advances by the Germans-in the Verdun region and in Champagne-are told of in the latest French official communication, which, however, also records success in repelling a German attempt to debouch farther from a captured position, the driving of the Teutons out of a trench they had taken, and the hammering with the French big guns of German organiza-

Three of the Verdun forts defending the city from the east have been almost totally wrecked by German bombardment, according to Amsterdam dispatches today.

After having vigorously shelled the region between Bethincourt and the Meuse, the Germans in a strong infantry attack captured the village of Forges, about 9 miles northwest of Verdun. Not satisfied with this gain of a mile, they several times essayed to debouch from the village against the Cote de L'Oie, but the French in counter attacks forced them back into the village and held them there.

German Attack in Champagne.

In Champagne the right and left flanks of the French were attacked by the Germans in the region between Mont Tetu and Maisons de Champagne. At the former point the French fire kept the Germans to their trenches, but near Maisons de Champagne they succeeded in occupying a small section of a French

In the Argonne the French blew up near Courtes Chaussees a German post with a mine and captured a portion of the crater. Near Haute Chavauchee the Germans sprang two mines and later entered the French trenches at several points. Counter attacks, however, drove them out and the French also

occupied a portion of the mine crater. Except for the infantry attacks at Forges the guns on both sides in the Verdun region have been doing all the work.

Dutch Learn of Havoc.

Amsterdam dispatches repeat previous reports, unconfirmed from Berlin, that Fort Devaux, five miles northeast of Verdun, is in ruins. They add that Forts Moulainville and De Tavannes, next in line south of Devaux, have been badly damaged by German mortars, if they have not been totally destroyed.

Use Flaming Jets.

The offical report telegraphed from Paris tonight says:

"The Germans launched an attack, in which they employed jets of burning liquid, against our positions between Mont Tetu and Maisons de Champagne. On our right the Germans were stopped by our barrier fire, and were unable to leave their trenches. On our left, in the region of Maisons de Champagne, they succeeded in penetrating a small advanced section of trench.

"In the Argonne we have exploded a mine in the region of Courtes Chaussees. destroying a German post and producing a huge crater, on the southern edge of which we are establishing ourselves.

Germans Pierce Lines.

"Between Haute Chevauchee and Hill No. 285, by exploding two mine chambers, the Germans gained a foot ing at certain points in our first line. Combats were fought, in the course of which we drove the Germans out of our trenches and took possession of the edge of one crater. Our artillery has been very active on the whole of this sector.

"West of the Meuse, after a violent bombardment lasting throughout the forenoon on the front between Bethincourt and the Meuse, the Germans launched a heavy attack against Forges, a point on our advanced line.

In the course of a spirited fight they CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE.

Index to Today's Issue.

- 1-Street Car Strike Settled. 12 Victims of Zeppelin Raid. 400 Lost on Spanish Ship. Germans Gain on Verdun Flank Baker as Secretary of War. Fight Over Armed Ships On. 2-Page Will Quit Congress.
- Eleven Perish in Jail Fire.
- 3-The Moewe to Sail Again. Dutch to Bar U. S. Gold. Many Cling to Verdun Ruins. Paris Wants Americans to Pay
- 4-Society Greets "Gypsy Prince." "Baby Week" Is Praised. North Carolina Banquet.
- 5-Bryan to Support Wilson. Fletcher Asks for Battle Ships. Mann Opposes Vote Now. 6-Editorial.
- 7-Society.
- 8-Sporting Events.
- 9-Results on the Turf.
- 10-Financial.
- 11-Excise Board Is Enjoined.
- 12-At the Local Theaters.
- 16-Local News in Brief.

Britain to Blacklist Coal Ship Owners if Cargoes Aid Germans

Through the British embassy here the British government yesterday issued a warning to neutral shipowners that if any of their ships carrying a cargo of coal shall finally reach any German port or ship the vessel will be immediately blacklisted.

MADE WAR SECRETARY

Newton D. Baker, Ohio Leader, Was "Original Wilson Man."

PUPIL ALSO OF THE PRESIDENT

Studied Under Chief Executive When Latter Was Instructor Years Ago at Johns Hopkins University-Native of West Virginia and Twice Cleveland's Mayor.

"DISMAL FAILURE."

Mr. Baker recently gained considerable fame by declaring in a telegram to Senator Pomerene, of Ohio, that "something must be done to save the Democratic party, which is a dismal failure."

Newton D. Baker, former mayor of Cleveland, has been selected by President Wilson for Secretary of War. His nomination will go to the Senate today, and administration leaders expect quick confirmation, so the new Secretary may take active charge of the War Department's plans for army increases and reorganization.

Mr. Baker is a lawyer, and as a leader among Ohio Democrats has been a warm supporter of President Wilson's policies since the preconvention campaign in 1912.

Mr. Wilson His Instructor.

He has been a close personal friend of Mr. Wilson since the latter was his instructor years ago at Johns Hopkins University, and was offered the post of Secretary of the Interior in the original Wilson cabinet, but declined because he then was mayor. He is understood to be in thorough accord with the President on the preparedness program and foreign questions.

An offer of the War Secretaryship was made to Mr. Baker by telegraph several days ago after the President had spent more than three weeks carefully going over a long list of those suggested to succeed former Secretary Garrison, Mr. Baker accepted, and upon being notified yesterday that he would be nominated at once telegraphed that he would be in Washington Thurs-

"Grateful," Says Baker; in Court. Cleveland, March 6 .- "I have nothing

to say except that I feel complimented by the President's confidence. I am deeply grateful and certainly appreciate what he has done."

These were the words of Newton Diehl Baker, former mayor, today when asked for a statement regarding his appointment by President Wilson to be Secretary of War. Mr. Baker confirmed his acceptance, and then continued arguing a lawsuit in common pleas court, in which he was engaged, when the word came to him that his appointment had been announced.

Long a Democratic Leader. Mr. Baker, besides being a former

mayor of Cleveland, has long been prominent in local and State Democratic councils, and a personal friend of President Wilson almost from boyhood. He is 44 years old and a prominent lawyer. He was a former student under President Wilson when the latter was an instructor at Johns Hopkins University.

Baker came here from West Virginia in 1902, where he was born. He became a lieutenant of the late Tom L. Johnson at the time the latter began

CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.

OVFR WARNING SHIPS

Hot Debate Breaks Out in House and Lasts Over an Hour.

REPUBLICANS OPPOSE RULE

Mann and Lenroot Lead Against Tabling McLemore Resolution.

DEMOCRATIC WHIPS BUSY

President's Supporters Believe Large Majority of Democrats Will Line Up Today to Put Through Rule to Kill Proposal-Influence of Bryan, However, Is Being Taken Into Account as Big Factor to Be Dealt With—Former Premier Holds Long Conference With Members.

(Associated Press.)

On the eve of what friends of the administration have planned as the final fight to end agitation in the House over the question of armed merchant ships debate on the subject broke out on the House floor late yesterday and continued hotly for more than an hour. When it was over there seemed to be more of a partisan alignment than at any time since the issue arose.

Mann and Lenroot Lead.

Representative Mann, of Illinois, the Republican leader, and Representative Lenroot, of Wisconsin, Republican member of the rules committee, gave notice that they would oppose today the rule under which it is proposed to table the McLemore warning resolution after 90 minutes of debate on the rule and four hours' discussion of the resolution. On the other hand, Chairman Flood, of the foreign affairs committee, who has been understood personally to favor a warning resolution, voiced an appeal to all patriotic congressmen to stand by the President.

Administration Whips Busy.

Realizing the task ahead of them, the administration whips sent out calls to all absent Democrats within reach to hurry to Washington in time for the vote today. The President's supporters believe that a large majority of the Democrats, as well as many Republicans, will stand together to put through the rule and kill the McLemore resolution. There will be formidable opposition both in and out of the party, however, and the influence of William Jennings Bryan is being taken into account as a big factor to be dealt

Fourteen representatives and two senators met at lunch yesterday with Mr. Bryan in the private dining room of a hotel near the Capitol and discussed affairs generally. What transpired there remained a secret.

Those at the Conference.

Those present were Senators Kern and Vardaman and Representatives Lobeck, Stephens and Shallenberger, of Nebraska; Ayers and Helvering, Kansas; Bailey and Steele, of Pennsylvania; Slayden and Callaway, of Texas; Hensley, of Missouri; Gordon, of Ohio; Tavenner, of Illinois; Huddleston, of Alabama; Dill, of Washington; Sisson, of Mississippi; Tillman, of Arkansas, and Van Dyke, of Minnesota. Mr. Bryan left last night for Wilmington, Del., to deliver a lecture.

Speakers on both sides of the warning question were applauded during yesterday's debate until it was difficult to determine which sentiment was the stronger. When Mr. Mann, vigorously protesting that the question never should have been thrown into the House, and criticising Americans for taking passage on armed ships, expressed the hope that such an act would never draw the country into war, he was cheered heartily by the whole

Gardner Precipitates Debate. Representative Gardner, of Massa-

chusetts, precipitated the debate after working unsuccessfully all day to have the rules committee pave the way for a direct vote on a warning resolution.

The first step toward getting the McLemore resolution before the House was taken by Representative Foss, of Illinois, a Republican, at the request of the Democratic members of the rules committee, it is said. He asked that it be placed on the calendar, and it was done without debate. A short time later the rules committee reported its rule, and the House, relieved of its long days of anxiety as to when debate would start, settled

March 1916

PRESIDENT NAMES OHIO DEMOCRAT AS SECRETARY OF WAR

Successor to Lindley M. Garrison Formerly Was Mayor of Cleveland and Had Once Refused Place in Mr. Wilson's Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Monday.-Newton Diehl Baker, formerly Mayor of Cleveland, Ohio, has been appointed by President Wilson for the post of Secretary of War, left vacant recently by the resignation of Lindley M. Garrison.

Mr. Baker has accepted the position and is no warranging his affairs in Cleveland preparatory to coming to Washington

to take up his duties.

For several years Mr. Baker has ben one of the leading democrats of Ohio, and at the time that President Wilson first organized his Cabinet was offered a place, but declined. He has been mentioned frequently for the post of Secretary of War ever since Mr. Garrison resigned.

Mr. Baker was born in Martinsburg, West Virginia, December 3, 1871, the son full terms. He resides at No. 1,851 Craw of Newton D. Baker and Mary Dukehart ford road, Cleveland, and is a member of of Newton D. Baker and Mary Dukenart many clubs in that city and elsewhere. Baker. After attending the public schools he entered Johns Hopkins University, a member of the Cabinet he was generally with the degree of B. A. He then at-Wilson's advisers, and regret was ex-1902.

moved to Cleveland, Ohio, and was City opposed to those suggested by President Solicitor there from 1902 through 1912 Wilson, and as they could not reconcile the then was elected Mayor of Cleveland on the democratic ticket and served two son resigned.

from which he was graduated in 1892 considered as one of the ablest of President tended Washington and Lee University pressed by statesmen and business men for two years, where he obtained the de-throughout the country when he tendered gree of LL.B. He married Miss Eliza- his resignation. Mr. Garrison, after a beth Leopold, of Pottstown, Pa., July 5, careful investigation of the situation, ad vanced his ideas on the defence and the Mr. Baker was private secretary to national preparedness programme under Postmaster General Wilson in 1896 and discussion, but these were not approved by 1897, and the following year began the the Chief Executive. On the other hand practice of law at Martinsburg. Later he the then Secretary of War was strongly

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1916. THE PARKERSBURG SENTINEL.

BAKER GOES TO

CLEVELAND MAN TO TAKE OATH AND ENTER UPON CABINET OFFICE DUTIES.

By Associated Press.

Cleveland, Ohio, March 8 .- Newton D. Baker, former mayor of Cleveland, left today for Washington, where, to-morrow, he will take the oath of office and enter upon his duties as Secretary of War.

Before leaving, Mr. Baker remarked

to his friends jokingly, "I will have a great deal to learn. Why, as a boy I never even played with tin sol-

All of President Wilson's opponents are using a fine toothed comb in their efforts to find something to criticise in the career of Newton D. Baker, the new Secretary of War. From the day of his birth at Martinsburg, W. Va., to the present time, they have been unable to find anything reflecting upon his ability or character. President Wilson evidently selected the right man for the place.

TUESDAY, MARCH 7, 1916.

THE CALL FOR SUPERMEN.

President Wilson's choice of ex-Mayor Baker, of Cleveland, as Secretary of War seems to have caused some people a certain disappointment. They have nothing against Mr. Baker. But they appear to have felt that the occasion called for a great and disciplined genius at the head of the War Department. They vaguely thought of a man of powerful intellect and iron will, who would have a perfect mastery of all our military problems. He would strike his hand upon the spot of our army organization, and say: "Thou ailest here, and here." He would go before the Military Committees of Congress and expound with such lucidity and force the needed plans of defence that all differences of opinion would at once cease. And in his public utterances he would both reassure and inspire his fellow-countrymen. Such is the ideal Secretary of War of the popular imagination-a sort of Carnot and Von Roon and Kitchener and Stanton rolled into one.

Well, if the gentleman exists any where, he must be thoroughly hidden. No such person has been brought to public attention. The truth is that he is an abstraction. Nobody knows his name. But the President had to select a concrete man. And as no imaginary hero of military romance came forward in person, Mr. Wilson had to do what most of his predecessors have done. This is to make a Secretary of War out of a civilian with no military experience whatever. He has chosen a man in the prime of life, who has a good record as a lawyer, who has made proof of executive capacity as Mayor of a large city for two terms, and who in politics has been a reformer and a bit of a radical. Mr. Baker frankly states that he knows nothing about the duties of his office. but hopes to learn them by hard work This is as much as could have been said of Mr. Root, in advance, yet he became a notable War Secretary. Under American traditions, and with only the ordinary American army questions to consider, what the Secretary needs is a strong, clear mind and a good head for business. He should be a real judge of men, in or out of uniform; and ought to be able to tell good advice from bad, and to hold himself free from capture by any given set of officers or an army clique. So far as concerns the work lying immediately before Mr. Baker, it cannot be said to be highly urgent. The military bills of this session have been presented in both House and Senate. There will be no occasion to ask the new Secretary's detailed opinion of them. For the rest, Mr. Baker announces that he is at one with the President on the general question of preparedness, and will be in such matters only Mr. Wilson's spokesman.

Mr. Baker's appointment is thus one neither to arouse great hopes nor to provoke bitter opposition. Politically. he should bring a certain element of strength to the President. In time he may be a valuable adviser in the Cabinet. Should fate keep him long in his new office, and throw great burdens upon him, his reputation will depend upon the energy and sagacity which he displays. At present he is no more than just an ordinary American entering upon an untried field. About Newton D. Baker there is not a single trace of the superman. That sublime being, in fact, in spite of all our talk about the hour bringing the man, has a disappointing way of not appearing when we call him from the vasty deep. As a rule, we have to get on without him, going ahead in our unromantic way, by means of the very humdrum human qualities of intelligence, honesty, and hard work. Americans are not the only ones in

this plight. For nearly two years now the chief nations of Europe have been looking about anxiously, almost imploringly, for superhuman leaders. cry for them has become almost shrill among certain newspapers and people in England. A weak Government, it is said, ought to be "scrapped" and a Ministry of really "strong men" created. Who the aforesaid strong men are, the deponents do not state. John Galsworthy recently had a report, in the Westminster Gazette, of a conversation he overheard between Englishmen who had got dead tired of the "halffighters" in the Cabinet, and who agreed that a jolly smash ought to be made of the whole thing and a Government of enormous power set up. But when they came to discuss who should go out, and who should be put in, they fell into angry quarrels with each other. Many supermen of many minds. And the fact is obvious that neither England nor France, neither Russia nor Germany, has discovered any miracle-men. The best success of all has been in the remorseless elimination of the unfit, whether in the Government or the army. Gen. Joffre has perhaps best illustrated the process. No heaven-born genius himself, he has not searched for supernal talents in his commanders. He has merely cut off the heads of the incapable, and given eligible ability and zeal a chance to show what they could do. Men of such stuff, so developed under stress and competition, make up, after all, a pretty good substitute for supermen. At all events, it is the best

IBAKER WAR SECRETARY

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1916.

Senate Confirms His Nomination Promptly; Cabinet Likes Him.

ANTIS INDORSE HIM ALSO

If Ohio Man Had Been Chosen Instead of Garrison, They Say, The President Would Have Had a Different Viewpoint-His Criticism of Party in Telegram Explained.

Newton Diehl Baker, former mayor of Cleveland, Ohio, is now Secretary of War. His nomination was sent to the Senate shortly after noon yesterday by President Wilson and was confirmed by

President Wilson and was confirmed by the Senate at 6 o'clock last night. Mr. Baker is expected to arrive here today to take up his duties.

The antipreparedness committee yesterday strongly indorsed the selection of Mr. Baker for Secretary of War. The committee, which is made up, among others, of Miss Jane Addams, Stephen S. Wise, Lillian D. Wald and John Haynes Holmes, issued the following statement last night:

"If the President had appointed an Ohio Democrat to be Secretary of War, instead of a New Jersey Democrat, it is doubtful whether the country and the administration would be in quite the situation it is in at present.

Late, They Say, but Helps.

Late, They Say, but Helps.

Tate, They Say, but Helps.

"For no Democrat close to the people of the middle West would have encouraged the President to reverse himself in his Manhattan Club address and no middle Western Democrat would have talked quite so cheerfully as did Mr. Garrison about "universal compulsory military service." Mr. Wilson is to be congratulated on his selection. While it comes too late to help the administration preparedness program, it will tend to convince the country that the President is not entirely the jingo which some would make him out to be."

An unsuccessful attempt was made by opponents of the administration to make trouble for Mr. Baker by quoting a part of a telegram which Senator Pomerene, of Ohio, received from him during the height of the Democratic rebellion in Congress against the President's position on the subject of armed merchantmen. The telegram quoted the new Secretary of War as saying that the Democratic party had been a failure.

Text of the Telegram.

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Text of the Telegram.

The full text of the message dated February 24, 1916, however, throws a different light upon Mr. Baker's criticism of the Democratic party. It is as follows:

"Hon. Atlee Pomerene, U. S. Senate, Washington, D. C.
"Opinion here is wholly with the President. He will doubtless save the honor of the country, but cannot something be done to save the party which at present is a dismay/failure.

"NEWTON D. BAKER."
Friends of Mr. Baker yesterday called attention to the fact that the telegram was sent at a time when it appeared that a majority of the Democrats in Congress, especially in the House, were making "a dismal failure" of the party by opposing the President's American policy.

Cabinet Pleased With Him.

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Mr. Baker's admirers laud rather than criticise his implied denunciation of those Democrats who they say were seeking to embarrass the President. No reference was made to the telegram when the matter of confirmation was brought up in executive session of the Senate.

the Senate.

Unanimous commendation of Mr. Baker's appointment was expressed by cabinet members at yesterday's cabinet meeting. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Secretary of War ad interim, told the President the selection had been very favorably received among army officers.

BAKER MAY TAKE OFFICE TOMORF

New Secretary of War Is Expected to Reach Here This Evening.

NOTHING NOW REMAINS BUT TO TAKE THE OATH

Former Secretary Garrison May Not Be Present, as the Time Is Somewhat Uncertain.

Newton D. Baker, former mayor of Cleveland, Ohio, will become Secretary of War as soon as he subscribes to the usual oath of office prescribed by the Constitution. Having been duly nominated and confirmed by the Senate, he can qualify as the official head of the military establishment at his convenience. He is due to arrive here this evening, and probably will make his first call at the White House to ascertain the President's wishes.

tain the President's wishes.

Everything is in readiness for the new Secretary at the War Department, with full expectation of his formal induction into office tomorrow morning. A few days after Mr. Garrison resigned the War portfolio and had returned to his home in New Jersey he indicated his intention of coming back to Washington for the purpose of assisting in the induction of his successor by introducing him to the heads of the various military bureaus of the War Department and giving any information regarding unfinished business of importance that might be desired. He asked to be informed when his successor was to be installed in office, so that he might arrange his affairs accordingly. Owing to doubt at the War Department as to the actual date when Mr. Baker will take hold it has been impossible so far to inform Mr. Garrison on that point.

In case it is arranged that Mr. Baker shall be installed tomorrow morning Maj. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, chief of staff, Secretary of War ad interim, probably will conduct the ceremonies at the War Department, as the representative of former Secretary Garrison, in case the latter is not able to be present. In accordance with custom, Gen. Scott has asked Judge Garrison to sit for his portrait, to be added to the collection of his predecessors in office. The selection of Mr. Garrison.

Nomination Confirmed.

The nomination of Newton Diehl Baker to be Secretary of War was confirmed by the Senate late yesterday afternoon. The nomination was sent to the Senate a few hours earlier by the President.

the President.

Opponents of the administration attempted yesterday to make trouble for Mr. Baker by quoting from a telegram which Senator Pomerene of Ohio received from him when there was loud talk of a rebellion in the House against the President's policy regarding armed merchantmen. They quoted from the telegram as follows:

"Cannot something be done to save the party, which at present is a dismal failure."

The full text of the message, however, puts a very different light upon the matter. It reads:
"Opinion here is wholly with the President. He will doubtless save the honor of the country, but cannot something be done to save the party, which seems to be a dismal failure."

When Telegram Was Sent.

Mr. Baker's friends immediately called attention to the fact that the telegram was sent at a time when many of the democrats in the Senate and House were making "a dismal failure of the party" opposing the President's submarine

policy. The anti-preparedness committee yesterday issued a strong indorsement of the appointment of Secretary Baker. This committee, which includes in its membership Miss Jane Addams, Stephen S. Wise, Lillian D. Wald and John Haynes Holmes, has headquarters in Washington to work against the enactment into law of bills proposed by the administration and congressional leaders for national preparedness.

Statement of Committee.

The statement issued by the committee was as follows

"If the President had appointed an Ohio democrat to be Secretary of War, instead of a New Jersey democrat, it is doubtful whether the country and the administra tion would be in quite the situation it is in at present.

"For no democrat close to the people "For no democrat close to the people of the middle west would have encouraged the President to reverse himself in his Manhattan Club address and no middle western democrat would have talked quite so cheerfully as did Mr. Garrison about 'universal compulsory military service.' Mr. Wilson is to be congratulated on his selection. While it comes too late to help the administration preparedness program, it will tend to convince the country that the President is not entirely the jingo which some would make him out to be."

BAKER LEAVES FOR CAPITAL.

"I Shall Have a Great Deal to Learn," Says New War Secretary.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 8.-His nomination already confirmed by the Senate, Newton D. Baker, former mayor of Cleveland, left today for Washington, where tomorrow he will take the oath of office and enter upon his duties as Secretary of War. Mr. Baker has been occupied in the past two days with receiving the congratulations of his friends and shaping his private affairs with reference to his absence from Cleveland.

To some of his friends Mr. Baker said jokingly just before leaving: "T shall have a great deal to learn. Why as a boy I never even played with tin soldiers."

A Secretary of War is no doubt better off in not having the military experience which might invite prejudice in favor of particular methods.

Baker, Confirmed, Will Take UpWar PostDuties To-day

Anti-Preparedness Committee Applauds His Selection and Raps Wilson for Reversal of Policy.

By International News Service. Washington, March, 7 .- Newton D.

Baker, formerly Mayor of Cleveland, is now Secretary of War. His nomination by President Wilson was confirmed by the Senate at 6 o'clock this afternoon. Mr. Baker is expected to arrive to-morrow to take up his

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The anti-preparedness committee to-day strongly indorsed the selection of Mr. Baker. The committee, which is made up among others of Miss Jane Addams, Stephen S. Wise, Lillian D. Wald and John Haynes Holmes, issued the following statement to-night:

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PAGE FOUR



Martin H. Glynn, James J. Kane, Treasurer.

James T. Glynn, Treasurer.

T. A. Williamson, Secretary.

March 7, 1916.

March 7, 1916.

New York Phone, Main 4510, 4511.

12. Consolidated by John H. Farsell, 1891. Sixtleth Year. Owned and Published Daily (except Sunday) by Albany Evening Union Co., Albany. N. Y.

Subscription price, \$3.00 per year. Entered at the Albany (N. Y.) Post-Office as second-class matter. Foreign Representatives, Verree & Conklin, Brunswick Building, New York; Steger Building, Chicago.

The New Secretary Of War

The New Secretary Of War
The nomination of H. D. Baker
for secretary of war will be most
favorably received wherever Mr.
Baker is known. A native of Martinsburg, Va., he comes from Cleveland, Ohio, where he has led a busy
and useful life. His work has been
effective and practical work.
On going to Cleveland Mr. Baker
became an intimate friend and political associate of the late Tom L.
Johnson and to him more than to
any other one man is due the successful experiment of the three-cent
street railroad fare in Cleveland.
Mr. Baker has served as city
solicitor and mayor of Cleveland.

Mr. Baker has served as city solicitor and mayor of Cleveland and has been an active promoter of what has been an active promoter of whatever he thought was for the benefit of the people. He is a graduate of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, and during his student life there President Wilson was an instructor. Mr. Baker is a pronounced advocate of national preparedness and will give a highly practical turn to whatever part in the work falls to his hands. He is no mere theorist, but is given to the careful examination of the hard business side of whatever comes under his eye. of whatever comes under his eye. Mr. Baker will make an able and successful member of the cabinet.

CLEVELAND PRESS, MARCH 9, 1916 .-

Baker Given Scores of Requests for Protection

The wishes of the president were communicated to Representative Hay, chairman of the house committee on military affairs, and Representative Kahn, ranking Republican member, early this afternoon by Secretary of War Baker.

Secretary Baker informed the two committee leaders that scores of requests for increased military protection had been received from points along the international boundary. He informed them that additional troops were needed not only to increase the cordon along the border, but to replace the men who are to compose the expeditionary force.

Senate Confirms His Nomination Promptly; Cabinet Likes Him.

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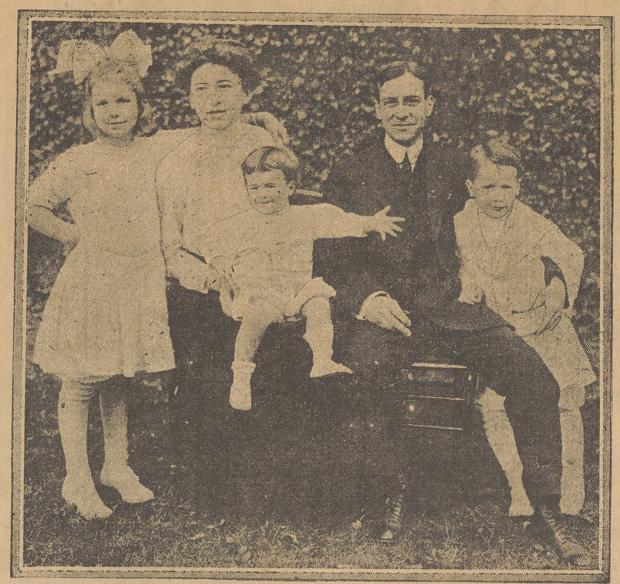
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Unanimous commendation of Mr. Baker's appointment was expressed by cabinet members at yesterday's cabinet meeting. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Secretary of War ad interim, told the President the selection had been very favorably received among army officers.

THE EVENING STAR, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1916.

NEW SECRETARY OF WAR AND FAMILY.



EX-MAYOR OF CLEVELAND, NEWTON D. BAKER; MRS. BAKER, AND THEIR CHILDREN, ELIZABETH, NEWTON D. 3D, AND MARGARET.

Mrs. Newton D. Baker, wife of the newly appointed Secretary of War, was formerly Miss Bessie Leopold of Pottstown, Pa., daughter of Howard Leopold of that place and granddaughter of the late J. D. Streeper, who was one of the earliest newspaper publishers in the Schuylkill valley.

She is the mother of three children, Elizabeth, aged ten; Newton D., jr., aged nine, and Margaret, aged four.

Mrs. Baker has musical talent. She is an accomplished singer and pianist. For several years prior to her marriage to Mr. Baker in Pottstown, in July, 1902, she was of the musical faculty at Wilson College, Chambersburg,

BAKER IS SWORN IN

New Secretary Greeted By Grave Mexican Situation on Arrival At Department.

Newton D. Baker was sworn in as Secretary of War today.

The oath of office was administered by John B. Randolph, assistant chief clerk of the War Department, in the office recently vacated by Secretary

Secretary Baker was hardly inducted the office until official reports reached the War Department of the attack on Columbus, N. M., raising the gravest crisis in Mexican relations since the invasion of Vera Cruz.

vasion of Vera Cruz.

He went into conference with Maj.
Gen. Hugh L. Scott, chief of staff, who
retired a few moments before as Secretary of War ad interim.

Mr. Baker arrived in Washington at
8:40 this morning, and went immediately to the Shoreham.

At 10 o'clock he went to the White
House to pay his respects to President
Wilson conferring with the President

Wilson, conferring with the President for half an hour.

Accompanied By Daniels.

Secretary Daniels accompanied Mr. Baker to his new office, introducing him to General Scott, Captain Cootes, the latter's aid; Chief Clerk Scofield, and Assistant Chief Clerk Randolph.

After being sworn Secretary Baker received all the army officers stationed in the State, War, and Navy building.

ed in the State, War, and Navy building.

The movie men and photographers initiated Secretary Baker as he left the White House, giving him all the degrees.

He had hardly emerged from the clutches of fifty odd newspaper men before the photographers hemmed him in. Mr. Baker bowed for the moving picture cameras, smiled for the newspaper photographers and then consented to pose in the reception room of his office for the photographers again.

of his office for the photographers again.

"Being a greenhorn," said Mr. Baker when leaving the White House, "I can't say that I have any policy of my own at this time."

Ten minutes later he had landed in the middle of a new Mexican crisis

Secretary Baker said that for a time he would spend Sundays at his home in Cleveland. He said that Mrs. Baker and his family would not join him for the present as the children are now in school at Cleveland.

John B. Randolph, who administered the oath of office, has performed a similar service for five of Mr. Baker's predecessors, Secretaries Root, Taft, Dickinson, Stimson, and Garrison.

At 1 o'clock today Secretary Paker was still at his desk with slight chance of getting out to lunch. Before getting down to work he called in Messenger Smith, who has served as the personal messenger of Secretaries of War for years, and learned what button to push when he needed help.

Then he sent out calls for the distances from the border on the Mexian invasion and began his conferences with staff officers.

NEW HEAD OF ARMY AND PREDECESSOR



MAJ. GEN. HUGH L. SCOTT and SECRETARY BAKER.

Wy. Earl Post mic BAKER READY TO TAKE OFFICE.

New Secretary of War Expected in Washington To-day.

WASHINGTON, March 8 .- Taking of the oath of office was all that was necessary to-day to make Newton D. Baker, former Mayor of Cleveland, O., Secretary of War. His nomination was confirmed by the Senate last night, just six hours after it had been sent in by the President.

Mr. Baker is expected here to-day. BAKER LEAVES CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, O., March 7.- Newton D. Baker left to-day for Washington, where to-morrow he will take the oath of office and enter upon his duties as Secretary of War. Mr. Baker had been occupied for two days with receiving the congratulations of his friends and shaping his private affairs with reference to his absence from Cleveland.

To some of his friends Mr. Baker said jokingly just before leaving. "I shall have a great deal to learn. When a boy I never played with tin soldiers."

Three Baker Children.

Wash fost men 9/16

When the new Secretary of War

takes up his residence at Washington another group of interesting children will be added to the young people of the cabinet circle. The new Secretary and Mrs. Newton Baker have a family of three children, two daughters and one son.

Miss Elizabeth Newton, the eldest, is ten years old, Newton D., jr. is nine and the baby of the family, little Margaret, is four. Mrs. Newton will not accompany the Secretary to Washington to-day but will remain for the present at their Cleveland home so as to not interrupt the children's studies for the present. Mrs. Baker was formerly Miss Bessie Leopold, of Pottstown, Pa. She is a daughter of Mr. Howard Leopold.
of that place, and a granddaughter of the late J. D. Streeper, a pioneer newspaper publisher, in that locality. She is prominently identified with settlement and educational work at Cleveland.

PRESS ON THE NEW SECRETARY OF WAR

"Time Alone Will Show Whether Mr. Baker Will Prove Worthy," Says

Boston Globe.

"High Qualifications."

Philadelphia Press: - "The President took his time to pick out a successor to Lindley M. Garrison to head the War Department and has finally been able to choose for the position a personal friend with very high qualifications."

"Man of Intense Nature."

Springfield Republican:—'Mr. Baker is a, man of intense nature, accustomed to hard work and certain to give the best that is in him to the service of the administration and the country as head of the War Department."

"Relieved of Burden."

Providence Journal:—"The new Secretary of War will come to his post relieved of the extraordinary burden that Mr. Garrison was called upon to bear. He will not have to frame a bill for a larger army.'

"President's Confidence."

Boston Post:—"It is impossible to say what sort of War Secretary Mr. Baker will make. Evidently the President has confidence that he will fill the place acceptably."

"Task Important."

Boston Globe:—"Time alone will show whether Mr. Baker will prove worthy of his important task. It is particularly important at the present time. We leave predictions to his enthusiastic followers in Cleveland."

"Converted Pacifist."

Philadelphia Evening Ledger: — "Mr. Baker is reported to be a converted pacifist. He now believes that something should be done for national defence. The country will await the revelation of his views."

"The President."

Pittsburg Dispatch:—"The country will concede that, in all fairness, the President and his appointee must be given opportunity for demonstration of the capacity of Mr. Baker as head of the War Department before hastening to pass judgment."

"Point in His Favor."

Pittsburg Chronicle - Teiegraph:—"About the only point urged in Mr. Baker's favor is that he is in accord with President Wilson's programme. Of course, that was to be expected."

Mr. Baker, our new Secretary of War, believes in the "proper enforcement of peaceby force, if necessary." So far he seems to be in accord with all the belligerents.

Blow York Plans

March 1916

SECRETARY OF WAR BAKER.

THE REAL PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PERTY ADDRESS OF THE PERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PERTY ADDRESS OF T

Confirmation of Newton D. Baker of Cleveland to be Secretary of War is perhaps as satisfactory as any choice that could have been made for that post in present conditions. Mr. Baker will be welcomed by a good many Northern Democrats who were fearful that a Southern man might be named, for this is a Southern Administration to a degree, and who feel that good politics demanded, from this time forth, more recognition of other sections of the country.

Beyond that, the former Mayor of Cleveland is a politician; he knows the game, and the Wilson Administration, whatever the genius of the President himself for politics, is very much in need of men who can help it in its political relations with Congress and the country.

There has been much effort to deal with Congress without understanding the psychology of Congress. In recent times Congress has been near the point of open revolt against an Administration which, if there had been better political direction, ought, to have been able without difficulty to retain control.

The President, on the issue of his international policies, was entitled to have the backing of Congress, as of the country. Yet mismanagement on one side, plottings and maleficence on the other, produced a situation in which the American Government has stood hesitant, uncertain, divided, before the world. Only the Republican patriotism in the House, rising superior to all else, saved the day for the President.

Mr. Baker frankly says he knows nothing about the duties of the position to which he is appointed. This is not at all amazing; civilian heads of technical departments are expected to be political figures, not technical directors. A Presidential Cabinet is a political body, and ought

n.y. Trubine mch-10,16

BAKER TAKES OFFICE 'MID BORDER FLURRY

Says He Will Do Whatever the President Bids.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, March 9.—Secretary of War Baker's induction into office today was celebrated while the department's telegraph wires were hot with news of border troubles. He spent most of the day receiving good wishes from colleagues and posing for newspaper photographers. The first thing he did was to report to the President. After this Secretary Baker went to the Navy Department to call on Secretary Daniels, an old friend. Secretary Daniels led the new War Secretary to the desk until recently occupied by Secretary Garrison and saw him take the oath of office. Physically, Mr. Baker does not fill the big swivel chair as completely as Mr. Garrison did. He is short and slight.

"I am an innocent," was his first public statement as he sat down before the desk where a month's accumulation of work awaited his attention. "I don't know anything about this job. That means, too, that I have no prejudices and no obsessions about policies."

"What are you going to do?" he was asked.

"Whatever the President tells me to

asked. "Whatever the President tells me to

"Whatever the President tells me to do," was the answer.

The new Secretary's desk was decorated with a potted plant from an admirer in Ohio.

"The person who sent me that," Mr. Baker said, "knows my passion for flowers. I have a greenhouse at my home in Cleveland, and it is my chief pleasure to play about in it."

Ny. World Mchio/16

A ... XX/:--

Secretary Baker had his baptism of fire before the birth certificate was made out.

Mag. Herald Meh. 10/16

Newton D. Baker takes oath of Secretary of War; has warlike first day in of-

CLEVELAND PRESS, MARCH 11, 1916.-

DAD HASN'T TIME TO GET HOME, BAKER'S SON SAYS

"Too much Mexico." That's the reason Jack Baker gave his Craw-ford-rd playmates Saturday, when he said his father, new secretary of war, would not be home from Washington over Sunday.

nay. World

BAKER TAKES WAR DESK AS MEXICAN SKIES GROW DARK

Sworn In as Secretary, He Finds Latest Fatal Raid First Matter to Engage His Official Attention.

GETS FUNSTON'S REPORT; SENDS FACTS TO WILSON.

Chats With Secretary Daniels and Gets Down to Business Without Delay.

(Special to The World.)

WASHINGTON, March 9 .- It was the lot of Newton D. Baker, the successor of Lindley M. Garrison as Secretary of War, to step into office just as the Mexican question, which has hovered long above the desk of his predecessors, assumed its most alarming form in many months.

To-day was Secretary Baker's first in office. He was sworn in at 10.30 this morning, and immediately went to work, to learn as soon as he seated himself at his new desk that Villa partisans had made a raid across the border on Columbus, N. M., and had killed and wounded several American soldiers citizens.

Prompt business methods characterized the movements of the new Secretary. He arrived in Washington this morning and his first errand was to call at the White House and pay his respects to President Wilson and inform him he was ready for duty.

Has Chat With Daniels.

Mr. Baker then walked across Executive Avenue to the Navy Department, as he remarked, "To see my old friend, Mr. Daniels." After a brief conference the two officials walked through the main corridor of the War, State and Navy Building to the office of the Secretary of War. There he was greeted by Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Acting Secretary of War, and Capt. Harry N. Cootes, Thirteenth Cavalry, of his staff, together with John C. Schofield, Chief Clerk of the War Department. Secretary Daniels introduced the new Secretary of War and returned to his own office. Indicating his desire to receive the oath and take hold of the work of his office at once, Mr. Baker was sworn in by John B. Randolph, veteran clerk of the record division of the department, who is a notary, and who has sworn in more than twenty Secretaries of War. The ceremony was witnessed by War Department officials and clerks. A small army of camera men promptly swooped down on Secretary Baker, and he goodnaturedly permitted himself to be snapped at his desk.

The new Secretary then received all the army officers on duty in the de-Mr. Baker then walked across Execu-

snapped at his desk.

The new Secretary then received all the army officers on duty in the department and all the employees of his immediate office. Major Gen. Scott presented his military associates, while Mr. Schofield did the honors for the civilians.

Get Mexican Report.

The first thing Mr. Baker had called to his attention officially was the report from Major Gen. Funston detailing the attack by Villa soldiers on the town of Columbus. If he was disturbed by the fact that his first business was of a distinctly warlike character, he gave no visible evidence of it. He said he would at once consider what ought to be done in the premises and immediately communicate the and immediately communicate the facts to President Wilson.

Secretary Baker was entertained at

Secretary Baker was entertained at luncheon at the Cosmos Club by Charles R. Crane of Chicago, who also had Secretary of Agriculture Houston as his guest. He came to Washington alone, and until arrangements have been made for bringing Mrs. Baker and their children here he will spend Sundays in Cleveland. Matters that may come before Secretary Baker for action soon include the Goodier court martial, involving a possible investigation of the Aviation Corps of the army, and the case of Major Langhorne, former Military Attache at Berlin, charged with having brought official messages to the German Embassy in Washington.

Wash Times meh. 10 (16

OLD COLORED MAMMY TALKS OF "NEWTON"

"He Nevah Was a Fightin' Chil,' " Says Woman Who Knew Secretary of War.

"Massa Newton nevah wuz a fightin' chile, but always struck me that he could and would do a tall piece o' scrappin' if put to it."

Thus "Aunt" Bertie Scott, an old

colored mammy, who remembers New-ton D. Baker, the new Secretary of War, as a "pretty chile" she used to hold on her knee years ago in Mantinsburg, W.

Va., today expressed her views on the new Cabinet member.
"Aunt" Bertie, wife of Perry Scott, keeper of a livery stable within a stone's throw of the office Mr. Baker will occupy, halted over the wash board where she was engaged as soon as the name of

Secretary Baker was mentioned.
"You're from Martinsburg, Aunt Bertie. Do you know Newton D. Baker?"

she was asked.
"Lord, chile! I suttinly do. What's happened to him?" hastily queried the

happened to him?" hastily queried the washerwoman.

"He's just been made Secretary of War," said the questioner.

"I know'd it. He's always been goln' from better to best ever since he wuz able," declared Aunt Bertie. "I 'membah him when he wuz in kilts. His deah ole daddy wuz a doctah in Martinsburg. We all know'd him well. He used to drive about in a buggy with a fine hoss. My husban' Perry used to take care o' that hoss, too.

"Every time the doctah come to the stable with Massa Newton or one of the other chil'ren in the buggy I would take 'em out and 'muse the little ones. I'se often had Massa Newton on my knee. It was some pretty chile, too.

"He nevah wuz a fightin' chile to de best of my 'collections, but always believed he could and would if put to it."

"You think he is for preparedness then?" Aunt Bertie was asked

it." You think he is for preparedness then?" Aunt Bertie was asked.
"Foh what?" she asked.
"Do you think he believes in being prepared to fight?" the questioner explained.
"Don' know dat, but I bet he'd be ready for anything dey start with him," the old woman replied.

PRESIDENT SILENT ON CALLING OUT MILITIA

n.y. Sun Well 10/16 After Reading Despatches From Gen. Funston He Goes to Bed.

Washington, March 9 .- It was impossible to-night to get any expression of the President's views regarding the Mexican situation, save that implied in the official disclosures from the State Department as to the steps which the Government had decided upon.

The President conferred with Secretary of War Baker at 6 o'clock. dined with Mrs. Wilson at the White House and at 8 o'clock went to the Na-

House and at 8 o'clock went to the National Theatre.

On his return from the theatre the President went to his study and read the despatches from Gen. Funston which had been received during the evening. He retired almost immediately. Officials who sought to reach him with the view of making public some intimation of his attitude with regard to calling out the militia were forced to postpone their questioning until to-morrow. In the absence of any authorization from the President they refused to express any opinion.

It is understood that the President will confer with Secretary Baker and Secretary Lansing before the Cabinet meeting to-morrow. The regular semi-weekly Cabinet meeting will be held at 11 o'clock in the morning. White House officials said to-night that the Cabinet would consider the Mexican problem from every angle at the meeting.

Mrs. Sun Mich. 10 16

Secretary BAKER of the War Department did not have to wait long to learn that this is not a pacific world. VILLA began the educational process before the new Secretary had time to take the ooth of office. time to take the oath of office.

FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1916.

BAKER'S FIRST DAY IS FULL OF THRILLS

ny Sun Mcheolic Confessed "Greenhorn" Secretary Runs Gamut of War, Movies and Reporters.

WASHINGTON, March 9 .-- Newton D. Baker was sworn in as Secretary of War to-day by Assistant Chief Clerk Randolph in the office which ex-Secretary Garrison recently vacated.

Secretary Baker was hardly inducted into office when official reports reached the War Department of an attack on Columbus, N. M., raising the gravest crisis in Mexican relations since the taking of Vera Cruz. He went into conference with Major-Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff, who had retired a few moments before as Secretary of War ad interim.

Mr. Baker arrived in Washington this morning at 8:40. At 10 o'clock he went to the White House to pay his respects to President Wilson, conferring with the President for half an hour.

Secretary Daniels accompanied Mr. Baker to his new office, introducing him to Gen. Scott, Capt. Cootes, the latter's aid; Chief Clerk Scofield and Assistant Chief Clerk Randolph.

After being sworn Secretary Baker received all the army officers stationed in the State, War and Navy buildings.

in the State, War and Navy buildings.

Movie men and photographers initiated Secretary Baker as he left the White House, giving him all the degrees. He had liardly come from the clutches of fifty newspaper men before the photographers hemmed him in. Mr. Baker bowed for the moving picture cameras, smiled for the newspaper photographers and then consented to pose in the reception room of his office.

"Being a greenhorn," said Mr. Baker when leaving the White House, "I can't say that I have any policy of my own at this time."

Ten minutes later he had landed in the middle of a new Mexican crisis.

Secretary Baker said that for a time he would spend Sundays at his home in Cleveland. He said that Mrs. Baker and his family would not join him for the present, as the children are in school.

Baker Pleases Them All

It becomes more certain every day that President Wilson made a happy choice when he named Newton D. Baker as secretary of the war department in his cabi-

The fact that the appointment was confirmed at once without a dissenting vote in the senate is significant in itself at a time when Republicans, especially in Washington, are straining every nerve to make political capital against the party in power.

But from all sides come words of praise and commendation of Baker. He is young, clean, progressive, an unflinching Democrat and well trained in the law and government.

At a time when such radical changes are to be made in the army, such a revolution in the army department. it is especially fortunate to have a man of the legal training and knowledge of public affairs of Newton D. Baker in command.

It is also fortunate that in Baker the president has an adviser in whom he has absolute confidence. Every present indication points to a brilliant public career for this man.

Post- mara 9

DOESN'T COURT SOCIETY

Capital Smart Set Life Makes No Appeal to Mrs. Baker.

IS INTERESTED IN POLITICS

Wife of New Secretary of War Wants Progressive Work, She Says. Won't Come to Washington to Live Until Their Children Finish School Term at Cleveland.

(United Press.)

Cleveland, Ohio, March 8.—Mrs. Newton D. Baker did not accompany her husband to Washington when he left tonight to take up his duties as Secretary of War. She will remain in Cleveland to care for her children, who are in school. Mrs. Baker does not want to break the course of their studies. "The social life of Washington makes no appeal to me whatsoever," Mrs. Baker said today.

Political Life Interests Her.

"The political side of the Washington life is what appeals to me, and, of course, I can't talk about that. We also do not wish to handicap the children by breaking into their studies. "I know that to brighten social life is the big duty of cabinet members' wives at Washington. But society never could fill my life and ambitions. I want some progressive work—the things I have in Cleveland."

Mrs. Baker is active in social better-

things I have in Cleveland."
Mrs. Baker is active in social betterment work here. She has taught a singing class in a settlement house here for three years.

Is Talented Singer.

Mrs. Baker is a tall, slender woman, with blue eyes and brown hair. She reads much, and is a talented singer and planist.

and planist.

"If it will be possible for Mr. Baker to come home from Washington often, then we'll probably live here until summer for the children's sake," Mrs. Baker said. "Our plans will be indefinite until Mr. Baker returns Sunday."

There are three children—Betty, 10; Jack, 9, and Margaret, 4. Margaret goes to a private kindergarten. The Bakers have lived here since their marriage, fourteen years ago.

riage, fourteen years ago.

Charles Town, Jefferson Co., W. Va., Thursday, March 9, 1916.

Newton D. Baker Secretary of War.

Newton D. Baker has been appointed by President Wilson Secretary of War in place of Lindsey M, Garison, resigned The new member of the President's Cabinet is the late Mayor of Cleveland Ohio.

He is a native of West Virginia, and is from Jefferson County stock.

Mr. Baker was born in Martinsburg 43 years ago, although some source give his age as 45 years. He is a son of the late Dr. Newton D, Baker, who removed to Martinsburg from Shepherdstown more than a half century ago, and for many years was a distinguished physician of that city.

CABINET REACHES DECISION QUICKLY

All Agreed Villa Must Be Eliminated

ORDERS SENT TO FUNSTON

Abundant Precedents for Presence of American Army in Mexico in Emergency of This Kind - President Lays Emphasis on Point that No Occupation of the Republic of Mexico Is Contemplated - President Takes Stand that There Is No Time Now to Argue Diplomatic Proposi-

[Special Dispatch to The Evening Post.]

WASHINGTON, March 10.-President Wilson and his Cabinet to-day decided that the invasion of American territory by General Villa and his bandits and the murder of a score of Americans must be summarily avenged.

Without waiting for any expression of opinion from General Carranza, head of the de-facto Government, the President lost no time in ordering troops across the international line to pursue Villa into Mexican territory, not with the object of making war on Mexico or beginning an armed intervention or occupation of the Republic, but with the single purpose of running down "bandits" an act for which there are abundant precedents.

After a two-hours' discussion of the Cabinet, Secretary Baker, the new head of the War Department, hastened across Executive Avenue to his office and ordered General Funston to send as large a force as was necessary to apprehend Villa. The number of troops sent probably will not be disclosed at once.

When the Cabinet adjourned there was a flurry of excitement. Cabinet members said the die had been cast and that the outrages could no longer go unpunished. President Wilson after a brief conference with Secretary Tumulty issued this

"An adequate force will be sent at once in pursuit of Villa with the single object of capturing him and putting a stop to his forays, this can and will be done in entirely friendly aid of the constituted authorities in Mexico and with scrupulous respect for the sovereignty of that

NO "WAR WITH MEXICO."

The fact that Gen. Carranza is in control of practically all of Mexico with the exception of those parts of the states of Sonora and Chihuahua, near the Arizona and New Mexico border, removed from

(Continued on Page Three.)

CABINET REACHES DECISIONQUICKLY

(Continued from Page One.)

the action of the Washington Cabinet, the atmosphere of "War with Mexico" as it has hitherto been believed any intrusion on Mexican territory would be regarded.

The hope is expressed by President Wilson and his Cabinet that Gen. Carranza will understand the position of the United States and offer no obstacle though there is some apprehension of how public opinion in Mexico might be aroused against Carranza for permitting Mexican territory to be invaded.

The delicate diplomatic situation that the action of the United States to-day precipitates will probably be argued out

Every moment lost in waiting for Carranza, to send forces to the scene or to make an arrangement giving formal permission for American troops to cross, would work out to the advantage of the fleeing Villistas, whereas prompt action by the American troops might mean the capture of Villa within a day or two and the end of the whole affair.

NO OTHER CHOICE.

As a matter of fact, the President today had no other choice. Had he not acted promptly, Congress would have embarrassed him later in the day with all sorts of resolutions demanding intervention and even the occupation of the country. By anticipating Congress, the President thought there would be no interference from the legislative branch of the Government, and that Gen. Carranza would not get false notions from Senatorial speeches of the hopes or purposes of the United States.

Gen. Carranza himself instructed his Gen. Carranza nimself instructed his Ambassador-designate here, Eliseo Arredondo, to express formally to the United States Government his deep regret over the attack on Columbus, N. M. Later in the day some word was expected from him with respect to such measures as were outlined yesterday in a conference between Secretary Lansing and Mr. Arredondo as to the most efficacious method of ending the horder raids.

redondo as to the most efficacious method of ending the border raids.

The First Chief is not averse to having American troops cross the border to pursue bandits. In fact, he is on record to that effect, but hitherto has wanted the reciprocal privilege of having his men cross into the United States to stop filbustering expeditions.

Giving such permission has not been looked upon with favor because the United States Government has no jurisdiction of the acts or movements of Texas State troops or rangers.

But the important fact—and it is one which influenced the President to pro-

which influenced the President to proceed without definite word from Gen. Carranza—is that the First Chief recognizes that pursuit of bandits does not constitute an invasion of Mexican sovereignts.

constitute an invasion of Mexican sovereignty.

The situation is a very delicate one, but it is peculiarly in the hands of the army. Tact and skill on the part of Major-General Funston will prevent the single expedition against Villa from growing to war-like proportions. The bandit leader has about 700 men with him, but may add recruits if he raises the cry that "the hated Americans are coming." Even some of the Carranza garrisons may be persuaded to augment his forces because the loyalty of even the Carranza followers in Sonora is a volatile and enhemeral in Sonora is a volatile and ephemeral

TEST FOR THE ARMY.

The American army will be put to a severe test. Villa's men are not tyros, but hardened fighters. They constitute a band that has been under arms for nearly five years. The American troops may be physically as vigorous and even better marksmen, but should Villa retire in the

mountain fastnesses, it would not be surprising if the American cavalry were caught in ambuscades. Another difficult problem will be keeping the American

problem will be keeping the American troops supplied with food and provisions. While there have been no figures announced, the job that President Wilson has set the army to will require at least 3,000 men to guard the border line and communications and a mobile force of 2,000 to scour northern Mexico for Villa. There is some disposition to criticise the army for being caught napping at Columbus, when everybody knew that a large Villa force had been in that vicinity for several days past.

large Villa force had been in that vicinity for several days past.

Even Cabinet officers looked askance at the performance, and wondered how the American troops were so easily surprised. The army must now retrieve itself. There are no bothersome orders from Washington to embarrass its movements. It is a military task pure and simple, and upon the manner of its execution will depend whether General Villa will be eliminated, the Carranza Government thereby strengthened, and the United States saved from an unnecessary and purposeless intervention on a large scale.

intervention on a large scale.

David Lawrence.

wach To C. Herald Mol 10/16

Seems almost as if Villa was just waiting for Secretary Baker to take the reins before opening the ball.

CLEVELAND PLAIS

BATTLE AIRCRAFT FOR U. S., FORECAST

Separate Army Corps for Aviation Predicted by Secretary Baker.

General Shakeup Announced; Officers Censured by President.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Creation of a separate army corps for aviation, distinct from the signal corps, was forecast by Secretary of War Baker today in announcing a general shaking up of the flying branch of the army by the president and the war department as result of the recent investigation of the aviation service.

If this plan is followed it will pave the way to the addition of battle aircraft to the scouting and message bearing aeroplanes used.

Recommendation of the court-martial which tried Lieut. Col. Lewis E. Goodier, judge advocate of the western department, were approved, as were those of a special board of of-ficers appointed to inquire into the whole question of discipline and con-duct of the aviation section of the signal corps. These steps were

signal corps.

Lieut. Col. Goodier was censured by President Wilson as commander-in-chief of the army for having failed "to observe the attitude which his office and seniority of rank required him to observe toward junior officers."

Secretary Baker censured Brig. Gen. George P. Scriven, chief signal officer of the army, "for his failure personally

to supervise the discipinary features of aviation corps administration."

Lieut. Col. Samuel Reber, chief of the aviation section, signal corps, was relieved from that duty and censured by Secretary Baker "for disrespect to a co-ordinate branch of the government, failure to observe the restraints imposed by law with regard to the personnel and pay of members of the aviation section," and for other reasons.

The appointment of a committee of

section," and for other reasons.

The appointment of a committee of the general staff to study the reorganization of the aviation section was directed by Secretary Baker.

Capt. William Mitchell, signal corps, assigned to the general staff, has been designated as temporary chief of the aviation section. Lieut. Col. George O. Squier, signal corps, attached to the embassy in London, has been ordered home for duty. It is assumed he will go either to the aviation school at San Diego or succeed Col. Reber, as he has had much experience with air craft work abroad.

THE SUN, FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1916.



n.y. American Moh. 10/16 at last om flag has been saluted.

M. M. World Meh. 10/16 Villa Kiels 16 in raid on U.S. Wilson gives army free kein

The Frening Post

New York, Friday, March 10, 1916.

OUTLAWS ON THE BORDER.

The motive of the Mexican bandits who yesterday made their murderous raid into American territory is hard to determine. The act may have simply been that of desperate men, looking for a new place to rob and kill. Or it is possible that, if there was any method at all in the madness, and if the band was actually led by Francisco Villa, or moved at his orders, there was a lurking hope of forcing armed intervention by the United States. This would be intelligible on the theory that Villa had come to the conclusion that his game was up, and that he might either yield more gracefully or-and this is more likely-embroil Carranza with the American Government on the question of our troops crossing the border to catch and punish the marauders.

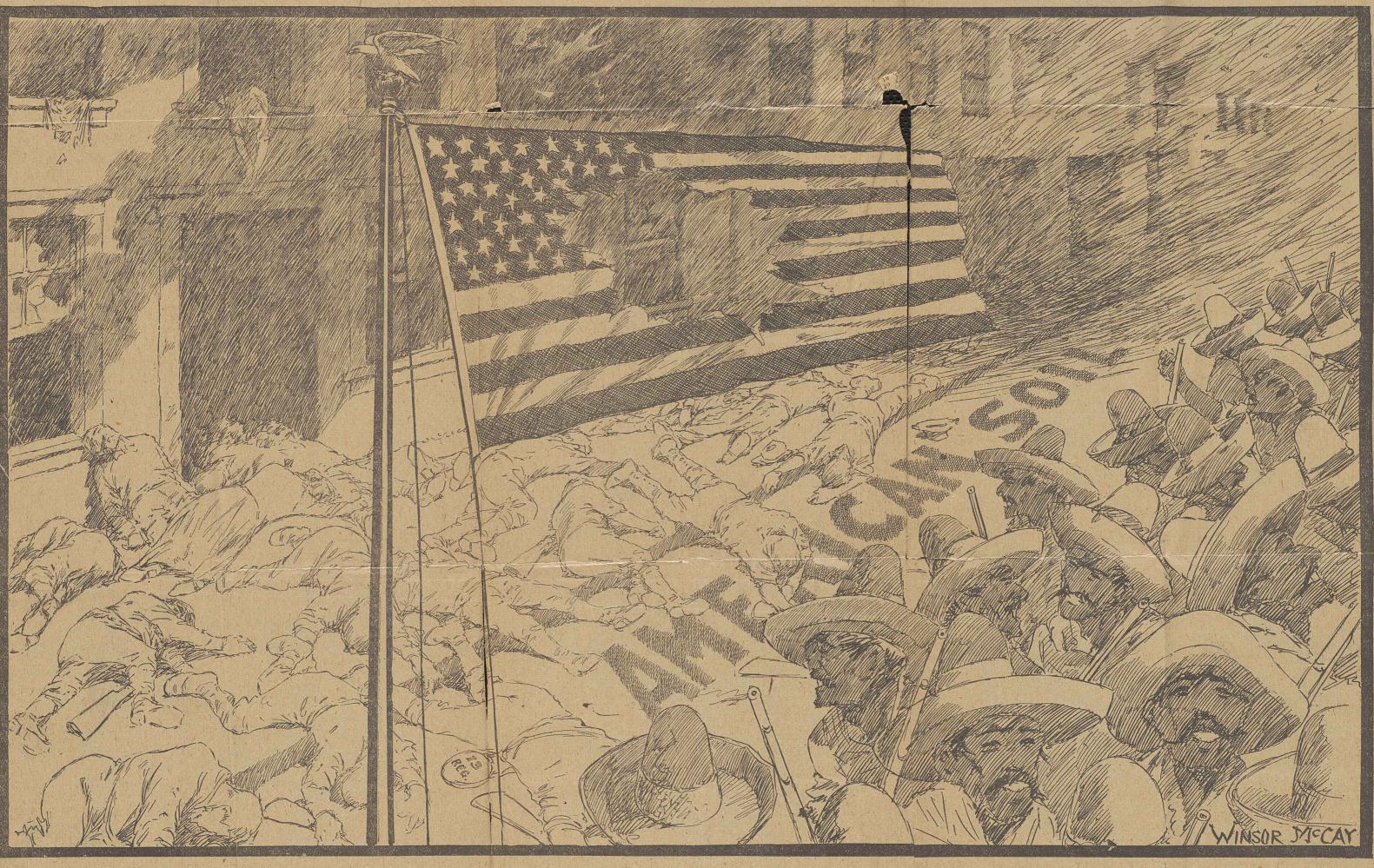
This is plainly the critical aspect of the affair, both at Washington and in Mexico City. There is no doubt that our State Department will notify Carranza of its desire to pursue the outlaws on Mexican soil, and to take all needed steps to prevent any more such outrages on our side of the border. If the Carranza Government is well advised, it will facilitate this move in every way possible. There are abundant precedents for it. We have permitted Mexican troops to cross a portion of American territory on their way to attack the enemy in Mexico, and various joint agreements for military movements of the kind have been proposed or acted upon in the past. Unless Gen. Carranza is a narrow-minded stickler for mere forms, and forgetful of the larger peril which threatens behind all this, he will offer heartily to cooperate with our soldiers in running down the guerrilla chief who is making trouble for both countries. If Gerónimo could be relentlessly tracked down in the Mexican mountains by American troopers, there is no reason why Villa should not be. The situation has greatly changed since Carranza made formal objection to the temporary landing of our forces at Vera Cruz. Then the rival Mexican parties were nearly equal; and Carranza could not afford even to appear to countenance an American aggression. But to-day, when it is only a question of stamping out the last remnants of an insurrection, the look of things would be very different. Carranza might now make a patriotic flourish in assenting to an international operation to make an end of an international pest.

There will inevitably be a lot of talk in Congress and elsewhere about the present trouble having followed as a necessary consequence of President Wilson's Mexican policy. But there is no way of proving this. It may be true, but it has nothing to do with the case confronting us to-day-except as it may be sought to score partisan points by railing about the past. It is the problem which we have to face now that should concern us. And there is every evidence that the Administration is going about it in the right way. There is now a de-facto Government in Mexico. It has been formally recognized by the United States, as by most of the European Powers and the South American republics. The Senate has recently confirmed the appointment of an Ambassador to the Mexican Government. To it our State Department must first address itself. And as Carranza is as much interested as the United States in putting an end to Villa and his gang of roving robbers and murderers, it ought not to be out of the question to agree upon a military campaign, joint or single, to free both countries of a menace to civil order and to life.

o death to american med. 10%.

New Hork American Editorial Page, public service TRUTH, JUSTICE

AT LAST OUR FLAG HAS BEEN SALUTED



OOK on this picture here.

saluted at last.

It has been saluted a long time now with hostile ships. nockery, insults, jeers and contempt.

vith bullets.

nd a salute to our flag.

at salute was refused, and our ships and oldiers came home, humbled and humili-

ere was no salute for our flag on Mexican

at now it has been saluted at last ON agonies? Man RICAN SOIL.

ckeread, murdered ON THEIR OWN AMER-Mir-N SOIL, by the bullets shot in hate and Metal at THEM and THEIR FLAG and CIR COUNTRY.

nce again, citizens, look on your dead and mitted day after day by brutal assassins? the continued results of watchful waiting.

The American flag has indeed been quibbles and splits hairs over the trivial ques- of the nation upon the defiant insulters of the tion of a fool's right to risk his fool's life on American flag and the persistent murderers

See how American men and American Finally these Mexican anarchists and as- women are shot down ON THEIR OWN SOIL avenge your dead, to wipe the spittle of insult amidst the score and contempt of the whole ssins have mustered up the courage to salute while a Department of State wastes the nights and days in futile and senseless disputation shame. e sent warships and soldiers to Mexico to over some other Americans' right to protection ON THE DECKS OF FOREIGN ARMED VESSELS.

long enough?

Must we forever watch our own kindred shot down and wait while they die in their will be permanent.

Citizens, why do we have a Government, if act and may be expected not e d American men and American women not to use the authority and power of the nation to defend the lives of its people?

Why do we maintain a navy and an army if our soldiers and our sailors are not permitted to avenge the outrages and the murders com-

Why do we have a President at all, if not to

See what occurs while your Government speak the anger and to direct the vengeance of American men and women?

> Citizens, there is but one vay in which to from your flag, to clean you side untry of this world?

That is to march the armi of the United States into Mexico and puthat unhappy country in order under the rifes and bayonets Citizens, have we not watched and waited of our soldiers; to hunt down and summarily execute these villainous murders and to give to Mexico a reign of order and of peace that

> And, citizens, since your Palident does not act, you yourselves must take this matter into your own hands and command and come, if necessary, the Congress of the United St. es to order the forcible intervention in Mesw which your Executive seems to have neis r the courage nor the decision to perform.

It is up to you, citizens.

What will you do?

Are our dead always to lie unavenged?

Is our flag forever to droop covered with shame?

Are we to keep on watchfully waiting,

Say, citizens, are we to swallow humiliation and make a familiar of contempt and be bedfellows of infamy?

Or shall we take these anarchists and assassins by the throat and choke the evil lives out of their cruel and cowardly carcasses and put our flag back in the sunlight of honor?

Speak to your Representatives, citizens!

Tell them that there must be no more watchful waiting while American men and women are shot down by jeering assassins.

Tell them to send your soldiers into Mexico to deal the vengeance of the Republic upon these murderers and to put an end once for all to the frightful anarchy which has made that wretched country a hell of outrage, murder and unspeakable villainy during so many horrible and humiliating years.

Male Help Wanted. Continued from Preceding Page. SPOONMAKERS AND SPINNERS

TIFFANY & CO.

Require first-class Spoonmakers and Spinners. Tiffany & Co., Forest Hill, Newark, N. J.

ernment jobs open to men, \$150 month; wite imme-Franklin Institute, Dept. ester, N. Y.
RS WANTED. M. CHERRY, \$2

NERS, experienced; steady work; S. Slamovitz, 5-7 Walton st.,

1. Wain Office, 110 West 24th St. wanted to make themselves genin machine shop; call between m. Reovers Bros., third floor, learn the Recoklyst Real of the state of the state

Business Opportunities.

VING PICTURE THEATRE, ready to (ENO) seeds, 800 open air; wants partner (ENO)

capacity; man wanted to operate provide about \$1,000 of the operat-FACTORY, box 73 N. Y. AMER-

NG, 237 E. 42d St. Tel. 2499 Murray Hill. PICTURE THEATRE for sale; 40

Highest Cash for stores, city or councillate the first Darker, Brooklyn, L.&B.WALLER&POTTERS o the right party; doing a good prison, N. J. Address SHOP, ling, Newark, N. J. Regular Semi-Weekly Justice Sale

VANT to buy one used porcelained barber ir. S. KATKOWSKY, 121 Delancey st.,

0 3d ave. SARBER SHOP for sale, quick, cheap, ac art other business; cash \$300. 1338 2d ave AFE on principal business street of Newark by OWNER, 64 Market st., Newark, N. J.

For Sale-Miscellaneous.

APER BOXES—For sale, old-established er box business, with good will, Address W., box 72 N. Y. AMERICAN. BOOTBLACK STANDS to sell cheap; good her cafe. 499 Broome st., cor. West B'way.

Pianos and Piano Players.

er \$85, Wagner \$75, Schomaker \$65 WINTERROTH 105 EAST 14TH S WINTERROTH 14 WEST 125TH S

USED upright grand and square pianos andard makes, very cheap; all in serviceabl ondition. CHRISTMAN SONS, 35 West 14th st

Talking Machines and Records. \$1.00 WEEKLY

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry.

Diamonds on Credit Call or write, 6 American Watch and Diamond Co., MAIDEN LANE. Tel. Cort. 5867. Agent calls. WATCHES, diamonds, etc., on credit; \$25, \$1 weekly; \$50, \$1 weekly; \$100, \$2 weekly. Write for "Red Book." CASTLE CONFIDEN-TIAL CREDIT, 206 West 42d st. Get off at Times Square subway. Open Saturday night. Diamonds, Watches JEWELRY on credit: heat

values; representative calls. Royal Diamond & Watch Co., 35 Maiden Lane. Phone 243 John.

DIAMONDS ON CREDIT.

Call or write for Call or write for catalogue. W. SWEET & CO., 170 Broadway, 9th floor

Clothing.

ed, on fancy woods. A. Down AVE., L. I. City. Weekly at Sith st. 145 Newark Ave., Jersey City. MEN'S CREDIT TAILORS—Suits, overcoats etc., \$12, \$1 down, \$1 weekly. HAMILTON MARTIN CO., 171 Broadway (enter 5 Cort

Cash Registers.

NATIONAL CASH REGISTERS

Purchase and Exchange.

CASH FALSE TEETH BRING OR MAIL TO Main Office, 110 West 34th St.
BRANCHES:

REFINERS' PRICES FOR GOLD, SILVER, PLATINUM, POLISHING ARTIFICIAL TEETH, LASKEY'S, 170 3d ave. Est. 1885.

Office and Store Fixtures.

Credit. 121 Bowery. Store Fixtures, Grocery, Restaurant, Druggists, Millinery, Jewelry; Cash or

LEVIN'S Store Fixtures, Grocery, Ci-gars, Confectionery, Restau-rant, Drugists, Millinery. Jewelry; Cash or Credit, 161 Bowery. NATIONAL STORE FIXTURE CO. Restaurant, bakery, millinery, grocery, cigars, confectionery: restaurant furniture our specialty. 220 Bowery. Store Fixtures New, second-hand counters, shelves, showcases refule

Machinery and Tools.

ONE LATHE, POTTER & JOHNSON SEMI-AUTOMATIC; FIRST-CLASS CONDITION. 30 BRIDGE ST., BROOKLYN.

Patents.

PATENTS Best work; lowest prices. Call or write for FREE books. 30 years' experience. EDGAR TATE & CO., 245 BROADWAY, N. Y. Patents Secured or fee returned; time all Donegan, Patent Lawyer, 256 B'way, Barclay 7892

Dogs, Birds, Poultry, Etc.

Salesrooms, 204 E. 19th St. Phone 6100 Miscellaneous.

QUICKSILVER bought at \$2.50 lb., from

Horses and Carriages.

Auction Mart

TO-DAY, MARCH 10, 1916, 12:30 P. M., RAIN OR SHINE. 15c. shave; chedp rent; income guaran-price \$350; no mortgage. HIRSCH, 200-Fresh & Seasoned Horses--200

HN, 230 West 141st st.

ESTAURANT: fully equipped. Broadway, location, price \$500: seat sixty, W. P., 210 N. Y. AMERICAN Harlem.

UST sell on account of the location of the l

ARLINGTON TRANSFER CO.

Motor Power Replaces

50—Horses and Mares—50

Must be sold in the next 30 days; among them several matched teams weighing from 1.100 to 1.600 lbs.; ages from 6 to 9 years; also a few parement sore mares; trial allowed; wagons, trucks, harness; look these horses over before buying elsewhere. See SUFT., 231 East 22d st.

Long Island Express & Transfer Co.
Sells 100 Young Horses & Mares-100

Sells 100 Young Horses & Mares-100

Sells 100 Young Horses & Mares-100

Manhattan, In the said brough and city, on or hefore the 10th 1 and borough and city,

oung Horses & Mares-100
ion, among them matched teams
rd; single and double trucks, top
us, including harness; guarantee
ved; will ship horses within 200
, with collar and blanket free.
7th st.
in with any other stable.

MEDIATE SACRIFICE.

Attorney for Administrate
York City.

STOKES, EMMA M.—in p
offer of Honorable JOHN P.
Surrogate of the County of N
is hereby given to all person
against Emma M. Stokes, lati
of New York, deceased, to pr

BELLEVUE EXPRESS CO.

WILL SELL 3 matched teams weighing 3,000 of 1ra Leo Bamberger and vill SELL 2 single horses and mares weighing 1,00 to 1,400 lbs.; in good condition, suitable or any business: tral allowed; also Wagons, larness. 154 EAST 27TH ST.

TRUCKS to suit all purposes; carry from 6,000 to 5,000 pounds; express or delivery 1,000 transfer 1,000

BUSINESS Wagons, Trucks: attractive assortment; popular prices; inspection invited.
MUTUAL WAGON COMPANY, 542 Hudson.
FOR SALE—Butcher, grocer, peddling, express wagons; single, double trucks, ½ vans.
528 1st ave. (31st st.).

SIBLE With vouchers thereof and its principal place of transportation.
Vork, on or before the 1st day of the New York, the 21st of the 1st ave.

HE FARMERS LOAN AN PANY, Administrator.

GELLER, ROLSTON & HOR.

Administrator. 22 Exchar

Surrogate Notices.

CLARA SCHLEMMER LYLE—In pursuance an order of HON. JOHN P. COHALAN, a rogate of the County of New York, notice hereby given to all persons having claims inst Clara Schlemmer Lyle, late of the mity of New York, deceased, to present the ne with vouchers thereof to the subscribers their place of transacting business, at the ce of Roger Lewis, No. 32 Liberty street, the Borough of Manhattan, City of New k, on or before the 15th day of September t.

before the 21st day of August next.

Dated February 17, 1916.

MABEL P. HUDDLUSTON,

Administratrix,

EUSTACE CONWAY, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 66 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

WILLIAM O''S BADGER Executors, N. 100 William of Manhattan City of No.

Surrogate Notices.

HONORABLE JOHN I Surrogate of our sai

of Manhattan

HONORABLE JOHN P
a Surrogate of our said
he County of New York
of February, in the year

year of our Lord one housand nin hundred and sixteen. Daniel J. Dowdney. Clerk of the Surrogates' Court. COOK, CHRISTINA.—In pursuance of a

ting business, City of New July next. of December.

TRUST COM-

BANKS,

AUCTION SALES.

Furniture.

STORAGE SALE SELLS TO-DAY, 11 A. M. SELIGMAN. AT 57 WEST 21ST STREET NEAR 6TH AVE.,

AUCTION SALES.

Furniture.

15 Van Loads of Household Furniture Originally Stored with Spear & Co., and Transferred to the MUTUAL STORAGE WAREHOUSE,

ored under the names of John Brunnelle, T. Adams, G. Lemar, H. A Shultz, F. Kelly. To be sold for storage and other charges. PARLOR, DINING ROOM, BEDROOM SUITES, Complete. Also Odd China Closets, Buffets, Extension Tables, Dining Room Chairs, Daveno Beds, Morris and Arm Chairs, Rockers, Wardrobes, Couches Brass and Iron Beds, Springs, Elastic Felt and Hair Mattresses, FINE BED AND TABLE LINEN, BLANKETS, QUILTS, CURTAINS, PORTIERES Dressers, Chiffoniers, Dressing Tables, Ladies' Writing Desks, PICTURES, PAINTINGS, MIRRORS, CUT GLASS, BRIC-A-BRAC, SILVERWARE LARGE STOCK OF CARPETS, RUGS AND LINOLEUM.

MONARCH AUCTION GO. Sells To-morrow (Sat.) at 11 A. M. 161 EAST 125TH STREET,

I. A. FLEISCHER, Auctioneer,

PUBLIC AUCTION ON MAIN FLOOR, TO-DAY at 10:30 A. M

RICH, MODERN, HIGH ART AND MEDIUM Furniture and Effects RESIDENCE, MT. VERNON, N. Y

COMPLETE FURNISHINGS OF 10 APARTMENTS, Handsome Dining Room Suites, ELEGANT LIBRARY SUITES, SUPERB BRASS BEDSTEADS, Mahogany, Circassian Walnut

and Bird's-Eye Maple BEDROOM SUITES ODD DRESSERS AND CHIFFONIER Bookcases, Desks, Morris Chairs, Etc. FINE BED & TABLE LINEN, High-Class Oil Paintings,

Engravings, Etchings, French Crystal Fine Draperies and Curtains, ORIENTAL AND DOMESTIC **RUGS & CARPETS** 6—UPRIGHT PIANOS—6 MAHOGANY PLAYER PIANO Dealers and Housekeepers, Attend!

ARTHUR KALISKI, Auctioneer, 88 UNIVERSITY PLACE, BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.. ARTISTIC AND MEDIUM GRADE

Furniture & Household Effects Parlor, Library, Dining Room,

Bedroom, CUT GLASS, CHINA, BRIC-A-BRAC, OLD GOLD, JEWELRY, UPRIGHT PIANO, CARPETS AND RUGS

Collection Books SALE STARTS WITH BOOKS 10:30 A, M.

Storage Sale
By FALKENBERG & STRAUSS, J. FALKENBERG, Auctioneer, SELLS THIS DAY, AT 10:30 SHARP, At 3D AVE., Corner 89TH ST., Known as LENOX STORAGE HOUSE,

25—VANLOADS—25 OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, INCLUDING Chairs, Coffee Urn, Linoleum, Kitchen Parlor Suits, Buffets, Brass Beds, Dining Range, 8 Brand-New Ceiling Fans, Tables, Chairs, Mirrors, China, Glass, Bric-

every description.

STORAGE SALE

at Columbia Storage Warehouses, 60 and 62 West 67th St., ov Daniel R. Kennedy, Auctioneer, To-morrow, SATURDAY, 10:30 A. M., Large Variety HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CHINA, BRIC-A-BRAC, CUT GLASS, 2 UPRIGHT PIANOS,

Large Library (about 2,000 volumes), CARPETS, RUGS, Etc. Particulars in Saturday's papers. Goods on Exhibition This Afternoon.

. W. & W. H. REID, Auctioneers, OHILAN, a TO-DAY at 10:30 A.M. 19-23 Willoughby St.

Cor. Pearl St., Brooklyn, wenthal, excellent assortment of Period and Modern by York.

Dining Room and Bedroom Furniture, in sets and odd pieces; Library and Parlor Suites, Brica-Brac, Rugs, Paintings, China, Cut Glass, Arm Chairs and Rockers in Leather, Electric Chandeliers, good Bedding, Couches, Stair Carpets, Bookcases, &c.

> Public Administrator Sale. D. COHEN, Auctioneer,
> Sells THIS DAY, at 10:30 A. M. HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ANTIQUE FURNITURE

Very Attractive Storage Sale.
DAVID GERSTNER, Auctioneer,
Sells To-day, FRIDAY, 11 A. M.,
N. E. Corner 13th St. and University Place, FURNITURE

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION—BUFFETS, CHINA CLOSETS, DRESSERS, CHIFFONIDERS, CHAIRS, TABLES, MIRRORS, BRASS AND ENAMELLED BEDS, COTTON AND HAIR MATTRESSES, STATUARY, BRIC-ABRAC, FTC., ETC.
DEALERS AND PRIVATE BUYERS, DON'T MISS THIS SALE!

Proposals. office of William or before
December,
NKS,
DN,
ecutors.
Atty, for,
Borough
Bor

Arthur H. Kritzer, Auctioneer. Contents of Private Dwelling at 611 West End Ave., nr. 90th St.

Furniture and Effects CARPETS AND RUGS. This sale should attract all good buyers. AUCTIONEER'S PHONE, SCHUYLER 8811

MANHATTAN AUCTION ROOMS, 205 EAST 125TH ST., EAST OF 3D AVE. J. ZIEGEL, Auctioneer, SELLS TO-DAY, 10:30 A. M. FURNITURE

RUGS AND CARPETS,

EXTRA LARGE, NEW STOCK tationer

SCHOOL SUPPLIES, CANDY TOYS, DOLLS, GAMES, NOTIONS CIGARS, TOBACCO, CIGARETTES

3 Elegant Mahogany Sliding-Door WALLCASES Pears, Apricots, Imported Olive Oil, 5 Silent Salesman Showcases,

Counters, Shelving, Glass Jars, Trays. SAM GREENWALD, Auctioneers, Sell This Day, FRIDAY, 10:30 A. M., a 698 AMSTERDAM AVE., near 94th St., The Stock and Fixtures of above in lots. Fixtures Will Be Sold 11:30 A. M. Sharp, Aucts.' Office, 15 E. 116th St. Tel. Harlem 5342

SWEATER

Machinery About 150 original cases Staple Merchandise.

Daniel Greenwald, Auct'r. Sells To-day, Friday, March 10 At 10:30 A. M., at 23 Lispenard St., N. Y., Machines, from an Up-to-Date

SWEATER FACTORY consisting of Leighton Circulars, Lamb, Grosser, Classe and Flentje, Seifert and Donner and Grosser Jacquard Machines; also Sewing and Brushing Machines.

TO BE SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE, Auctioneer's phone, Franklin 1264-5.

SALE-2 P. M.-SALE

25 FOUR and SIX SEATED MARBLE and HARDWOOD TABLES, 100 Vienna Bentwood and Other Chairs, Coffee Urn, Linoleum, Kitchen Bange & Brand-New Ceiling Fans

Tables, Chairs, Mirrors, China, Glass, Brica-Brac, Hair Mattresses, Clothing, FEATHER PILLOWS, Pictures, Engravings, Paintings, Trunks, Suit Cases, Travelling Bags. Roll-Top Desks, Pianos, Carpets, Rugs, Silverware, Books of every description.

Crockery, Kitchen Utensils, Cutlery, 2,000 Cigars.

L. FULD, Auct'r, by Order of Owner, Sells This Day, 2 P. M. sharp, at 1733 SECOND AVE., near 90TH ST., Pianos, Carpets, Rugs, Silverware, Books of every description.

BRAND-NEW STOCK, Men's, Ladies', Boys', Youths', Misses' Original Cases Rubbers and Rubber Boots,

SHOES FULL LINE WALTON SHOES. OXMAN & HANFT, Auctioneers,

2 P. M.—SALE—2 P. M. ELEGANT OUTFIT OF A Candy Store.

FINE, EXPENSIVE FIXTURES
Silent Salesman Showcase, Portable Shelving

Stlent Salesman Showcase, Portable Shelving with Mirror Front, Hampers, Jars, Trays, Candies, Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobacco, Stationery, Toys, Dolls, Games. Lionery, Toys, Dolls, Games,
Sam Kanney, Auci'r, by Order of Owner,
SELLS TO-DAY, FRIDAY, MAR. 10, 2 p. m.,
At Premises, 1401 Avenue A, near 76th St.,
a Large Stock of Above.
Dealers bring your wagons; to be removed
at once. Auctioneer's office, 267 Broome St.,
Telephone 3320 Orchard.

ADVANCE NOTICE. MAMONDS WATCHES, JEWELRY,

SILVERWARE
AND ELEGANT FIXTURES,
WALLCASES, SAPE, SHOWCASES, ETC.
BROOKLYN PURCHASING SYNDICATE,
FRANK WALKER, Auctioneer WILL SELL MONDAY, MARCH I AT 4705 THIRD AVE., BROOKLY the entire stock and fixtures of A. Mills, know as the Tiffany of his section. Auctionee office, 610 Broadway, Brooklyn. Telepho

ADVANCE NOTICE—Large Wholesale Stock

STATIONER

Toys, Dolls, Notions, Sporting Goods.

M. BIRNBAUM, Auct'r, by H. Halp

Will Sell MONDAY, March 13, in Brookly

Particulars in Monday's N. Y. AMERICAN

UCTION SALES.

Merchandise. unt of Whom It May Concern, \$INGER, Auctioneer, Sells rrow, Sat., March 11, 10:30 A. M. ises, 9 Boerum st., nr. B'way, B'klyn, fre Stock, Plant and Fixtures of rench Veneer Chemical Co., Consisting in Part of 25 Barrels of Lemon Oils, Rubbing Varnish, Floor and Crude Oil, White Shellac

Enamel, Turps., Linseed and

Lubricating Oils, 25 Bags of Corks 100 Gross Bottles 150 10 and 20 GAL. KEGS,

2,500 BOTTLES OF French Veneer Polish antity of Chemicals used in a plant this kind.

FIXTURES
50 FT. OF OAK PARTITION, Mahogany Roll-top and Typewriter Desks and Chairs, Sample Tables, Sample Cases, Platform Scales, Etc. Auctioneer's Office, 582 Broadway, Brooklyn Thome 4241 Williamsburg.

BRAND-NEW, LARGE STOCK OF 1 Young Black Horse

7 YEARS OLD; 24DRAWER MACARONI CASE, SCALES, CASHIER'S DESK, CCUNTERS, STOVE, SHELVING. Summer & Oxman; M. Levy, Auct., Sell To-day, Friday, at 10:30 A. M., at 568 Ridgewood Ave., Brooklyn.

Cypress "L" to Crescent St. Station. 500 Cases Can Goods Tomatoes, Corn, Early June Peas, Asparagus, Salmon, Sardines, Lobsters, California Fruits, Peaches,

Ketchup, Cases of Macaroni, Sugar, Flour, Coffee, Soaps and Powders \$75,000—Valuation—\$75,000 PAUL FINKELSTEIN & SON, Auct'rs Sel Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, March 13, 14 & 15, at Store & Basement Store

108 East Houston St., near Bowery, N. Y DEPARTMENT STORE FURNISHINGS

Underwear and Hosiery, in large quantities; Negligee Shirts, Sweaters, Overalls, 2500 doz. Ladies', Wearing Apparel, 2500 doz. And Soft Goods. AND SOFT GOODS, 600 Dozen SHIRT WAISTS, Enconous Line Notions and Fancy Goods, LAPES, EMBROIDERIES AND RIBBONS; Dressmakers' Supplies and Novelties,

HABERDASHERY,

DRY GOODS and DOMESTICS, Enormous Line Cotton Goods, WOOLLENS and SILKS NATIONAL PURCHASING CO By E. SCHIELDS, Auctioneer, Sells o day, Fri., Mar. 10, 10:30 A. M. Sharp

Up-to-Date Manufacturers' Stocks of HIGH-CLASS

At B Lispenard St., N. Y., nr. West B'way

Gowns, Coats, Skirts, Waists Street and Afternoon Dresses,

W. L. Douglas & Other Men's TO-DAY at 10:30 A.M. 19-23 Willoughby St.,

> Cor. Pearl St., Brooklyn, 500 SHIRTS 2,000 Arrow Collars 50 DOZ. NECKWEAR,

W. & W. H. REID, Auctioneers. LADIES' and GENTS' URNISHINGS Woollens, Silks and Cotton Goods. L. WECHSLER, Auct'r. by H. KATZ, SELLS MONDAY, MARCH 13, 1916, AT 590 BROADWAY, BROOKLYN. Full particulars Monday's N. Y. AMERICAN. Telephone 5542 Williamsburg.

1:30 P. M.—SALE-1:30 P. M. Kitchen Utensils.

LOUIS GROSS, Auctioneer, by VOGEL,
SELLS THIS DAY, 1:30 P. M., AT
50 EAST END AVE., near 82D ST.

Pike Adding and Listing Machine JOHN E. RANSON, Auctioneer, Church St., Room 101 (street floor, near barber shop), New York.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALES.

LARGE RETAIL AND MANUFACTURERS' STOCK OF HIGH-GRADE WEARING APPAREL

Evening Gowns, Lingerie and Wash Dresses and Skirts FRANK JACOBOVITZ, by D. LIEBERMAN, Auct'r, Sells To-day, FRIDA MARCH 10, at 10:30 A. M., 10 LISPENARD ST., near WEST BROADWA

This sale is arranged and conducted by S. H. GOTTDIENER. Tel. 2950 Frankl VAN PRAAG & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Will Sell To-da FRIDAY, March 10, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., at Salesrooms, 15-17 Greene St., N. LARGE, STAPLE, ORIGINAL STOCK OF VERY FASHIONABLE

Removed for convenience of sale, comprising several prominent retail stocks.

Large, Complete Lines Men's Silk and Negligee Shirts, all leading brands, up to \$4 retail quality; 600 Dozen Arrow Brand Collars, all original leading styles; Silk Lisle Hosiery; Wool Silk and Lisle Underwear and Union Suits, Pajamas and N. Shirts; Silk Neckwear, Umbrellas, &c.

ELEGANT FIXTURES Consisting of 2 Silent Salesman Showcases, costing \$95 each; Small Safe, Wind Dividers, Display Stand, Clothing Forms, Busts, Display Racks, 1 National Cash Regis Art Above stock comprises styles and brands of the present day in original lines will be sold in trade lots.

650 Men's and Youths' Suits, AND CRAVENETTES and about 1,000 pairs of Men's and Youths' Pants,

Also a Stock of ODD COATS. ats and Vests, Full Dress and Single Vests, made of finest imported Worsteds, Serges of Scotch Tweeds, Clays, Unfinished Worsteds, Checks and Fancy Serges, all made in ty latest fashions and strictly hand tailoced, mmed with finest of findings. D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer, Sells To-day, FRIDAY, March 10, 1916, commencing 10:30 a. m., at alesrooms, 15-17 Mercer St., near Canal St., N. Y. C.,

The above exceptional offering strictly it reserve. For further information none Spring 4299. DAVID W. BIOW CO.

TO-DAY, FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 10:30 A. M. Special Peremptory Auction Sale DRY GOODS COTTON AND DRESS GOODS **FURNISHINGS** MUSLIN UNDERWEAR,

SHIRTWAISTS

DRESSES, SKIRTS,

KIMONOS, PETTICOATS, MEN'S SHIRTS, HATS, CAPS, LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN WEARING APPAREI

520-2 Broadway, Near Spring St CHAS. JACOBS CO. AUCT'S 10-12 GREENE ST.

WAISTS-WAISTS Dresses, Petticoats, Skirts,

COATS, SUITS, GOWNS Hosiery, Underwear, Shirts NIGHTGOWNS, CORSET COVERS, Laces, Embroideries, Ribbons, Notions, Curtains, Red Sets, Towels, LARGE LINE OF NECKWEAR

FINE, UP-TO-DATE STOCK OF KARP BROS., Auctioneers, WILL SELL MONDAY, MARCH 13 at Salesrooms, 477 BROADWAY Between Grand and Broome Sts. Further particulars, watch N. Y. American. T. KARP, Auctioneer. Telephone 4197 Spring

Public Administrator's Sale. Large Lot of Machinery and Tools, One practically new Lathe, Anvil. Vise, Fur-iace and Attachment; large lot of Tools, all kinds and descriptors, the estate of Emil ander. By order of der. By order of FRANK P. KELLY, Administrator.

ELEGANT OUTFIT, ENTIRE CONTENTS Restaurant M. STOKVIS. Auct.. by E. COHN.
SELLS TO-DAY, 10:30 A. M., AT
311 EAST 54TH ST., near 2D AVE.,
40 Imported Vienna Chairs,
12 Stroble Tables, Mirrors,
ALASKA UPRIGHT ICEBOX,

00 Yds. Linoleum, Cooking Range, ILVERWARE, GLASSWARE, CROCKER itchen Utensils, Stock Pots, Electric Fixture act.'s Of. 60 West 119th St. Tel. 3305 Harler Unclembrillers Salvage Co. OE NEW YORK
WILL SELL BY AUCTION

FRIDAY, MARCH 10,
PROMPTLY AT 10 0 CLOCK,
AT THEIR WAREROOMS,
to 15 SULLIVAN ST., Near Canal Street,
By Order of the Insurance Companies,
for account of whom it may concern,
SEVERAL SALVAGE STOCKS OF
MEN'S, WOMEN'S, MISSES' & CHILDREN'S SHOES.

Button, Blucher, Bals, Oxfords, etc., Enamel, Patent, Vici, Calf, Russet and Canvas; Slippers and Rubber Shoes. Juppers and Tubber Shoes:

Juppers and Tubber Shoes:

Juppers and Tubber Shoes:

Juppers and Shoes:

Juppe

NITRATE OF SODA, SPONGES, ISIN-GLASS, CIGARS—41,725 Porto Rico Cigars (Centrosa, Ramona, &c., brands); 1 Case Isinglass, 77 Bales Sponges; Sheepswool, Nassau Sheepswool, Velvet, Vellow Forms and Cuts; 183 Bags Nitrate of Soda. At auction Friday, March 10, at 12 o'clock, at 29 Burling Silp.

BURDETT & DENNIS.

Housefurnishing

Cutlery, Paints, Enamel Ware, Tinware, Wooden and Willow Ware, Tools, Bric-a-brac, etc. Singer, Auct'r, by Oxman & Summe Sells TO-DAY, at 10:30 A. M., at 788 Rogers Ave., near Church Ave., B'kl

DEPARTMENT STORE.

\$28,000 VALUATION.
Strictly High-Priced, Up-to-the-Minute
LADIES' and GENTS' 40,000 Yards Dry Goods and Domestic Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries, Nemo Corsets & High-Priced White Goo Root's Tivoli, B. V. D. and French Balbrig,

UNDERWEAR ARROW, COLUMBIA, MATTA- SHIRTS Silk, Lisle and Cashmere Hossery,
1,200 Dozen Arrow Brand Collars,
SWEET-ORR OVERALLS,
KAYSER'S and MEYERS' GLOVES
Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Neckwear,
Swippenders, Calhoun & Robbins Notions,

IANFT & OXMAN, Auctionee 150 DOZ. UP-TO-DATE

DERBYS, SOFT ALPINES A Large Stock of Straw Hats. Full Line of Children's Hats & Caps L. ROSENBAUM, Auctioneer, BELLS TO-DAY, AT 10:30 A. M. SHARD,
226 East Houston St., near Avenue A
Auctioneer's Telephone 3612 Orchard.

ASSIGNEE SALES. ASSIGNEE SALES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUN.

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ARTHUR G. FRANI MESSRS. WELL & PURVIN, Assignee, 309 Broadway, City, SAMUEL MARX, Auctioneer, Woolworth Building; tel. 6911 Barclay. Salesrooms, No. 115-117 tel., 5382 Spring. ASSIGNEE SALE HARDWARE PLUMBING SUPPLIE

ENAMELED WARE HOUSEFURNISHING GOOD

EAST 9TH ST., Near A be sold one lot, for immediate r. A. Lipman, Sam Tucker, Wm BANKRUPTCY SAL IN THE DISTRICT COURT NITED STATES for the Southern lew York—In Bankruptcy—In the udd & Co., Bankrupts.

Emanuel M. Schwirck,

Chas. Shongood, U. S. Aucti or the Southern District of New Sankruptcy, Sells This Day, Friday 0, 1916, by order of the court, 4, M, at 155 West 34th St., and implereafter at 71 Spring St., Borough attan, assets of the above bankrup sting of

Household Furnitu Bureaus, Dressing Tables, Chairs. Furniture, Davenports, Dining Room Library Tables, Bedroom Sets, Lamp

rors, &c.; Office Furniture, such as C Desks, Chairs, Leather Furniture, Racks, Fixtures, &c., and 5-Passenge Model Automobile.
AND AT 71 SPRING ST. Office Furniture uch as Filing Cabinets, Steel Cabinets

Chairs, Electric Fans, Leather Chair phone Booth, Dynamo, Saw Table, Oak Lumber, Partition, Fixtures
BENNO LEWINSON, Re
JESSE S. EPSTEIN, Attorney for
128 Broadway, New York.

York, on or before the 15th day of September heart.

Dated. New York, the 2d day of March, 1916, WILLIAM E. SCHLEMMER.
WILLIAM E. SCHLEMMER.
Executors.
Liberty Street. Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Office of Elison & Elison. & Elison of Manhattan, in York, on or before the 5th Dated. New York, the 2d ber. 1915.

Executors.
Liberty Street. Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

No. 165 Broadway, Borou New York City. MARRAL'S SALE.

By virtue of an execution judgment on lien, will sell to the highest bidder for cash a arge, complete printing establishment, fully quipped with presses, type cabinets, casters, tc. Sale on Saturday, March 11, 1916, at o'clock P. M., at 42 East 23d St., New York ity, DAVID COHEN, Auct.

WILLIAM F. BARRY, City Marshal. MARSHAL'S SALE. Four lots of househol and kitchen furniture will be sold under ex-cution at 607 West 36th st., at 12 o'cloc noon to-day MATTHEW J. DOBSON, Marshal.

The Central Press Association

ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER SERVICE

FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1916.

"Down With Americans!" Cries Villa, As U.S. Army Pursues



General Villa, Secretary of War Baker and machine guns used on Mexican border

The present troubles of the United States on the Mexican border may be traced to Villa, the bandit, the man who was befriended by America in his efforts to gain control of the Mexican government. Secretary of War Baker and other officials of the government are convinced that border troubles will not cease until Villa is either captured or slain.

TO SUPPRESS VILLA.

VILLA must be suppressed. His vilall time, and we must do it. In announcing that a force of American already on the border. They must be troops will be sent across the border accompanied by supply trains, and without delay, with the single object of capturing VILLA, the President informs the country that this action will be taken "in entirely friendly aid of "the constituted authorities in Mexico "and with scrupulous respect for the "sovereignty of that republic." We know that he means exactly what he says, and we know that the dispatch of troops into Mexico at this time for the designated purpose cannot fairly be construed to mean armed intervention. It is a purely punitive expedition, and is undertaken only because the Carranza Government is obviously unable to preserve order in the north of Mexico while engaged in settling disturbances in the south. But the uncertain disposition of the Mexican people must be taken into account. It would be the height of unwisdom to embark on this grave enterprise without a full comprehension of the complications it may lead to.

It has often been said by Mexicans that an invasion of their country by American troops would immediately unite all the militant factions in a common cause. There is no reason why any intelligent Mexican should regard General Funston's punitive expedition as a deliberate invasion of his country. There is no intelligent Mexican in any of the factions who does not know that the Administration at Washington entertains the friendliest feelings for Mexico and desires only to help that country to establish a just and permanent Government. But the national character is uncertain, passions run high, large bodies of the people are easily moved when their emotions are played upon, and it has pleased many of the leaders to cultivate among their followers a distrust of Americans. It would be a grievous error not to bear these facts in mind in dealing with the Mexicans at any time. The resentful and obstinate nature of CARRANZA, revealed in every action of his in our international relations, his seeming lack of gratitude to the Government which gave him powerful aid in the defeat of HUERTA, are not to be forgotten. It is believed now that he will not only sanction our action, but give it aid; but all his followers may not stand by him. The appearance of 1,200 Carranza troops near the border may be accepted as a good sign

Our territory must not be invaded by Mexicans of any faction, our people must not be murdered in their own homes, and the course of our Government is right and will have the unanimous approval of all Americans who are worth considering. We must do what we have set out to do, whatever the consequences may be. Major General Scott announced yesterday that

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1916. the strength of the expedition will not be less than 5,000 men, and probably 8,000 is nearer the number that will be in General Funston's command. Cavlainous activities must be stopped for alry and infantry and artillery to that with water on the march. Drinking water is scarce in the regions they are to invade, and the poisoning of wells is a mere pastime for some of the warriors of the Villista type. The force must in all events be large enough and be well enough equipped to accomplish its object. It is possible that from 25,000 to 30,000 men will be needed before the quest is finished. Meanwhile the border must be patrolled as usual. At many vulnerable points the patrol should be increased. All of the troops of the regular army who can be spared for this purpose should be assembled for it without delay. The National Guard can be ordered to this duty under the present laws. Senator FALL's bill calling for 500,000 volunteers for service in Mexico may be a little too forehanded, but the nost gratifying feature of all the proceedings in Wash-

ington yesterday growing out of the massacre at Columbus, N. M., was their promptness. There was no waiting for further details after all the facts were known. There was no hesitation in the Cabinet. There was no disposition in Congress to obstruct action. Secretary BAKER's statements issued last evening that "there is no intention of entering Mexico in force" and that "so soon as the forces of the de facto Government are able to con-"trol the situation the forces of the "United States will be withdrawn" may be regarded as the politest official way of describing the situation.

VILLA has threatened several times to invade the United States. At the time of the Aguascalientes convention he declared that if the United States recognized CARRANZA as the de facto ruler he would capture San Antonio. But his power has dwindled lately, the prominent men whom circumstances had placed in his following have deserted him, and some of them have made peaceable overtures to CARRANZA. It seems that mere malice and revenge would not have prompted VILLA to undertake a murderous attack on an American town. It is generally believed that his purpose was to precipitate intervention, but what could he personally gain through that unless he has powerful adherents who hope to profit through intervention and have promised to protect him? Many revolutions against Governments with which we have had no quarrel have been fomented on our soil. If a murderous attack upon us has deliberately been planned by persons who have found a harbor of refuge in the United States we shall know all about it in due time, and it is to be hoped that we shall know how to deal with them.

Newton D. Baker Named to Succeed Lindley M. Garrison

Newton D. Baker, former mayor of Cleveland, has been named by President Wilson to succeed Lindley M. Garrison as Secretary of War. The nomination was sent to the Senate



Tuesday and was promptly confirmed without opposition.

Mr. Baker has always been known as a pacificist and only recently became converted to preparedness, but he is a staunch supporter of President Wilson and is known to be in accord with him in his policy of national defense. It is thought he is in sympathy with the congressional plan for the federalization of the national guard rather than in the organization of a continental army as advocated by former Secretary of War Garrison.

When the President was selecting the personnel of his Cabinet, prior to his inauguration, he tendered the post of Secretary of the Interior to Mr. Baker, who declined, desiring to continue as mayor of Cleveland.

The new appointee is not entirely without cabinet experience having sorved private secretary to Postmaster General William L. Wilson from 1896 to 1897.

Mr. Baker first sprang into prominence as a disciple of the late Tom L. Johnson, Cleveland's fighting Demoeratie mayor. He was born in West Virginia fourty-four years ago and graduated from Johns Hopkins in 1892. He was educated in the law at Washington and Lee University and admitted to the West Virginia bar in 1894. After practicing for a time he was made secretary to Postmaster General Wilson.

In 1902 he was appointed first assistant director of law in Cleveland and became director in 1903. He was elected city solicitor in 1905, 1907 and 1909, and upon the death of Mayor Johnson succeeded him in office.

THE NEW YORK OBSERVER

EXPLAINS POLICY OF INVASION

Will Scatter Bandits and Withdraw When Carranza Can Assume Control, Says War Secretary-General Staff Draws Up Plans for Expedidition and Border Guard.

Secretary of War Baker yesterday left the cabinet meeting early and hurried over to the War Department. The new Secretary, it is said, was one of the most enthusiastic in favor of pursuing Villa.

most enthusiastic in ravor of pursuing Villa.

He spent one of the most strenuous days of his life. He had time for only a hasty lunch in the interval between the adjournment of the cabinet and a conference with the general staff. After returning from the White House at 7:30 last night he sent a messenger for some roast beef sandwiches and a pot of tea and ate them off his desk. Therewas no time for dinner.

After conferences with the President, he issued the following statement:

"There is no intention of entering Mexico in force. A sufficient body of mobile troops will be sent in to locate and disperse or capture the band or bands that attacked Columbus.

Pledge to Withdraw Troops.

Pledge to Withdraw Troops.

"So soon as the forces of the de facto

"So soon as the forces of the de facto government can take control of the situation, any forces of the United States then remaining in Mexico will, of course, be withdrawn. The forces of the United States now on the border will be immediately recruited, but only for the purpose of safeguarding the territory of the United States from further raids." Secretary Baker explained that by "recruited," referring to the present border forces, he meant that movement of troops along the border or of regiments from the interior to supplement the border control was not to be construed as a mobilization for an extensive movement into Mexico. He indicated that there would be no campaign to recruit the regular army from peace to war strength.

Plan of Campaign Drafted.

Secretary Baker called the general staff in session to perfect plans for the expedition. Gen. Funston was asked for any recommendations. A tentative plan for the operations deemed necessary by the War Department to execute the President's order was completed last night by the general staff war plans committee. Secretary Baker immediately took it to the White House. It is understood that the department's memorandum deals chiefly with the numbers of men needed for the task, including the replacing of border troops which will participate in the expedition. Strategical questions, it is said, will be left to Gen. Funston.

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GARRISON AIDING BAKER.

Former War Secretary's Offer Accepted by His Successor.

Former Secretary of War Lindley M. Garrison arrived in Washington late yesterday and went later to the War Department, where he offered his services in any capacity to Secretary of War Baker and Chief of Staff Hugh L. Scott. The former War Secretary was profusely thanked, and his offer was accepted. He immediately went into conference with Secretary Baker and the army heads who are planning the expedition of American troops into Mexican territory. Former Secretary Garrison said he did not know how long he would stay, but that he would stick until his services were no longer desired.

Mr. Garrison did not telegraph President Wilson of his intention to come. He has not seen the President since his arrival, and no arrangement has been made as yet for a meeting between Mr. Wilson and his former cabinet member.

There is no reason to apprehend that war with Mexico will follow the action of the United States in pursuing the Villa bandits across the frontier. Carranza had already proclaimed Villa to be an outlaw, and Mexican citizens were tacitly advised to kill him on sight. In the interest of Mexico, as well as for the protection of Americans along the border, it is hoped that Carranza will not interpose any objection to the punitive expedition set on foot.

On numerous occasions the pursuit of marauders into foreign territory has been both justified and permitted by the United States and Mexico. The military forces of the two governments have sometimes cooperated against marauders. In 1836 the United States forces pursued certain marauders into Mexico, and in 1838 this government acquiesced in the action of Great Britain in ordering Canadian forces to enter American territory to frustrate the operations of insurgents. In 1877 the Secretary of War issued the famous "Ord order," directing Gen. Ord to follow marauders across the Rio Grande and overtake and punish them, as well as to retake stolen property. This order was in effect for three years. In 1878 Secretary Evarts sent this message to the Mexican government:

The United States government cannot allow marauding bands to establish themselves upon its borders with liberty to invade and plunder United States territory with impunity, and then, when pursued, to take refuge across the Rio Grande under protection of the plea of the integrity of the soil of the Mexican republic.

Now that the pursuit of Villa into Mexico has been ordered, it is necessary for the saving of life that the pursuing force should be adequate and that the operations should be conducted with the utmost energy. The expedition will furnish a valuable sidelight on the fitness of the American forces to undertake even a small operation. The fact that the troops at Columbus were all asleep when Villa's raiders appeared does not speak well for the commanding officer. Other troops, only 15 miles away, could not be reached promptly because of deranged communications, and they did not reach Columbus until four hours after the first alarm.

The excited state of feeling along the border has given rise to grossly exaggerated reports, tending to inflame the public against everything Mexican. If the border correspondents could have had their way, the United States would have been at war with Mexico long ago. The military forces along the border have caught something of the spirit of the community, and the need of a firm control of affairs from Washington is evident. The people of this country do not want war with Mexico, and will look with extreme disfavor upon any action which unnecessarily stirs up feeling between the two nations. The Mexican people are no more to blame than the Americans for Villa and his bandits. If the American government will quickly carry into effect the punishment of the marauders, and if the Carranza government will credit to this government entire good faith, the disturbing factors will be soon removed and the way paved for the restoration of order

1916. ARCH Z SATURDAY POST ASHINGTON

U.S. TROOPS WILL BE RUSHED TO GET VILLA

Strong Force Is Ordered Into Mexico to Track Bandits.

DIRECTED BY GEN. FUNSTON

"Friendly Aid" of De Facto Government, Says Wilson.

MOVEMENTS TO BE IN SECRET

Strict Censorship Will Be Imposed on Army Plans Because of Border Being Honeycombed With Mexican Spies-Former Secretary Garrison Aiding War Department—Carranza Silent on Washington's New Course-Ample Precedent in Law for Punitive Expedition.

American troops were ordered across the Mexican border yesterday by President Wilson to take Francisco Villa and his bandits dead or

Under the direction, if not actually the leadership, of Gen. Funston, who ended the Philippine insurrection by taking Aguinaldo single-handed, American columns are expected to be moving into Mexico before tonight. They go to meet about 3,000 guerrilla troops in a mountainous region from which Carranza troops have fled.

Much Depends on Carranza.

Whether this long-deferred armed action, which begins purely as a punitive measure to clear northern Mexico of menacing bandit bands over which Gen. Carranza has no control, shall grow into a general armed intervention or occupation in Mexico depends in a large measure upon Gen. Carranza and the Mexican peo-

It begins with President Wilson's declaration that it is entirely in aid of the Carranza government and without thought of aggression.

The President's Statement.

This statement, prepared by the President himself, was given out at the White House:

"An adequate force will be sent at once in pursuit of Villa, with the single object of capturing him and putting a stop to his forays.

"This can be done, and will be done, in entirely friendly aid of the constituted authorities in Mexico and with scrupulous respect for the sovereignty of that republic."

Approved by Cabinet and Leaders.

President Wilson's decision to depart from the policy of "watchful waiting," hastened by the Columbus massacre Thursday, was announced yesterday after it had been unanimously approved by the cabinet and administration leaders in Congress. The President's position was explained fully to the latter, who agreed that he should not be embarrassed at this time by discussions of a minority which might arouse trouble in Mexico.

President Wilson seriously considered

going before Congress to explain his action in sending troops into Mexico after Villa, but decided against the step for fear the impression might be created that

a general invasion was planned.

After a brief cabinet meeting, at which the President was described as being as determined to eliminate Villa being as determined to eliminate Villa as he was to eliminate Huerta, Secretary Baker hurried to the War Department and as his first act in office sent orders to the border troops.

Plans Long Drawn and Perfected.

Soon afterward the army general staff assembled and conferred over the plans, long drawn and perfected since the Mexican situation loomed up as a disturber to the peace of the United

States.

Gen. Funston telegraphed, urging utmost secrecy of the army's plans. The border is honeycombed with Mexican spies, and it was agreed that the expedition would be pushed to success by keeping Villa and his men ignorant of its movements. It is possible that no correspondents will be permitted to accompany the columns. At any rate accompany the columns. At any ra strict censorship will be imposed.

Garrison's Services Accepted.

Former Secretary Garrison, familiar with the army's Mexican plans by his association with the crisis of two years ago, came to Washington and offered his services to aid his successor. They were at once accepted and Mr. Garrison went

at once accepted and Mr. Garrison went into conference with Secretary Baker at the War Department.

Gen. Carranza, in a telegram to the State Department, expressed regret at the Columbus massacre, but made no comment on the proposal of sending American troops to hunt down the bandits. Eliseo Arredondo, his Ambassador Kere, was officially informed of the American government's action. He only replied that he would communicate with his chief. He has previously expressed the personal opinion that the movement the personal opinion that the movement

Silent Over Possible Hostility.

State Department officials declined to State Department officials declined to say what their attitude would be if Gen. Carranza took a hostile position. They said the United States would settle that question when it arose. If an offer of cooperation of Carranza troops is made, they said, it could hardly be refused. Yesterday Gen. Carranza ordered 5,000 troops from various garrisons to move upon the Villa forces. The effect of their advance probably would be to their advance probably would be to

keep the Villa bandits near the border, but Secretary Lansing announced dur-ing the day that no matter how far into ing the day that no matter how far into Mexico it was necessary for American forces to penetrate, or to what numbers it became necessary to increase their force, the United States would consider the expedition a punitive one solely for the suppression of outlaws. For such an expedition there is ample precedent in international law, and in fact in the relations of the United States with Mexico.

Infantry to Guard Border Towns.

How many of the 12,000 troops now on the border will be employed has not fully been determined. The general plan will be to distribute the infantry to guard the border towns, while the cavalry will be released for scouring the mountains, deserts, sagebrush and arroyos. In order not to brush and arroyos. In order not to weaken the defense of border towns, it may be necessary to move other troops

from interior posts to the border.

No prospect of using the national guard existed in the situation last night, but any larger scale of operations might involve it.

No Orders Given to Navy.

No orders have been given to the navy. The fleet with more than ten thousand blue jackets and marines available for landing duty is on the winter drill ground off Guantanamo within easy sailing distance of Mexican waters, should anti-American demonstrations or uprisings endanger Americans or other foreigners.

While the government counts the naval force as available, there is every disposition to do nothing in the way.

disposition to do nothing in the way of a naval demonstration, which might be regarded as menacing Carranza, from whom the United States hopes and expects cooperation, passive at least, if not active.

In sharp contrast to the stirring scenes in Congress two years ago, when President Wilson ordered the fleet to Vera Cruz, the President's action yesterday was received with marked com-placency in both House and Senate. Members had prepared to make speeches urging action, but when word went around that the President had ordered in the troops, expressions of approval vere heard on both sides of the cham-

Senators Fall and McCumber, Republicans, both introduced resolutions proposing occupation and policing of Mexico with large forces, but they con-sented to permit them to be referred to sented to permit them to be referred to the foreign relations committee with-out debate. The pleas of the adminis-tration leaders to let the President deal with the situation in its present phase seemed to be acceptable all around.

Outlined to Stone and Flood.

The President outlined his position fully to Senator Stone and Representative Flood, chairmen of the foreign affairs committees. Soon afterward Mr. Flood informed the House committee, and Senator Stone called a meeting of the Senate committee for this morning for the same purpose. The object of administration leaders will be to preadministration leaders will be to prevent, as far as possible, all discussion in Congress, and to block any action which might interfere with the President or serve to indicate that the United States is engaged in more than a purely punitive expedition.

In his action yesterday, it is pointed out, the President is wholly within his constitutional authority to repel invasion.

vasion.

New York THE EVENING SUN.

MARCH 10, 1916.

NEW WAR SECRETARY COOL IN EMERGENCY

Baker Takes Firm Hold of Mexican Situation.

Washington, March 10.—The new Secretary of War, Newton D. Baker, is proving himself equal to the occasion in the latest turn in the Mexican troubles. Mr. Baker is an able execu-tive and the machinery of the War Department is running smoothly be-cause Mr. Baker, a pacifist, now a War Secretary, has had experience in delegating tasks to men able to execute them without interference. the midst of alarms the new Secre-

tary is learning the ropes.
"The appointment of Mr. Baker is significant chiefly because it indicates that the military authority of the Government will be subordinated to the

That was the statement of Representative William Gordon of Cleveland. O., when the appointment of Mr. Baker was announced.

The Secretary is in agreement with the President in believing that the army is, under such circumstances as now exist, an instrument of justice. There has been no idea that, because the Secretary was Tom Johnson's protege and a pacifist, he was going to carry the Golden Rule to an extreme

application with regard to the army.
What Mr. Baker stands for is the absolute efficiency and preparedness of the military force that exists or that

is decided upon as adequate.
In some ways he is the antithesis of Secretary Garrison who was a strong, direct, forceful, somewhat arbitrary executive. Mr. Baker is a tactful, diplomatic executive. The President and Mr. Baker are men of the same type.

The Secretary is boyish in appearance. His age is 44. He stands somewhere about 5 feet 6 inches. He is slender, with a keen set of nerves and a sensitive face.

There can be no question of his

ability to master the details of an administrative department. He has declared that he is absolutely loyal to the President, being in full agreement with Mr. Wilson's ideas. The President could not have found a more compatible associate for an hour of THE WORLD: SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1916.



SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1916

A PUNITIVE EXPEDITION.

President Wilson has acted wisely in sending a punitive expedition after Villa without waiting for the formal consent of the Carranza Government.

The President takes pains to explain that the expedition has "the single object" of capturing Villa and putting a stop to his forays, and that "this can and will be done in entirely friendly aid of the constituted authorities in Mexico and with scrupulous respect for the sovereignty of that republic."

More could not be demanded in the circumstances, and Gen. Carranza will find no affront in the action of the American Government unless he is hunting for an affront.

There is no established government in the territory in which Villa is operating and from which he made his guerilla raid upon Columbus, N. M. To delay the expedition until Carranza's consent could be obtained to a highly necessary piece of police work would be to waste precious time and enable Villa to make good his escape into the mountains. Undoubtedly Villa will try to rally a large force of Mexicans to his banner on the plea that Mexican territory has been invaded and that the foreign invader must be driven from the soil. That is another reason for acting quickly and striking before the bandit leader has a chance to enlarge his opportunities for evil.

We shall probably hear much moaning and groaning in Congress over the summary action of the President, and charges will be made that the Executive has usurped the constitutional power of Congress to declare war. This, however, is not war. It is no more war than is the suppression of a riot by the use of troops. It is no more war in the constitutional sense than is the quelling of an Indian uprising. The fact that American troops in the discharge of certain police duties are obliged to cross a boundary line and conduct operations in foreign territory does not make it war. Nor is it intervention. Nor will it lead to intervention unless the Carranza Government deliberately plays into Villa's hand, as the treacherous bandit evidently hopes it may.

It is true that a situation has been created by which Gen. Carranza might compel American intervention if he tried to prevent the Government of the United States from wreaking a just vengeance upon Villa; but only his own folly could bring such a situation to a crisis. The expedition against Villa is for the protection of honest Mexicans as well as for the protection of lawabiding Americans. It is an act of international benevolence which in the long run will result in saving more Mexican lives and property than American lives and property.

Unless Carranza is capable of seeing it in that light, Mexico has nothing to hope from him.

Court is the best thing President Wilson has done since he chose Mr. Bryan for his Premier.

The nomination of Mr. Baker for Secretary of War will awaken little enthusiasm in the very quarter where the nomination might be supposed to be most popular, among the Ohio friends of Tom L. Johnson.

If Providence had made another vacancy in the Supreme Court and the President had put Mr. Baker there, Tom Johnson Democrats in Ohio throughout the country would have been mightily pleased.

But Newton D. Baker as Secretary of Warno—there seems to be something the matter with that.

Mr. Baker was for eleven years prosecutor for the city of Cleveland. If a man could be a prose-cutor for eleven years without losing his Christian character, he might survive being Secretary of War until next March, but we are not pleased with the prospect.

If, on December 8, 1914, President Wilson had called Mr. Baker to this post, it would have been encouraging. On that date the President told the people that they should be ashamed of any thought of hostility and he condemned what he characterized as "fearful preparation for trouble." Mr. Baker would have been an ideal man to represent the President in such an attitude. But we understand that the President has changed his attitude, that he is busy disseminating thoughts of hostility and that it is his present policy to make very extensive and "fearful preparation for trouble."

If Mr. Baker goes into the cabinet to espouse this policy, some of the friends of Tom Johnson will regret his appointment.

But maybe the President has changed his policy again and that Mr. Baker's acceptance of the post means a return to the President's former position.

One editor very irreverently suggests that after next March the President could qualify for a job in the railroad yards, for he is an experienced switchman.

It seems to us that President Wilson should not have switched from his position of December, 1914. He should have stood on his policy of that date. Mr. Bryan could then have remained in the Cabinet and Mr. Baker could then have entered the Cabinet with consistency.

We would rather have seen Mr. Baker remain out of office with Mr. Bryan than to take office to support a program that the munition manufacturers are foisting upon the nation.

GARRISON AIDS BAKER AND SUGGESTS AN "AD"

Wants It Known He Is Going to Practice Law Here.

Washington, March 10.—Ex-Secretary of War Garrison, who was active in the War Department to-day and tonight, vigorously denied that his presence had anything to do with the Mexican crisis.

"I am here merely to help familiartam here merely to help taminarize Secretary Baker with his new duties," smiled Mr. Garrison, "chief among which is the handling of the newspaper men. I expect to go back to New York to-morrow. I am now the next to the oldest inhabitant there, having been there three weeks."

"How about the Continental Army?"

Mr. Garrison was asked

"How about the Continental Army?"
Mr. Garrison was asked.

"The Continental Army," he said,
"now reminds me of the mountain
which labored and trembled and
brought forth a mouse. But, listen! I
wish you would print a piece about my
going back to New York to practise
law. Perhaps that would be a good
way to inform the New Yorkers that I
am going to practise law up there."

"What can you tell us about the
Garrison-Wood ticket next fall?"

"Why dragin Wood?" was the exSecretary's reply.

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LOS ANGELES NEWS

BAKER FOR WAR SECRETARY

Appointment of Brandeis to the Supreme court was a bold move by President Wilson. Brandels is a trustbuster and a friend of the plain people. Another excellent choice is that of N. D. Baker as secretary of war. He succeeded Tom Johnson as mayor of Cleveland, which has been called "The City Without Graft," and is in the forefront of progress in all directions. Intimate associates say that Baker is an advocate of the Swiss system of military training and holds with preparedness exponents that it does not mean militarism or breaking down of the democracy. In this respect he agrees with the views of Garrison and is not in sympathy with a mixed and weak combination of effective regulars ith ineffective militiamen.

SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1916.

Our Purpose in Mexico.

In deciding to send "an adequate force" in pursuit of VILLA and his band of outlaws the President has adopted a course for which there are sanction and precedents. Mr. Fish when Secretary of State in the second Grant Administration advised General Belknap, the Secretary of War, that "an incursion into the territory of Mexico for the purpose of dispersing a band of Indian marauders is, if necessary, not a violation of the law of nations." Mr. Mc-CRARY, Secretary of War in the Hayes Administration, gave the following instructions in June, 1877, to General W. T. SHERMAN at a time when bands of Mexicans and Indians were raiding ranches and settlements in Texas:

"You will direct General Ord that in case the lawless incursions continue he will be at liberty, in the use of his own discretion, when in pursuit of a band of the marauders, and when his troops are either in sight of them or upon a fresh trail, to follow them across the Rio Grande, and to overtake and punish them, as well as retake stolen property taken from our citizens and found in their hands on the Mexican side of the line."

Colonel W. M. Shafter, later of Santiago fame, had reported to General Ord that it was only by giving authority to American troops to operate in Mexico that life and property could be made secure on the frontier. The following year Secretary of State Evarts, writing on the same subject to the Hon. John W. Foster, then Minister to Mexico, said:

"The United States Government cannot allow marauding bands to establish themselves upon its borders with liberty to invade and plunder United States territory with impunity, and then, when pursued, to take refuge across the Rio Grande under protection of the plea of the integrity of the soil of the Mexican Republic."

It is to be noted as bearing upon present conditions in Mexico that at the time Secretary McCrary instructed General W. T. SHERMAN President DIAZ had not established his authority in northern Mexico. It is also to be noted that Secretary EVARTS while that part of Mexico was still turbulent impressed upon Mr. FOSTER, who, by the way, was preceptor in diplomacy to Secretary LANSING, that in protecting its citizens the United States "is not solicitous, it never has been, about the methods or ways in which that protection shall be accomplished, whether by formal treaty stipulation or by informal convention; whether by the action of judicial tribunals or that of military forces."

In the announcement given out at the White House it is said that the capture of VILLA and "putting a stop to his forays" will be done "in friendly aid of the constituted authorities in Mexico and with scrupulous respect for the sovereignty of that republic." There are precedents for a friendly understanding, a "gentlemen's agreement," between the Carranza and the American Governments that will sanction President Wilson's course. In the Arthur Administration there was an agreement with Mexico that provided "for the crossing of the frontier by the armed forces of either country in pursuit of hostile Indians." As late as June 4, 1896, there was a similar understanding. But whether General CARRANZA approves or not, the use of American troops for police duty in northern Mexico has become necessary, whatever the consequences may be.

In no sense will the punitive expedition into Mexico be an act of war. It is directed against a venomous enemy of the Carranza Government. which President Wilson has recognized. Its purpose is helpful, not hostile. No territory is to be occupied, none is desired. Our flag will simply be an emblem carried by troops engaged in doing what the Carranza Government wants done but has been impotent to do. No one but VILLA and his fellow outlaws need fear the soldier-police who wear the American uniform. As a matter of fact, they will be a protection to peaceful Mexicans, who will often be glad to share their rations, for famine is now the fate of the peons.

In a somewhat similar case, when Mexico proved unable to protect American citizens on the frontier, Mr. FORSYTH, who was Secretary of State, said (December 10, 1836): "To make war upon Mexico for this involuntary failure to comply with her obligations would be equivalent to an attempt to convert her misfortunes into crimes —her inability into guilt." The United States has no intention, nor can be accused, of making war upon the Mexican people when troops are ordered across the border to capture the outlaws who have provoked punitive measures by invading American soil and committing dastardly crimes.

THE SUN, SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1916.



NEW WAR SECRETARY HAS BROTHER HERE

His Name is Frank H. Baker and He Lives in Caldwell Cedars

As intimated in these columns in a recent issue, Newton D. Baker, former Mayor of Cleveland, has been chosen by President Wilson as Secretary of War to succeed Lindley M. Garrison,

resigned, of New Jersey.

Caldwell is particularly interested in this appointment for the reason that Frank H. Baker, who resides in the Cedars section, is a brother of the new Secretary of War. Mr. Frank Baker was a candidate for the Borough Council on the Democratic ticket last fall and was defeated by Archibald G. Wettach. Both candidates were exceedingly popular and it was largely because of the Republican landslide that Mr. Wettach won so handily.

Mr. Frank Baker is a native of Virginia and has lived in his Caldwell home for the past three years. Since



Newton D. Baker

the close of the Spanish-American War he has been employed by a New York concern. He is a firm believer in the progressive policies which have helped to make his brother so popular in Ohio and in the middle West, where he is very well known.

The new Secretary is forty-four years old. He was born in Martinsburg, W. Va., and at the age of twenty-five was appointed private secretary to Postmaster General Wilson in President Cleveland's cabinet. In 1897 he began the practice of law at Martinsburg, but not long thereafter moved to Cleveland, where he became city solicitor in 1902. He held this office for ten years until his



Frank H. Baker

election as Mayor. In 1914 he was re-elected Mayor for a two-year term. Mr. Baker in July, 1902, married Miss Elizabeth Leopold, of Pottstown, Pa. He has received degrees at Johns Hopkins and Washington and Lee Universities.

For years Mr. Baker has been closely identified with the reform movement in Cleveland and has taken an active part in the street railway controversy there. When Mayor Tom Johnson died Mr. Baker took up the fight for lower street car fares in Cleveland, argued the case before the Supreme Court and finally brought about an adjustment of the street railway franchises in Cleveland.



Newton D. Baker
—Courtesy, Seattle Star.

MARCH 13, 1916.

WILSON APPOINTS SECRETARY OF WAR.

On March 6th President Wilson chose Newton D. Baker as Secretary of War of the United States to replace Secretary Garrison who re-

signed.

Mr. Baker was mayor of Cleveland until January last, which position he had held for four years. He was exceedingly active in the support of Woodrow Wilson in the Baltimore convention when Mr. Wilson was nominated and has been close to the administration ever since. Mr. Baker twice declined the portfolio of Secretary of the Interior when President Wilson was picking his cabinet, because he, at that time was mayor of Cleveland.

President Wilson values Mr. Baker's services as a lawyer. There are constantly arising legal questions in the administration of the war department's affairs that require one

versed in legal knowledge.

Mr. Baker has long been known to the President. He was a student under Wilson at Johns Hopkins University where he received his degree. Mr. Baker also received degrees from Washington and Lee University.

The appointment of Mr. Baker is a typical Wilson appointment. The President likes men of studious and quiet personality such as Mr. Baker has always shown himself to be. The new Secretary is in accord with the President's preparedness plans.

Our Secretary of War is now confronted with the intricate and difficult Mexican trouble which has come to such a head in the last few days. With his training and ability he will undoubtedly cope with this difficult situation in a way that will reflect credit on the war office.

The New Secretary of War

President Wilson put the quietus on the many rumors that this man or that man would succeed Secretary of War Garrison, by selecting for the place one who had not even been mentioned by the political prophets who know everything.

Newton D. Baker, a progressive and radical Democrat, was tendered the office this week. He accepted it, and his nomination was promptly confirmed by the Senate.

Baker is a lawyer, and as a leader among Ohio Democrats has been a warm supporter of the Wilson policies. He has been a close personal friend of President Wilson since the latter was his instructor years ago at Johns Hopkins University.

Baker's first experience in public life was in Washington as private secretary to Postmaster-General William L. Wilson, in Grover Cleveland's second administration.

After the election of McKinley to the Presidency, Baker moved to Cleveland, and became junior law partner to a close friend of Tom L. Johnson, afterward the famous "People's Mayor" of Cleveland.

Johnson was attracted by the young man, and when, in 1901, Johnson became Mayor, he had Baker named as Assistant City Solicitor. Shortly afterward Baker became City Solicitor, and served in that office until Johnson was defeated in 1909.

He was a warm supporter of Mayor Johnson's "radical" policies, which the voters of Cleveland, with returning reason, understood were right and good for them; therefore, in memory of what Johnson had done and tried to do, and to make

some atonement for their own wrong-doing and apparent ingratitude, they, in 1911, elected Baker Mayor of the city.

They did this because Baker had long been Mayor Tom Johnson's right-hand man as well as legal adviser, and had co-operated with him in his efforts for better conditions in Cleveland, particularly in the street railway controversy there.

When Mayor Tom Johnson died, Baker took up the fight for lower street-car fares, argued the case before the Supreme Court, and finally brought about an adjustment of the street railway franchises in Cleveland. Baker was reelected Mayor of Cleveland in 1913, but declined to be a candidate in 1915.

At the time of the Baltimore convention, when President Wilson was nominated, Baker was prominently mentioned for the Vice-Presidency because of the fight he made in support of Wilson. He went to the convention as a Wilson supporter and fought successfully against the application of the unit rule of the Ohio delegation.

Baker is highly regarded by the President as a lawyer. Wilson wanted the place filled by a lawyer because of legal questions constantly arising in its administration. He certainly has chosen a forward-looking, high-minded, capable man for the place—one who will do honor to him and his Administration.

And, by-the-way, Newton D. Baker can "show" Congress, if it cares to know, how to raise the necessary revenue for all the implements of war by placing the burden where it belongs—upon Privilege instead of the backs of The People.

St. Youis Daily Globe NEWTON D. BAKER, NEW SECRETARY OF WAR, 'A HOME MAN'

Cabinet Member Is Fond of His Family, His Books and His Old Pipe.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, March 11.—Once dubbed the "most intellectual mayor in captivity," Newton D. Baker, former chief executive of the sixth city, a trim little man physically, whose one hobby is books and whose one weakness. if it may be so termed, is a battered briar pipe, now finds himself at the head of the nation's military.

But his Cleveland friends—and they are legion—see nothing incongruous in elevating the former lieutenant of the late Tom L. Johnson to the position of secretary of war in President Wilson's cabinet. They predict that the same sparkling mind and dogsed perseverance which enabled him to battle victoriously, practically single-handed, the best legal counsel in Ohlo through Cleveland's seven-year street railway war will gain for him other honors.

Secretary Baker's love for learning and things intellectual is not a pose. Wherever he goes he generally carries a book with him, for his recreation or instruction. And talk—he has more forty-two centimeter words at his command than most college professors.

Admits He "Is a Dreamer."

"I am a dreamer of dreams," he once said, while mayor, discussing projected municipal reforms. The Warrensville farm colony, where new ideas in the treatment of the criminal are in operation, municipal dance halls, municipal electric light, municipal concerts and home rule in taxation and other matters for Ohio cities, are some of the results of his dreams.

Despite the fact that he exhibits symptoms of being what is termed a "high brow," Secretary Baker, by his warm sympathy and attractive personality, has always been a favorite with the "common people." A glimpse at the election records in Cleveland affords ample proof of this.

Baker proved in his contests for office to be a brilliant campaign orator and debater. When campaigning for Johnson or for himself, opponents were glad to steer clear of personalities and when the word debate was mentioned, opponents took to the tall timber.

Baker Prefers Big Problems.

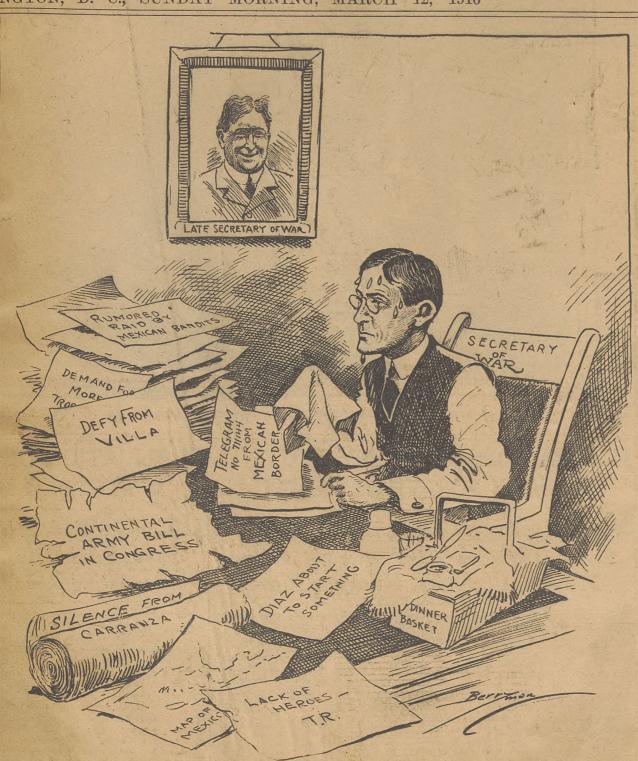
As an executive, Baker surrounded himself with men capable of handling details. He preferred to handle problems in a large way, and allow his subordinates to look after the routine affairs.

While he was mayor, some of his advisors intimated that in his reception of visitors and dealings with ward politicians he should exhibit a "few low-brow" traits. Accordingly he decided to practice a bit on newspaper men, but soon gave up the attempt.

The new secretary of war is essentially a "home man." He married when he had become firmly established in Cleveland, and now has a family of three children. "Jack," "Peggy" and Margaret are his chums. Shoulder to shoulder with her husband, Mrs. Baker, who was Miss Elizabeth Leopold of Pottstown, Pa., has worked and shared in his interests. Ever in sympathy with her husband's ideals of good government, she has been, not only his inspiration, but his active helper.

Simulani

NGTON, D. C., SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 12, 1916.



STAR, WASHINGTO

CALLED MAN OF ENERGY.

SECRETARY BAKER EULOGIZED BY HIS PREDECESSOR.

Just before his departure last evening for his home in New Jersey, former Secretary Garrison, who had been in conference with Secretary Baker for several hours during the day, expressed the following sentiments regarding his suc-

cessor:
"Entering upon his duties under most trying circumstances, Secretary Baker has taken hold with a vigorous hand. Being a man of energy, courage and in-telligence, he will undoubtedly fill the office with credit to himself and benefit to the country."

GARRISON PRAISES BAKER.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Former Secretary Garrison today was again in conference with his suc-

again in conference with his successor, Secretary Baker, giving all the aid in his power to the new head of the department.

"Entering upon his duties under the most trying circumstances," Mr. Garrison said, "Secretary Baker has taken hold with a vigorous hand. Being a man of energy, courage, and intelligence, he will undoubtedly fill the office with credit to himself and benefit to the country." benefit to the country."

New Secretary of War Hates War Almost as Much as a Cold Bath



NEWTON DIEHL BAKER, NEW SECRETARY OF WAR

(Special to The Eagle.)

(Special to The Eagle.)
Cleveland, March 11—Wife and two
little children experience a daily
nervous shock. Time does not diminish it. It occurs nearly every
morning of the year.
When "Newt" enters the bathroom

and bolts the door, they grasp the back of a chair or something else fully as stable and hold fast waiting for the shriek of pain. Even the neighbors have heard it. Long ago they thought somebody was being tortured. They whispered curiously concerning the outcry. Then somebody learned the truth and now they all know.

Around about 7 o'clock each morning, directly following the outcry, wife whispers to children and neighbor says to neighbor: "Newton D. Baker is taking his cold plunge."

Newton D. Baker is Cleveland's former Mayor and Ohio's foremost pacifist. Now he has taken the oath of office as Secretary of War.

of office as Secretary of War. He hates war almost as he hates cold water; he's decidedly averse to plunging into either. Both put an edge on his eloquence and there lies the consuming passion of America's pacfistic War Secretary. He'd rather talk than eat, drink or be merry.

Away back in Martinsburg, W. Va., where Secretary Baker was born, on December 3, 1871, they used to call him the "angel child," and sometimes he is still referred to in the same way. He never did grow up. When he was a youngst his boyish babble sounded like a sermon by Cotton Mather. When he was 10 years old, he had read Shakespeare, Milton, Homer and the Bible. When other kids his age were hiding behind haystacks cramming their minds with "Old Cap Collier," Newty was seated in his father's office reading "Paradlse Lost."

Father Baker was a physician at Martinsburg, and son was supposed to have been "called" to the practice of medicine. Father had found the profession profitable and wanted his prodigy to succeed him. For a while it looked as if Newton would be a doctor before he left grammar school. He devoured the books in father's office, acquiring a lot of medical lore he still retains, and was able to converse intelligently with his parent on questions that might have puzzled Pythagoras. Some of his friends attributed to this early experience his keen scent of death. They do say Newton D. Baker can tell when you're about ready for the lilies. Introduced to a former Governor of Ohio, he shook and went into the next room to tell his friends that "his honor is dying from Bright's disease." Baker made good on that guess, but long previously it had been determined that he was not to be a doctor.

That decision was reached one day when Baker, the elder, was called to the country to amputate a man's feg. While in the midst of the operation. he received word that one of his patients, across the road, was dying. Newton was at his father's side, and father, to attempt saving two lives, left one patient on the table, instructing his son to tie up the arteries. The doctor hustled across the road, administered medicine, and raced back, to find that Newton had tied the veins and left the arteries open.

Was Secretary to Postmaster General Wilson in Cleyeland's Second Term.

Was Secretary to Postmaster General Wilson in Cleveland's Second Term.

Wilson in Cleveland's Second Term.

Newton D. Baker's future was settled then and there. He could go to college and be anything in the world except a doctor. So the youth naturally drifted into the law. After practicing in his native city, he was appointed secretary to Postmaster General Wilson, in Grover Cleveland's second administration. After retiring from that position, in 1897, Baker went to Europe. Returning, he met Judge Martin A. Foran, of Cleveland. On the steamer, Foran and Baker be-

came involved in a vigorous argument on the Irish question, then paramount in affairs of Great Britain. Baker emerged triumphant and Judge Foran, impressed with the eloquence, logic and conciseness of argument, urged Baker to come to Cleveland. He did.

John Farley then was Mayor of Cleveland. Baker began the practice of law in Judge Foran's office. Then he dawned on the city's politics in a manner characteristic of the new Secretary of War. Martin A. Foran was scheduled for a political address. At the last moment he was taken sick and could not appear. P. J. McKinney, chairman of the meeting, looked patronizingly on Baker and said curtly: curtly:

"Mr. Foran is ill and cannot appear. He's sent his boy to speak for him. Come on, boy, and tell 'em what

him. Come on, boy, and tell 'em what you know."

The crowd grinned as little Newton D. Baker stepped forward. Nobody knew him then. No one even knew that he was a full-fledged lawyer, graduate of Johns Hopkins University, and the business partner of Foran. The crowd did not know he had read everything on every subject, and that at a moment's notice he could launch forth into an argument, for or against, on any theme from the desirability of immortality, or the fundamental law of gymnospermous gynoecium, to the disputed authorship of Norse sagas and the royal family trees of Abyssinia.

That was a great night for the young lawyer. Opportunity knocked at his door and he said, "Come right in."

It wasn't so much what he said as the way he said it. Audiences like striking contrasts. They had been listening to the old Democracy. The chairman whetted their curiosity by reference to "the boy." They were ready to yelp and disposed to scoff. But Baker had not been speaking three minutes before the crowd began to cheer. The old fellows staggered, then regained their mental balance and nodded wisely.

Tom Johnson, then the David Belasco of Cleveland politics, always on the lookout for a young star he could thrust into the limelight with dramatic effect, cast his effulgent smile on Newton D. Baker and bade him speak, He's been talking ever since. It wasn't so much what he said as

since.
Mr. Baker became city solicitor in 1903, and was re-elected in 1905. 1907 and 1909, in the last named year by a plurality of 2,500 while the remainder of his ticket, headed by Tom Johnson, went to defeat. Said Johnson in his autobiography, "My Story," regarding this period:

Tom Johnson's Tribute to Baker.

Tom Johnson's Tribute to Baker.

"Mr. Baker, though the youn, est of us all, was really the head of the cabinet and principal adviser to us all. He has been an invaluable public servant, having been returned to office at each successive election, even in 1909, when I was defeated.

"Newton D. Baker, as a lawyer, was pitted against the biggest lawyers in the State. No other city solicitor ever had the same number of cases crowded into his office in the same length of time, nor so large a crop of injunctions to respond to, and in my judgment there is not another man in the State who could have done so well."

In 1911, Mr. Baker became a candi-

well."
In 1911, Mr. Baker became a candidate for Mayor and was elected over his Republican opponent by the largest majority ever given a mayoralty contender in Cleveland. He was re-elected in 1913 and refused to run in 1915. Last January he became head of a new law firm.

Mr. Baker is about 44 years old, but he is more eloquently versatile than Methusaleh possibly could have been. So age doesn't necessarily count. He is a dynamo of energy, much of which he attributes to his daily cold plunge and his excessive use of coffee and tobacco. He smokes a particular mixture which he prepares and keeps in a jar near his desk. He puffs a jimmy pipe, and the bowl is ever warm.

Then he dotes on coffee, which he maintains has an ingredient that counteracts the nicotine. He doesn't give a fig for society, but literally revels in music, art, science and literature. If you have a hobby and think you are wise, a few moments conversation with Newton D. Baker will convince you that you're an ignoramus in your own particular field of study.

noramus in your own particular field of study.

Oftentimes, the practical use of somewhat obsolete learning is called to question. Some people inquire what benefit the college youth will derive from his delvings into Latin, Greek and Hebrew. In Newton D. Baker the question is answered. There were moments in his career as city attorney when ordinary Blackstone et al served no purpose. There were moments some few days ago when people wonedered why an ultra-pacifist should become Secretary of War. Had Baker been an ordinary lawyer, he would have thrown up his hands in dismay. But not so with this particular man. If he can't find the answer in the law, he will remember it in the Talmud, Koran or on a Babylonian brick. Knowledge bubbles forth from his tongue embroidered with arabesques of Sam Johnson English as recorded by Boswell and illuminated by all the colors of speech known to Cicero, Daniel Webster and Sarah Bernhardt,

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PRESIDENT, ON YACHT. GETS WIRELESS NEWS.

Keeps in Touch With Mexican Situation and Starts Back to Washington.

(Special to The World.) NORFOLK, March 12.-President and Mrs. Wilson spent nearly all day on the Mayflower, in Hampton Roads. They came ashore in the afternoon and visited Pine Beach and the Jamestown Exposition Grounds, which is proposed as a Naval Training station for recruits.

The wireless operator on the Mayflower was kept busy last night and to-day. He was informed every hour of the conditions existing along the Mexican border, and he sent several messages to Secretary of War Baker regarding the situation.

The Mayflower left Hampton Roads at 6 o'clock this afternoon on the return trip to Washington.

MONDAY, MARCH 13, 1916.

NEED OF A BIGGER ARMY NOW

Before, even, the movement of troops into Mexico was determined upon, it was plain as a pikestaff that this country needed quickly and extensively to increase its army. There was menace in so many directions that it seemed foolhardy to go along without perfection of arrangements for putting something like an adequate force into service at short notice.

Now the Mexican situation has taken a turn that recalls the nation from speculation to cold facts. The United States army would easily enough defeat the united forces of Mexico, if one big engagement could be forced. It is perfectly certain that there will never be such an engagement. Mexico can be, in time, starved into submission, because it cannot get arms and war material save from this country. It has considerable stores of these now, but practically all sources of supplies will be closed if this country again embargoes shipments of these necessaries.

The immediate military problem, then, is not the real one. Mexico is a difficult country in which to operate. Its area is wide, its people include a great number who are veteran soldiers, by no means to be despised. Our real problem will be to take possession of the country, to garrison it, to hold it firmly while order and institutions are restored. Military authorities declare that 300,000 soldiers will be needed to do this. Where are they to be had?

Congress ought, when the European war broke out, to have set about preparing for eventualities. If it had done so, we should now have had as big an army as we need. But no move was made; we are nearing the end of the second year of the world war, and still nothing is done. Is there another country in the enlightened world that has been quite so utterly neglectful?

With the catastrophe of Europe bidding us prepare, we have done nothing; and now we confront a real problem in the disgusting Mexican imbroglio; a real problem, simply because we have done nothing to get ready for coping with it.

Between the condition in Mexico and the danger in Europe, surely Administration and Congress will be willing now to realize that something must be done; done in a big way, done instantly, and done effectively. There should be immediate passage of legislation to provide for increasing the army to 300,000 whenever it is needed, to lodge ample discretion in the Executive, and to insure that financial provision shall be ample to meet every requirement. Delays are now worse than dangerous; they are criminal.

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THE WORLD, MARTINSBURG, W. VA.

ANOTHER SON OF MOUNTAIN STATE

Has Honors Conferred Upon Him. Fourth to Enter the Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, was born and raised at Martinsburg, West Virginia, and has had the best of training, in departimental service, having been private secretary to Postmaster General William L. Wilson, in the Cleveland administration, and there the writer came in close contact with him, in connection with the auditing of the postoffice money order accounts, and from the same state, information was often sought, that brought them in close contact with each other:

His training under the Hon. W. L. Wilson, is sufficient to fit him for any public position, with that of his natural lines of qualifications, make him the more fitted for this important portfolio.

The selection by the President was a wise one, as he sadly needs a political adviser of the sort of Mr. Baker and it will no doubt be largely his duties to guide the political ship of the President in the channel of success.

Mr. Baker is the prime of a ripe manhood, with all the political training and efficient qualifications to fill the high office with credit to himself and the administration, and to the country at large, and this done, he has done well in the high position to which he has been exalted.

West Virginia is proud of the attainments of Mr. Baker, as they are of the successes of so many of the sons of the Mountain State, and they rejoice to class him as an original Wilson man and how well he might be so designated, having started in to learn the routine of the duties of a cabinet officer under Postmaster General William L. Wilson of his own state, he should as a Wilson man be, as he is justly recognized, and the recognition is not only as a close friend of the President properly considered, but as a worthy and capable executive officer placed in the hands of one who has made good as the chief executive of the great city of Cleveland, Ohio, and will be duly considered in the years to come, as having been fully demonstrated in his high course, with his ability and justness, as the secretary of war.

West Virginia has been recognized four times, either of her native sons, or those adopting the state as their own by selection, in the cabinet by the Presidents of the United States and each time the selection has done honor to themselves and the state, and we point with pride to the honesty and ability demonstrated by the men of the state, who have been honored with places of trust and responsibility, and in this case, we realize, that no better and worthy selection could have been made.

Newton Baker is a real pacifist—one who understands that preparedness is the best way to avoid war.—Kansas City Times.

Men Has Gentary as his Mightons throw his By archard Shaw Oleine Dealer Assis. Editor, Assand Oleine Dealer

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT SECRETARY.

MEMORANDUM.

IMMEDIATE.

SHIP TORPEDOED, SEEINTERVENTION SILIUS CREW SAY IN NEAR FUTURE

ington, Confirms Rumor Bark Got No Warning.

Paris, March 12.-J. B. Osborne, American consul at Havre, in his report to Washington on the sinking of the Norwegian bark Silius, is understood to bring out clearly that the Silius was torpedoed by a submarine.

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The seven Americans who were on board the bark were looking after a cargo of oats which was consigned to the French government. These men and the crew have been questioned by the consul, who has cabled a summary of their testimony to Washington. Their testimony, it is said, leaves no doubt that the Silius was torpeloed without warning. A full report on the sinking of the vessel will be mailed to

Four German submarines are reported to be in the English Channel, prepared to enforce rigidly Germany's recently announced policy of naval war-

The French press is engrossed with the battle of Verdun, and publishes without comment the latest German memorandum regarding submarine warfare and the news of the sinking of the Silius. The "Temps," however, remarks that the torpedoing of the Silius cannot fail to reopen the entire conflict between the United States and Germany. Incidentally, it remarks that the incursion of Mexican bandits into American territory bears the stamp of German complicity.

Silius Case to Mark Crisis in U-Boat Issue

[From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, March 12.—The Silius case, in the opinion of State Department officials to-night, marks the crisis



TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1916.

MR. BAKER'S PORTRAITS.

A Physiognomist Thinks He Doesn't Look Like a Secretary of War.

To the Editor of the Sun—Sir: Assuming that the portraits of the new Secretary of War, Mr. Newton D. Baker, represent him faithfully, he is an amiable and perhaps highly intellectual man, whom one would pick as having the qualities for an ideal Sunday school superintendent. He appears to have been appointed by Mr. Wilson with no thought as to his qualifications for the responsible post of War Secretary. However, if Mr. Baker has sense enough to listen to the advice of the General Staff of the army he may not make such a bad Secretary. If he insists upon his half baked notions of preparedness the nation will continue in its present helpless condition. Why should not Cabinet officers be selected for their fitness for the position, in the same way that the manager of a big industrial plant is selected?

New York, March 13. M. T. R. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As-

Consul, in Report to Wash- Army Officials' Plans Are Made with That Contingency in View.

Washington, March 12.—Practically convinced that the campaign to "get Villa" will develop into thorough-going intervention in Mexico, the War Department is making its plans with the greatest caution. Though it was be-lieved at first that a small detachment could be dispatched in pursuit of Villa within twenty-four hours, three days have elapsed without a single American soldier crossing the line, and it is now declared that the troops that lead the expedition will not be fewer than 8,000.

Army officers declare that it would be folly to send a small force in view of the certainty that Villa's army of 3,000 will be greatly augmented and the probability that Caranza troops now pursuing him will desert to his side as soon as the Americans appear. This argument has prevailed in high army

Secrecy regarding General Funston's plans for moving against Villa and his bandits has been so rigidly enforced at the War Department that even high officials of the government are in doubt as to whether American troops actually have crossed the Mexican border.

Prepare for Border Troubles.

Prepare for Border Troubles.

night that the 23d Infantry, now at Secretary Baker announced late to-Galveston, Tex., had been ordered to El Paso, because of fear of Mexican attacks felt in many towns along the border. The regiment, about 1,000 strong, will be stationed at points designated by General Funston.

Orders calculated to complete in detail every arrangement necessary for the movement of the American forces into Mexico have been issued by officers of the General Staff and heads of the various bureaus of the department. Nothing has been omitted in the programme recommended by General Funston.

Major General Tasker H. Bliss, chief

gramme recommended by General Funston.

Major General Tasker H. Bliss, chief of the Mobile Army Division, informed Secretary Baker late to-day that machinery had been perfected to meet any contingency that might arise incident to the Mexican campaign, and could be set in motion at a word. Similar reports came from the adjutant general, the inspector general, the quartermaster general, the surgeon general, the chief of ordnance and the other divisional officials.

Neal's every officer, official and clerk at the War Department has been busy since the President's announcement Friday that the army would be sent into Mexico to punish Villa and his bandits. Every move by the department to execute the President's order has been cloaked in secrecy, in accordance with General Funston's suggestion. Sunday was a day of activity today for the first time since the meaning the surgestion of the first time since the meaning the surgestion.

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Continued on page 2, column 5

torces, were altered, should have been trong some trong to the present and trong altered. Should the short of the been short of the been strains; forthered, will be sent immediately. Orders alteredy have been given to the commanding officers of this regiment to hold themselves in readiness to move. The delay in etting started, it is realized also, is adding greatly to the regiment.

THE NEW YORK TIMES. TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1916.

Note Accepting General Carranza's Proposal and Statement Disclaiming Intervention

WASHINGTON, March 13 .- Here is the note forwarded to General Carranza by the United States Government accepting his proposal of a reciprocal agreement for the pursuit of bandits across the line dividing the United States and Mexico:

The Government of the United States has received the courteous note of Señor Acuna, [Carranza's Minister of Foreign Affairs,] and has read with satisfaction his suggestion for reciprocal privileges to the American and Mexican authorities in the pursuit and apprehension of outlaws who infest their respective territories lying along the international boundary and who are a constant menace to the lives and property of residents of

that region.

The Government of the United States, in view of the unusual state of affairs which has existed for some time along the international boundary, and earnestly desiring to co-operate with the de facto Government of Mexico to suppress this state of lawlessness, of which the recent attack on Columbus, N. M., is a deplorable example, and to insure peace and order in the region contiguous to the boundary between the two republics, readily grants permission for military forces of the de facto Government of Mexico to cross the international boundary in pursuit of lawless bands. of Mexico to cross the international boundary in pursuit of lawless bands of armed men who have entered Mexico from the United States, committed outrages on Mexican soil, and fled into the United States, on the understanding that the de facto Government of Mexico grants the reciprocal privilege that the military forces of the United States may pursue across the international boundary into Mexican territory lawless bands of armed men who have entered the United States from Mexico, committed outrages on American soil, and fled into Mexico.

The Government of the United States understands that, in view of its agreement to this reciprocal arrangement proposed by the de facto Government, the arrangement is now complete and in force, and the reciprocal privileges thereunder may accordingly be exercised by either Government.

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It is a matter of sincere gratification to the Government of the United States that the de facto Government of Mexico has evinced so cordial and States that the de facto Government of Mexico has evinced so cordial and friendly a spirit of co-operation in the efforts of the authorities of the United States to apprehend and punish the bands of outlaws who seek refuge beyond the international boundary in the erroneous belief that the constituted authorities will resent any pursuit across the boundary by the forces of the Government whose citizens have suffered by the crimes of the fugitives.

With the same spirit of cordial friendship the Government of the United States will exercise the privilege granted by the de facto Government of Mexico, in the hope and confident expectation that by their mutual efforts lawlessness will be eradicated and peace and order maintained in the territories of the United States and Mexico contiguous to the international boundary.

Lansing's Non-Intervention Statement

Secretary of State Lansing also issued this statement:

In order to remove any misapprehension that may exist either in the United States or in Mexico, the President has authorized me to give in his name the public assurance that the military operations now in contemplation by this Government will be scrupulously confined to the object already announced, and that in no circumstances will they be suffered to infringe in any degree upon the sovereignty of Mexico or develop into intervention of any kind in the internal affairs of our sister republic. On the contrary, what is now being done is deliberately intended to preclude the possibility of intervention.

The Washington Times

TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1916.

WAR SECRETARY HAS **BOY SCOUT TROOP**

Has Formed Junior Order For Himself and Son.

Secretary of War Baker has written to Colin H. Livingstone, president of the Boy Scouts of America, that he has "formed a junior order of Boy Scouts in which my little boy of eight and I are the only members."

The letter of Secretary Baker was sent to Mr. Livingstone to correct the impression that the head of the War Department is opposed to the Boy Scout organization.

He states that he declined to be a member of the United States Boy Scouts, and the error in the name of the organization probably resulted in the publication of his supposed disapproval. On the contrary, he states he has enthusiastically approved the principles and objects of the movement of the Boy Scouts of America from the time of its original organization.

SHIP TORPEDOED, SEEINTERVENTION SILIUS CREW SAY IN NEAR FUTURE

ington, Confirms Rumor Bark Got No Warning.

Paris, March 12,-J. B. Osborne, American consul at Havre, in his report to Washington on the sinking of the Norwegian bark Silius, is understood to bring out clearly that the

Silius was torpedoed by a submarine.

The seven Americans who were on board the bark were looking after a board the bark were looking after a cargo of oats which was consigned to the French government. These men and the crew have been questioned by the consul, who has cabled a summarry of their testimony to Washington. Their testimony, it is said, leaves no doubt that the Silius was torpeded without warning. A full report on the sinking of the vessel will be mailed to Washington.

Four German submarines are reported to be in the English Channel, prepared to enforce rigidly Germany's recently announced policy of naval war

The French press is engrossed with the battle of Verdun, and publishes without comment the latest German memorandum regarding submarine warfare and the news of the sinking of the Silius. The "Temps," however, remarks that the torpedoing of the Silius cannot fail to reopen the entire conflict between the United States and Germany. Incidentally, it remarks that the incursion of Mexican bandits into American territory bears the stamp of German complicity

Silius Case to Mark Crisis in U-Boat Issue

[From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, March 12.—The Silius case, in the opinion of State Department officials to-night, marks the crisis



TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1916.

MR. BAKER'S PORTRAITS.

Physiognomist Thinks He Doesn't Look Like a Secretary of War.

To the Editor of The Sun—Sir: Assuming that the portraits of the new Secretary of War, Mr. Newton D. Baker, represent him faithfully, he is an amiable and perhaps highly intellectual man, whom one would pick as having the qualities for an ideal Sunday school superintendent. He appears to have been appointed by Mr. Wilson with no thought as to his qualifications for the responsible post of War Secretary. However, if Mr. Baker has sense enough to listen to the advice of the General Staff of the army he may not make such a bad Secretary. If he insists upon his half baked notions of preparedness the nation will continue in its present helpless condition.

Why should not Cabinet officers be selected for their fitness for the position, in the same way that the manager of a big industrial plant is selected?

New York, March 13. M. T. R. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As-

Consul, in Report to Wash- Army Officials' Plans Are Made with That Contingency in View.

Washington, March 12.—Practically convinced that the campaign to "get Villa" will develop into thorough-going intervention in Mexico, the War Department is making its plans with the greatest caution. Though it was believed at first that a small detachment could be dispatched in pursuit of Villa within within twenty-four hours, three days have elapsed without a single American soldier crossing the line, and it is now declared that the troops that lead the expedition will not be fewer than 8,000.

Army officers declare that it would be folly to send a small force in view of the certainty that Villa's army of 3,000 will be greatly augmented and the probability that Caranza troops now pursuing him will desert to his side as soon as the Americans appear. This argument has prevailed in high army

Secrecy regarding General Funston's plans for moving against Villa and his bandits has been so rigidly enforced at the War Department that even high officials of the government are in doubt as to whether American troops actually have crossed the Mexican border.

Prepare for Border Troubles.

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night that the 23d Infantry, now at Secretary Baker announced late to-Galveston, Tex., had been ordered to El Paso, because of fear of Mexican attacks felt in many towns along the border. The regiment, about 1,000 strong, will be stationed at points designated by General Funston.

Orders calculated to complete in detail every arrangement necessary for the movement of the American forces into Mexico have been issued by officers of the General Staff and heads of the various bureaus of the department. Nothing has been omitted in the programme recommended by General Funston.

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Major General Tasker H. Bliss, chief of the Mobile Army Division, informed Secretary Baker late to-day that machinery had been perfected to meet any contingency that might arise incident to the Mexican campaign, and could be set in motion at a word. Similar reports came from the adjutant general, the inspector general, the quartermaster general, the surgeon general, the chief of ordnance and the other divisional officials.

Near's every officer, official and clerk at the War Department has been busy since the President's announcement Friday that the army would be sent into Mexico to punish Villa and his bandits. Every move by the department to execute the President's order has been cloaked in secrecy, in accordance with General Funston's suggestion. Sunday was a day of activity today for the first time since the mobilization of the army on the Mexican border two years ago. Secretary Baker postponed his visit to his family at Cleveland and spent the day conferring with officials of the General Staff regarding the various phases of the situation. Direct telegraphic communication between the department and the border was established.

Deem Border Force Ample.

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Officials reiterated expressions of confidence that the forces already along the obrder would be sufficient to carry out the campaign. It was said that no additional orders for troops to proceed to the border would be issued, at least for the present. The three cavalry regiments ordered South will regiments ordered South will tute the only movement of the interior posts arroops from arrangement aunless the present Ger als were altered. Should forces, however, the 5th Cavalry, stationed at Fort Myer, Virginia; Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and Fort Sheridan, Illinois, will be sent immediately. Orders already have been given to the commanding officers of this regiment to hold themselves in readiness to move. The delay in etting started, it is realized also, is adding greatly to the

Continued on page 2, column 5

(over)

THE NEW YORK TIMES. TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1916.

Note Accepting General Carranza's Proposal and Statement Disclaiming Intervention

WASHINGTON, March 13.-Here is the note forwarded to General Carranza by the United States Government accepting his proposal of a reciprocal agreement for the pursuit of bandits across the line dividing the United States and Mexico:

The Government of the United States has received the courteous note of Señor Acuna, [Carranza's Minister of Foreign Affairs,] and has read with satisfaction his suggestion for reciprocal privileges to the American and Mexican authorities in the pursuit and apprehension of outlaws who infest their respective territories lying along the international boundary and who are a constant menace to the lives and property of residents of that region

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It is a matter of sincere gratification to the Government of the United States that the de facto Government of Mexico has evinced so cordial and friendly a spirit of co-operation in the efforts of the authorities of the United States to apprehend and punish the bands of outlaws who seek refuge beyond the international boundary in the erroneous belief that the constituted authorities will resent any pursuit across the boundary by the forces of the Government whose citizens have suffered by the crimes of the fugitives.

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Mry, Sun Mich. 14/16

SENATE, AROUSED, FEARS BIG CONFLICT IN MEXICO

Chamberlain and Borah Declare That the Country Faces a Grave Situation and That It Is Unprepared -Action on Defence Bills Urged.

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Senator Borah declared that it was the duty of Congress to thrust aside all other business and pass the national defence bills without delay.

Chairman Chamberlain of the Military Committee startled his colleagues when he expressed the opinion that at present the United States has no available armed force capable of making a good fight against the men under arms in Mexico.

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WASHINGTON, March 13.—Members of all Central America is interested in this proposition and we must take into consideration that Central America feels sideration that Central America feels

proposition and we must take into consideration that Central America feels uneasy when she sees moving in that direction the power of the United States whatever its professed purpose may be. "From the press despatches as they come to us this morning it would look as if the authorities whom we have recognized in a technical way would not be friendly to our entry into Mexico even for the purpose which we proclaim in regard to our entrance. If that be true how arre we going to meet the situation when the military experts tell us that it will take 50,000 men in Mexico and 100,000 men on the border to take care of the situation." Senator Borah said that he was persuaded to urge action on the defence bills, not only on account of conditions in Mexico, but because of other considerations "which it is neither proper not desirable at this time to discuss." Earlier in the debate Senator Myers of Montana declared that the United States has 100,000 soldiers in the regular army.

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Mexican service:

Army officers who have had experience in northern Mexico doubt whether Villa can be captured in a short time. They point out that he can flee south and lose himself in the ravines and boulders of the Sierra Madre range. Villa knows every foot of that country, and the only way to find him if he goes into hiding is to throw troops all over that section and to throw troops all over that section and scout him out.

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The War Department corridors are alive with officers carrying their own plans and orders from one branch of the army to another. The messengers who usually attend to this are kept busy opening and closing doors for members of the General Staff.

The censor lid has been clamped on and no one is entrusted with messages except ranking officers. Conditions are much the same as during the Spanish-American war and every branch of the service is being whipped into condition for a campaign whose length few try to estimate.

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Senator Simmons insisted that the United States was prepared for any emergency that might arise. Senator Vardaman agreed with Senator Simmons and declared that it was a mistake to impart to the world any suggestons that the United States is not ready to perform its task in Mexico.

The whole debate was full of prophecy that stormy times are ahead. With Senator Chamberlain declaring against the state of unpreparedness, and Senator Warren asserting that our own guns and ammunition would be used against us in Mexico because of the mistaken policy of the Administration in lifting the embargo on exports of these articles to Mexico, the Senate was soon keyed up to a high pitch of excitement.

Senator Chamberlain said he would not be surprised to see Villa acclaimed a popular hero and an army of 50,000 rally to his support.

Mr. Chamberlain said:

"If I had my way in directing affairs in the Senate chamber I would close down the legislative plans at this time to all measures except supply bills and the programme for preparedness."

Borah's Advice.

This was Mr. Borah's warning:
"If the President be correct in the
message which he carried to the people
some weeks ago the Congress is sadly
derelict in its duty in meeting a most
momentous situation.
"We cannot share these bills and the

momentous situation.

"We cannot shape these bills relating to prepare these in a week if we do our duty, nor in a month if we meet the situation as it ought to be met. It will take not only days, but weeks, and if it is to be properly disposed of it would take mouths to formulate the policy of

take months to formulate the pelicy of this country, to meet a situation which has been so pronouncedly presented to the country by the President.

"I do not disapprove of the action which the President has taken with reference to pursuing those who invaded the territory of the United States a few days ago and took the lives of a number of our citizens. In so for number of our citizens. In sthat expedition is confined to uit of a fugitive who has taken the ives of American citizens I think the President is not only right as a matter of policy, but is well within his constiof policy, but is well within his consti-tutional rights.
"But while I concede the President

performed his duty in that respect no man knows the consequences which may follow or flow from that act. No one can measure the probabilities which may arise from the fact that we are now invading Mexico for the purpose of arresting and punishing those who have taken the lives of American citizens and for that purpose alone.

"The difficulty is that we may have started a train over which we cannot exercise control and whatever the consequences may be we are under the most obligations to be prepared to

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Mr. Smoot Suggests.

"Allow me to suggest also," said Senator Smoot of Utah, "that Mexico to-day has more field guns than the United States. I think Mexico is prepared better with ammunition than the United States."

states."

"Senators are so careful about the information sent to the people of the United States," interrupted Senator Reed of Missouri, "that I think they ought to be equally careful about the kind of information they are sending to the republic of Mexico."

"Mexico knows it already," replied Mr. Smoot. "Mexicans officials know our strength betfer than many of the American people know it."

"Could we not use the militia?" asked Senator Simmons of North Carolina.

"There are about 125,000 men in the National Guard," replied Mr. Chamberlain. "I am confident as to their fighting ability, but there is a difference among army officers as to the number of men available for Mexican service. I differ with those who believe that we are chasing only bandits. The police of New York could do that, but we are going against an army of trained fighting men who have been on the field for hye years."

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"Nothing has been stated," said Mr. Borah, "of the importance of the President's statement on his Western trip that he did not have means chough to protect American of tizens on the border. Is the situation better or worse now that then?

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"I have no purpose of criticising anyody, but if we are to move in the future as slowly as in the past three or four months, how long would it take us to get an army?

"The Senator from North Carolina."

Senator from North Carolina (Simmons) says there was a slight difference between Mr. Garrison, when Secretary of War, and Congress. To my mind it was the difference between favoring preparedness and not favoring preparedness. So it was that he resigned.

signed.
"He did an extraordinary thing, being as big a man as he is—such a thing as no man would have done who did not feel that it was fundamental. That is, the quit his post at a most critical time in the history of this country."

After a colloquy over the status of the military bill and a further, discussion of Mr. Garrison's resignation, Mr. Borah Garrison's resignation, Mr. Borah ed: "This discussion all reveals this added: "This distate of affairs:

"First that we have no programme at all on this subject; that it is all as yet in a nebulous condition; that there is not agreement between two houses. ther appears that as yet the committees have just begun to take up this matter an dthat there is nothing ripened or com-

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It is not certain that the aviation corps will be able to discover the bandits. For a hundred miles south of the border the country in northern Chihuahua, is mostly level waste, broken only by the Ealomas takes and a few scattered mountain ranges. It is covered waist, high with sage brush and soapweed and cut through by ravines and gullies. The fleeing bandits can hide in these so completely that the aviators probably would be unable to sight them. The United States troops have been supplied with all necessary equipment for what one army officer called a "protracted campaign." Supply stations will be organized as they penetrate the country and a well guarded line of communication will be established, with their base of supplies on this side of the border.

border.

The chief obstacle to the expedition will be the water supply. Water holes are ten and twenty miles apart in some parts of upper Chihuahua over which they will have to march. These are lakes from which the water will have to be carried in wagons behind the

New York Tribune

First to Last—the Truth: News—Editorials—Advertisements.

TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1916.

Mexico and Preparedness:

Four days ago the President ordered United States troops into Mexico. They were to overtake and bring back, dead or alive, Pancho Villa and those of his followers who murdered American soldiers and civilians in a raid on Columbus, N. M.

Our army has not yet moved into Mexico. It has not moved because it was not prepared to move. The adventure on which it was being sent was too grave, too hedged about with political and military uncertainties, to permit risking in the Mexican wilderness the tiny force which the War Department is able to collect for expeditionary purposes. Action by our government to avenge the violation of our soil and the murder of our citizens by foreign brigands is hampered by our inexcusable neglect of military preparedness. We are obliged to recognize the limitations imposed on us by our own feebleness. We are compelled to let prudence qualify decision, because we are tied hand and foot by persistent blunders of policy-because we have clung to the delusion that statesmanship is, in its essence, a matter of hindsight, not foresight.

The government has had warnings without end of the dangers of the policy of non-preparedness which it has followed in dealing with Mexico. For the last three years our southern border has been insufficiently guarded. Rival Mexican armies have fought along the boundary line whenever they felt like doing so, and have killed and wounded many Americans as an incident to their operations against one another. Armed bodies of Mexicans, guerillas or organized troops, have crossed the line and committed outrages in our border states.

In each case, prior to that at Columbus, the Administration had assumed a long-suffering attitude and Mexicans naturally came to believe that the United States would endure almost any outrage rather than risk utilizing its scanty military resources in the way of protest.

Two years ago we had the lesson of Vera Cruz. President Wilson ordered Mexico's chief seaport to be seized as a means of compelling the Huerta government to make reparation for an insult to our flag. We demanded a salute and Huerta refused it. Quickly weakening in his resolve to obtain satisfaction by force, Mr. Wilson resorted to arbitration to obtain it. He lost on that issue in the futile settlement at Niagara Falls. One provisional government succeeded another in Mexico City, but the salute was never fixed

We withdrew from Vera Cruz without glory. Our prestige in Mexico was lowered. Murdering Americans and seizing American property became a pastime for the Mexican faction chiefs, because the latter quickly recognized that the main preoccupation of the Wilson Administration was to evade its primary duty of compelling Mexicans to respect American citizenship.

Our little army returned to duty on the Mexican boundary even more inadequate to its task there than it had been before. Ordinary precaution called for a reinforcement of that army. But the President thrust all the arguments of common sense aside. In December, 1914 (after the return of the Vera Cruz expedition), Mr. Garrison, then Secretary of War, recommended increasing by 25,000 the mobile army in continental United States. We had then (and still have) a mobile army of about 25,000 men. Doubling the strength of the mobile troops would have given us a reasonably efficient force on the Mexican line -not enough for any serious attempt to exert military pressure on Mexico, but enough, at least, to give security to the inhabitants of the border states.

But Mr. Wilson ridiculed Secretary Garrison's suggestions. He told Congress at the same time that Mr. Garrison's report was sent to the Capitol that there was no reason for alarm and no necessity for increasing the regular army. "Let there be no misconception," he said. "The country has been misinformed. We have not been negligent of national defence. . . . We shall not alter our attitude toward it because some of us are nervous and excited."

Acting on his advice and rejecting Mr. Garrison's, Congress refused to increase the mobile army. It did not add a soldier to the scattered, overtaxed, inadequate body of regulars guarding the southern border. It has not added one since. Mr. Wilson's fantastic policy (reversed in part only, this winter in order to make his campaign for reëlection easier) has left the United States without sufficient mobile troops available to defend the nation's interests in any case in which these interests may require an immediate resort to force.

It was announced last week that the punitive expedition to capture Villa would be conducted with or without Carranza's consent, in accordance with the spirit of earlier special agreements for the immediate pursuit of Indian marauders of the Geronimo type. Now that theory has been abandoned and a new reciprocal agreement with Carranza is to be negotiated as a preliminary to crossing the Rio Grande. This agreement may be desirable-in itself. But its negotiation will be due to military necessity rather than to any original purpose on the Administration's part to defer to Carranza's interests and susceptibilities.

The aged First Chief is a clever and obdurate diplomat. In extorting this latest concession from our government he has again shown his capacity for statesmanship. For he has played unerringly in all his disputes with us on the one essential weakness of the Administration—its unwillingness to exert military pressure and—more than that—the inconsequentiality of the military strength at its

Invading Chihuahua with 8,000 men would be an almost farcical military procedure. It would be difficult for the War Department to equip even that small force for service without serious delays. It is reported that the department is now hunting for a supply of auto trucks to be used in maintaining communications. Other equipment for field service is doubtless lacking. Real military preparedness on any scale, however minute, is something which the United States has not yet begun to learn.

War, even against a Mexican outlaw chief like Villa, cannot be conducted by writing notes. The practical choice before the President seems, therefore, to be between accepting coöperation from Carranza and letting him do most of the work of catching Villa and calling in some more Pan-American arbitrators who will judiciously syndicate the enterprise by putting a joint price on Villa's head.

It is an unpleasant predicament for real Americans. Yet it may help in exposing the idiocy which blocks the way to the creation of a real first line army equal to national needs. The lesson of Vera Cruz, of Columbus, of our whole humiliating experience with Mexico for the last three years, is unmistakable. It is an unanswerable argument for the creation and maintenance of a minimum standing army of 250,000 men.

New York Sun

14 March 1916

WARNS ABOUT MILITIA LOBBY.

National Security League Sees Effort to Pass Hay Bill.

The rumor that the militiamen are making efforts to have one of their supporters appointed Assistant Secretary of War has stirred the National Security League to issue a statement entitled "Is Secretary of War Baker on to the Militia Lobby?" The statement in part follows: "The question every one now asks is whether the entire preparedness issue is to be sacrificed on the alfar of expensions."

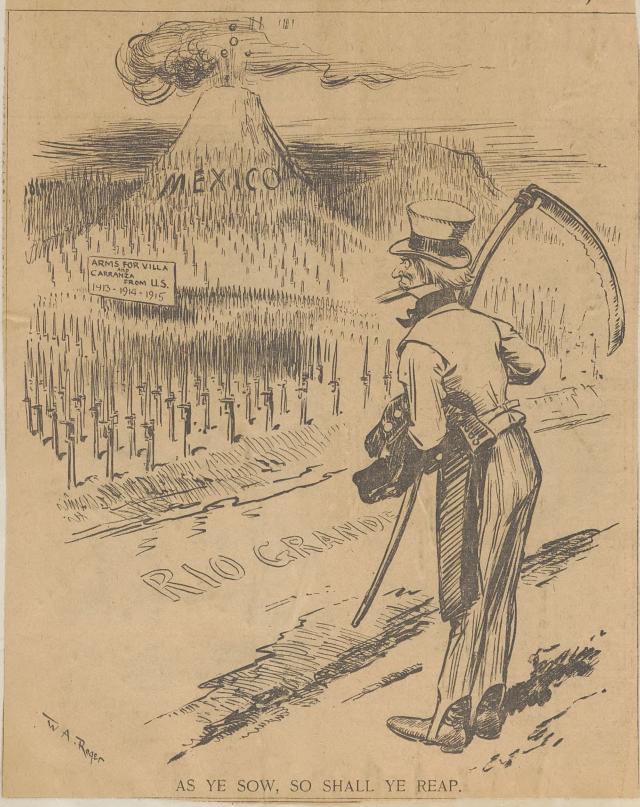
"The question every one now asks is whether the entire preparedness issue is to be sacrificed on the altar of expediency and politics of the Hay bill, or whether we are to have scientific treatment of the problem on the lines of the Chamberlain bill. The militia lobby framed the former bill, though its support is not advocated by the better class

of militiamen."
"I understand the same lobby is making violent attempts to secure the appointment of one of their supporters as Assistant Secretary of War," said S. Stanwood Menken, president of the league, yesterday. "I hope that Secretary Baker is acquainted with their purposes and past methods—their interests are selfish.

"The developments along the Mexican border have already justified the organization of the league and offer the most substantial reasons why our organization should continue its work with redoubled energy. The league has insisted that should we become involved in trouble with a first class nation our condition of unpreparedness would result in a series of defeats and that ultimate victory could not be obtained without serious loss of life and property."

NEW YORK HERALD, TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1916.

BE NEEDED IN MEXICO, 1



First to Last-the Truth: News-Editorials-Advertisements.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1916.

The Immediate Need.

What the United States needs most today is an army of from 100,000 to 150,000 men on the Mexican border. It has about 15,000 mobile troops available there. Lacking adequate military force our government is tied down in dealing with the Mexican situation to playing second fiddle to

General Carranza.

We would have troops enough available to take the initiative, instead of trailing along behind, if the Administration's wrestlings with the Mexican problem did not present one long record of mismanagement and incompetency. The President has unfortunately taken no warning from his own repeated and emphasized blunders.

We have not had enough troops on the border to perform even the minimum of ordinary police duty. Many citizens of Texas, New Mexico and Arizona have been killed or wounded either through guerilla raids or through Mexican military operations along the boundary line. Yet the Administration has been so indifferent to the safety of Americans in the danger zone, so blind to the dangers inherent in the Mexican situation, that it has actually contemplated reducing the meagre forces now assigned to border service. Senator Ashhurst, of Arizona, read in the Senate last Friday a remarkable letter written to him by Major General Hugh L. Scott, acting as Secretary of War in the interval between Mr. Garrison's resignation and Mr. Baker's appointment.

Mr. Ashhurst was very much stirred up by reports from Arizona that troops were to be withdrawn from Douglas, and he hurried to the War Department to protest against such action. General Scott wrote him under date of February 21 last: "With reference to your call this morning relative to the removal of the Sixth Field Artillery from Douglas May 1, I beg to inform you that I have had the matter looked up and no definite orders have been issued with reference to the removal of the Sixth Field Artillery, but department commanders have been notified that it is desirable to have camps of instruction during the summer for the field artillery of the national guard, and, if conditions of the border permit, the Sixth Field Artillery probably will be sent to various camps for duty in connection with the training of the national guard."

The President and his advisers (Secretary Garrison, of course, always an honorable exception) have lived in a fools' paradise so far as the situation in Mexico is concerned. They should have known long ago that General Carranza was proof against any diplomatic pressure which they could bring to bear upon him. He has worsted them in every diplomatic clash which they have invited. The Administration tried to entice him into the Niagaga Falls conference. He refused to enter it unless the scope and purposes of the conference should be defined in advance. The arbitrators resented this demand for clarification. They wanted to work unhampered. But their work went for nothing because it left Carranza and his followers out of account.

The Administration withdrew General Funston's forces from Vera Cruz chiefly because General Carranza declined to consider a pacification of Mexico under American auspices unless Mexico's chief seaport should be evacuated. The Administration tried to pin him down to responsibility for the protection of foreign interests in Mexico, although unwilling to give him recognition as Provisional President. He thereupon abandoned Mexico City, where what was left of the diplomatic corps was stationed, and intimated that if the diplomats came to him at Vera Cruz with credentials he would be glad to receive their representations.

Finally, Mr. Wilson served an ultimatum last June threatening intervention by the United States unless the Mexican factions should unite to select a Provisional President, Carranza and Villa being barred from the list of eligibles. Carranza ignored the ultimatum. The United States appealed to Guatemala and to various South American republics for assistance in coercing Carranza. The demand for his retirement was renewed. There was nothing but verbiage behind it, and Carranza knew this. He again refused to retire. Then the United States and the Pan-American powers capitulated and recognized him unconditionally.

After all these occurrences what possibility was there that Carranza would take American diplomacy seriously? lacking the force to make our demands respected, what chance was there that we should ever be able to protect our interests by mere argumentation?

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sive force on the Mexican border. He has never appreciated the seriousness of the Mexican problem, either from the military or the political point of view. He has trifled with it, has utterly ruined American prestige in Mexico and destroyed the last vestige of respect felt by Mexicans for American citizenship. Now he faces what may easily develop into armed intervention in Mexico and has no military forces with which to make good the claims and contentions of the United States.

Since he has failed utterly to read the situation or to provide the means of enforcing any policy with respect to Mexico which involves action, not speech making, the country's only remedy lies with Con-

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It is apparent that President Ar-THUR did not obtain the consent of Congress to a similar transaction with the Mexican Government. In his annual message on December 4, 1882, President ARTHUR said:

"A recent agreement with Mexico provides for the crossing of the frontiers by armed forces of either country in pursuit of hostile Indians. In my message of last year I called attention to the prevalent lawlessness upon the borders and to the necessity of legislation for its suppression."

The extermination of the Apache Kid's band of hostiles called for still another agreement between the two Governments that troops should be permitted to cross the line in either direction as the occasion required. Secretary OLNEY in a report to President CLEVELAND said that subjugation of the Apaches had "become an imperative duty toward the inhabitants on either side of the border line." Full particulars of all the cases can be found in the record of Foreign Relations. No vote of Congress was solicited or needed to give validity on the part of the United States to reciprocal agreements.

The criticism of President Wilson in the present instance is captious when not partisan or personal. That of course could not be said if his intention was to wage war on Mexico, or to provoke her Government to war. Can it be doubted even by the severest critics of Mr. Wilson's policy that war is the last thing he desires? The reciprocal agreement with General Carranza being an arrangement to prevent war, and therefore purely diplomatic, why should the President, when time was precious, have sounded Congress concerning it?

New York Tribune

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Since he has failed utterly to read the situation or to provide the means of enforcing any policy with respect to Mexico which involves action, not speech making, the country's only remedy lies with Congress. Congress should at once authorize an increase of the regular army adequate to the needs of the crisis. Not the petty addition of 30,000 which Mr. Wilson has at last grudgingly recommended, or the 60,000 which the bill of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs contemplates, but a real increase of 150,000. This enlargement would provide a mobile army of only 121,000, and all of that force would be needed for the work which the United States may at any time be called upon to do in Northern Mexico.

Let Congress act. The country is tired of the childish and ignominious spectacle of American foreign policy conforming itself to the dictates of faction chiefs in Mexico, of American diplomacy waiting on the latest bulletins from Carranza headquarters at Queretaro.



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The speaker looked over his audience of about 300 advertising men and told them they would be useless in case of war. "You couldn't COL. GLENN CALLS

Sphinx Club Gasps as Gen.

Wood's Aid Tells of Its

Needs.

Weeds.

Would be a huisance in war, in the way of men who had work to do."

Their duty, he continued, was to help prepare other men for fighting. Fighting lines are made up of boys from 16 years to 25 years of age. The older man must teach these men their duty to

Col. Edward F. Glenn, Chief of Staff under Gen. Wood in the Department of the East, discussed army conditions last night with a frankness that caused members of the Sphinx Club and their guests to gasp last night. The ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria was so quiet that the low voice of the speaker carried perlow voice of the speaker carried per- years. feetly to all parts of it as he bluntly told them of the military situation.

Conditions in this country are such, he said, that after the Columbus raid the question was not asked if the the question was not asked if the soldiers had kept in pursuit of the bandits, but if they had crossed the baundary line. The pursuit of the Mexican bandits will be a matter of a long time, perhaps years, as every one knows who has tried to follow a bandit over a country where he knows every cow trail, said Col. Gleph. Evidently the speaker said Col. Glenn. Evidently the speaker expects opposition from the Mexican Government and asked if Mexico would not forfeit her self-respect if she did not oppose the invasion of an army of 10,000, 15,000 or 20,000. Finally, he said, we are in commercial conflict with a country on the west and if ever we become involved on the Atlantic we will be struck from the west by 3,000,000 men. said Col. Glenn. Evidently the speaker

Wood and O'Ryan Away.

Wood and O'Ryan Away.

Preston P. Lynn, president of the club, could not be present last night owing to illness and after a telephone had been arranged so he could lie in bed and hear the speeches at Sheepshead Bay, R. F. R. Huntsman, toastmaster, announced that Gen. Wood, who was to have been a speaker, and Major-Gen. O'Ryan, head of the State guard, could not be present. Later some one said they were kept away by the Mexican situation. Earlier in the day it was said that Gen. Wood's engagements had been crossed. Col. Glenn was introduced as the first speaker.

The United States army has had two-thirds of its entire force, 22,000 men, down on the Mexican border for four years, he said, watching the situation. Following the recent raid on Columbus the first question asked was not "Did they follow the bandits, did they keep in contact with them, but did they cross the border?" The Colonel did not say who asked the question, but added: "We did not pursue them and now the country is asking why."

The Colonel said he could tell why and that was because the border is so great, so wide that we have not enough men to go in. It would be possible to put only 9,000 more men over the border out of the regular army and there is a 2,000 mile border line to guard.

"As a matter of fact," Col. Glenn continued, "the American army would be farcical if it were not pathetic. The American army is the most pathetic thing that ever came along in history and other nations know it better than we do."

Of course it was all right, he explained, to receive pats on the back and

we do."

Of course it was all right, he explained, to receive pats on the back and hear talk about "man for man," but that availed nothing. When the United States went to war with Spain in 1898 she assumed certain international obligations as a world Power and one of those obligations calls for force.

"You've got to have force behind the notes our President may send," he declared, "or anything else he may do."

war.
"You couldn't go to war," he said.
'Most of you are too old and all of you are untrained. You would be a nuisance

men must teach these men their duty to their country

YEARS TO CATCH VILLA situation for about five years," he said. "You have seen the homes of peaceful

Speaking from estimates, Col. Glenn said that it would take about five years to establish a stable Government in Mexico and call for from 400,000 to 100,000 men. Then he switched to other nternational complications.





ESTABLISHED BY JOSEPH PULITZER. Published every day in the year by The Press Publishing
Company, 53 to 63 Park Row, New York.

RALPH PULITZER, President, 63 Park Row.

J. ANGUS SHAW, Treasurer, 63 Park Row.

JOSEPH PULITZER JR., Secretary, 63 Park Row.

Address all communications to THE WORLD. PULITZER BUILDING, Park Row, New York City. Remit by Express Money Order, Draft, Post-Office Order or Registered Letter.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1916.

Already the Administration's critics have found an opportunity to assail the President because there is only a single-track railroad to bring up the supplies for Gen. Funston's troops. A fully competent President would have arranged to have Villa accessible from a four-track system, with concrete automobile roads and plenty of facilities for pursuit.

Verdun is no longer a battle. It has again become a siege.

Secretary Baker's request for authority to recruit the army up to its full strength of 100,000 will precipitate another avalanche of Senatorial oratory and another warning from Mr. Bryan on the dangers of militarism.

The eitherte

Secretary of War Baker

NEWTON D. BAKER is not a militarist. As he says himself, he is a peace-at-ALMOSTany-price man. His appointment as secretary of war at this time is therefore significant of the attitude of President Wilson toward mili-

If the president were a militarist, as some of his detractors would have us believe, he would have chosen as secretary of war a man who believes in preparedness FOR war, rather than a man who believes in preparedness AGAINST war.

The appointment confirms President Wilson as a peace-at-ALMOST-any-price man. He fights only when the honor of the nation is at stake. That also is the attitude of Baker.

Because Baker is a pacifist it must not be assumed that he does not know how to fight. He does. From the time he started in public life as city solicitor in Cleveland, Baker's progress has been marked by courageous and determined struggle.

It was Baker's fixed belief in the people that made him country-famous as an advocate of home rule. It has been his faith in democracy that has shoved him forward.

Baker can talk. He has vision. He has an inner saving grace of quiet humor. He knows life. And he has brains.

Baker made good both as the city's legal adviser and its executive head. Cleveland is grateful to him for a leadership that held the city in the forefront of progress. He goes to Washington with the best wishes of this people for his continued success.

HEAVILY REPAREDNESS

Efficiency of Organization Is to Be Maintained in Times of Peace.

WORKERS TO GET NO PAY

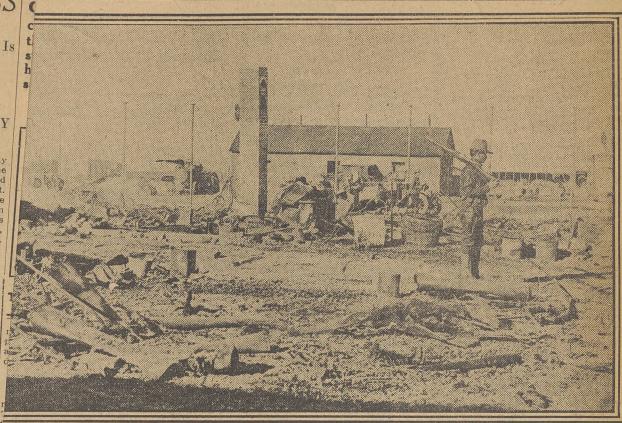
ompactness, lightness and accessibility asked to the utmost the ingenuity of the asked to the utmost the ingenuity of the rventors, who had to leave out a good eal of the usual hospital equipment. hese sanitary motor truck outfits have roved so successful that the German ed Cross soon ordered similar ones mstructed for its use. Needless to add, ley are standardized to the last detail.

Trains Made Into Hospitals.

Trains Made Into Hospitals.

"These sanitary truck outfits are stanned at the terminals of the railroad arest to the battlefront. With the connts of one of these three truck outfits common freight train of fifty box cars in a short time be transformed into well appointed hospital train. Besides edical and surgical apparatus, they ntain cots, stretchers, covers, pillows, utches, &c. When a freight train has us been transformed into a provisional spital train the three truck outfit is ided on it at its rear, and as soon as a train is filled with sick and wounded is rushed back to the nearest connecrise with an available regular hospital in. When this is done the motor icks are separated from the train, if contents repacked shipshape, so it the outfit can immediately be sent

MEXICO, AFTER VILLA'S RAID



tion of Columbus guarded by U. S. soldiers after the raid.

army we have availed ourselves almost exclusively of the services of women

"It was, comparatively speaking, easy upages, conforty of Murses, to adapt ordinary buildings for hospital purposes, but how and where to get the trained personnel? Of course there were many professional nurses to be had. But any professional nurses to be had. But where to be had, but any professional nurses to be had. But any professional nurses, and wounded the pallingly inadequate. We organized special courses for nurses, and women special courses for their number we did the task of mercy. Meanwhile we did the best ask of mercy. Meanwhile we did the best ask of mercy. Meanwhile we did the best of the special solutions is successful took its awful those early days of trial, except to draw which the nation gradually improved. "Thanks to the splendid response "Thanks to the splendid response which the nation gradually improved. After a while we managed to supply voluntiary nurses for the convalescent. With the single exception of the sanitary personned in the sanitary nurses for the convalescent. With the single exception of the sanitary personned in the sanitary personned such that a sanitary personned such the sanitary personned such the sanitary of the sanitary personned such that we say the sanitary personned such the sanitary of the sanitary of

Searcity of Auraes.

sithough such deciarations exist anounced in the Italian press on November 4. There never has been a decreased in the laration of war between Italy and Gerestand Italy did not give her adherence to the Allies' agreement not to make a separate peace until last fall; the agreement was anounced in the litalian press on No-

Special Cable Desputoh to THE Sur.
Loudon, March 14.—In reply to a question in the House of Commons to-day Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secterary, declined to state what special terms Italy had required before agreeing with the Entente Allies not to make a separate peace. It was not in accord with the public interest to make such as separate peace. It was not in accord with the said.

Pact With Allies.

Grey Refuses to Tell Conditions of

ILALY'S TERMS SECRET.

Traffic on the railway between Cuneo and Tenda, which, with the exception of the Mount Cenis route, is the most important Alpine line of communication between Italy and France, has been balted by a huge avalanche.

Many people have been killed and fact that at times we had as many as thouses covered in avalanches in the fact that at times we had as many as Italian provinces of Bergamo, Vincenza and Bellumo, Sixteen bodies have been Cross hospitals.

Oross hospitals.

out have been frequently reported to ave suffered severe losses. The eastern Mairuh.

The quelling of the Bedouin sedition is apparently due to the bedouin sedition who are hereditary enemies. Both who are hereditary enemies. Both british about the fighting against the British about the beginning of the year.

The chove despatch indicates an important British success in northwest-far figure, where the invasion of hostile tribes was first initiated and where the rebels at one time presented a real mentables at one time presented a real mentables of British prestige in the Ville Value of the repels had been the occupation of Marsa Beiruh.

Gen. Peyton's force will occupy.
Gen. Peyton's force will occupy.
Solium to-day. The camp of the Senusasi at Maead is reported to be uncocupied. No opposition is expected from the Bedouins who formed Sayed Abmed are demoralized and suffering from Merea Matruh, have surrendered of Harun and Zawlet Harun, east of Merea Matruh, have surrendered from mines seeking for pardon. Starving Bedouins with their families are flocking to our lines seeking food and shelter. They report having been ill treated by the Tripolitan Bedouins.

THE SUN, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1916.

COLUMBUS, NEW MEXICO, AFTER VILLA'S RAID



The devastated section of Columbus guarded by U. S. soldiers after the raid.



The camp of the Thirteenth Cavalry, which was surprised by Villa.



Photographs by Horne, El Paso.

A patrol of the Thirteenth Cavalry, which chased the raiders, and one of Villa's men killed in the pursuit.

THE SUN, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1916.



WNNI'S AIDE

Col. Glenn, Chief of Staff, Hints Carranza Will Resist Expedition. Asks: "What Would We Do "

"Small American Army Would Be Laughable if It Wasn't Pathetic. Wilson Notes Lack Force"

Colonel Edwin F. Glenn, U. S. A., Chief of Staff of the Department of the East, which is commanded by General Leonard Wood, last night gave a sensational analysis of the military situation of the United States with regard to Mexico, Europe and Japan.

He characterized the system of enlistment as idiotic, and read a lecture to three hundred prominent business men of the city, who were guests of the Sphinx Club in the Walderf-Astoria.

"Four or five days ago," he said, "the United States was startled with the announcement that Villa, the recognized bandi, had crossed the border and made a violent assault in the early morning hours on a station occupied by American soldiers.

"We have been occupying the frontier of Mexico and Texas for four years. We have got two-thirds of the army of the United States on that border, scattered along from Browns-ville to Los Angeles. In other words, we have about 22,000 American soldiers there.

QUESTIONS AUTHORITY.

"The first question, according to the press, that was raised by this country was not 'Did you pursue those people into their own territory and keep on their trail" but 'By what authoriay did you cross an imaginary line be-tween the United States and the Republic of Mexico?

"That question has not been answered satisfactorily as I understand, up to this minute. I am not saying this to criticise, but I am narrating

22 000 MEN ON BORDER.

"Now you have 22,000 men down there and you have a little over nine thousand men of the United States army to send down there to reinforce this body of men scattered from Brownsville to the Pacific Ocean. scattered from "If it was not pathetic, it would be

farcical. It would be laughable.

"The fact is, gentlemen, that the army of the United States is the same in regard to this country as a fly would appear to you looking through the wrong end of a telescope. a year or two ago, when this terrible war came on, you showed just as much interest in it as you did in that

"The cold fact is that the American Army to-day is the most pathetic thing any nation ever knew or contemplated, and other nations know it very well, I assure you.

FORCE BEHIND NOTES.

"We are glad to be patted on the back occasionally. But you have got to recognize the fact that in 1898, when you went to war with Spain and announced yourselves a world power, and international power, you changed from what you had been internationally before. You now have international obligations.

"And you have got to recognize that in order to carry out these obligations you have got to have a force behind the notes that may be sent by our President or any attitude that our President may see fit to take.
"Don't you for a minute think that

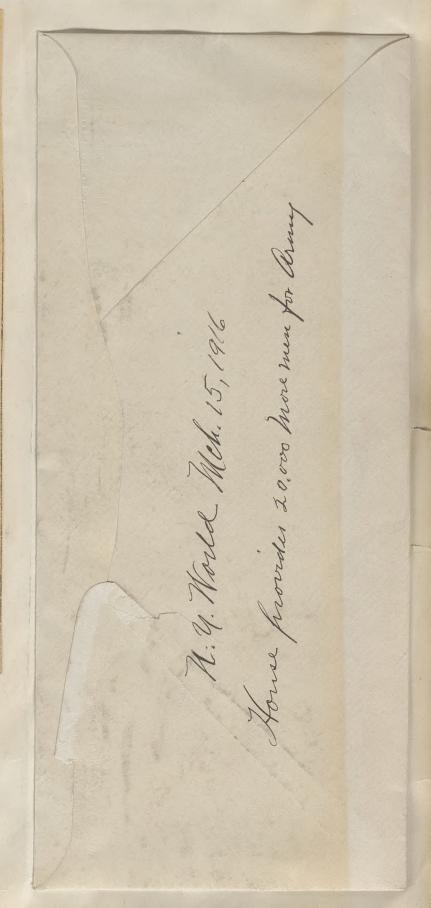
any one of you has got to go to war. Most of you are too old, and if you are not old we do not want you anybecause you have not been trained.

LONG FIGHT IN MEXICO.

"We are told that we are not going to intervene in Mexico, but we are only to capture Villa. Some of us have had some experience in capturing a man operating in a country where he knows every cow path and in which every man is, his friend and in which we did not know a road and in which every man was an enemy.

"It is not a question of a few days unless a great piece of luck or an ac-cident accompanies our operations. It is a matter of months, maybe years.
"In the meantime, I want to ask

you this. Suppose we reversed the thing, and Mexico were to announce that she was to send five to twenty thousand men into this country. long do you think the United States would stand for it? Do you think Mexico is going to stand for it?



ing Day of Last Year!

VOL. LVI. NO. 19,930.

"Circulation Books Open to All."



"Circulation Books Open to All."

ture Bandit Before U. S. En-

ters Chase-Villa, With 300

South From Galeana.

STRICT NEWS CENSORSHIP

BY AMERICAN COMMANDER.

ment of Troop Movements-

Special to The World.)

Gen. Luis Gutierrez, who reached

Position of Villa.

Grandes, with 300 men, in a south-

easterly direction, toward the Ga-

Altogether, Gutierrez said, about

roops have a chance at him.

in advance of his pursuers.

U. S. Troops Delayed.

Mexican town to-day and to-night.

A rigid censorship imposed at Co-

leana district.

citizens.

Consul Andres Garcia, who repre-

Army Is Ready.

Service—Efficiency—Growth!

Are achieved by the judicious use of newspaper advertising, as the success of many large establishments will attest. The Sunday World Will Carry Your Message Into 324,092

New York City Homes THE WORLD Is the Favorite Home Newspaper!

PRICE {ONE CENT in Greater New York and Jersey City, TWO CENTS outside of Greater New York, Jersey City and on train

ful Forces Which Steered in a cantile establishments as potential Direction That Might Have Made War Inevitable.

MAKE SOME THINGS CLEAR.

Using Armament in Defense.

By Karl H. von Wiegand (Special Staff Correspondent of The World.)

as America is affected in the three cornered U boat controversy.

and the Bethmann-Hollweg Govern-head of an infantry division in course ment here is less hampered for the time being by influences even more lage of Bethincourt and the Hill of

situation here. Both nations again ing to the statement prepared by Mr. are clear to take up the discussion of differences in the views held. A

Classification	Paga
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oms to Let and Wanted......13, uations Wanted

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MISS ANNE MORGAN

RECRUITS RESERVES.

and Will Establish Summer

Camp for Preparation.

Miss Anne Morgan, Mrs. Edward H.

everal other women last night en-

isted twenty-five rookies for the pre-

paredness movement and started

men from counting houses, engineers

offices and other professional and mer-

Many invitations were sent out

by the Inkowa Club, of which Miss

Morgan is President, asking recipients

to attend an initial drill at the Sixty-

ninth Regiment Armory last night.

Miss Morgan and her friends reviewed

the recruits in civilian dress as Capt.

William T. Doyle put them through

camp to give the soldiers a proper

Another drill will be held next Tues

day night, and a dinner the Tuesday

following. The Inkowa Club is com

posed of men and women who take

GUNS AT TREBIZOND.

ceeded in Eluding Czar's

Black Sea Fleet.

cumbs to Heart Disease.

Now Grown to 87,000,000

Francs a Day.

PARIS, March 14.—The credits re

quired for the second quarter of 1916

amount to 7,800,000,000 francs, accord

Raoul Peret, reporter of the Budget

Committee of the Chamber of Depu-

ties, and presented yesterday in the

Chamber. This is equivalent to a

daily expenditure of 87,000,000. The

ing on the war is steadily increasing,

of 1916 amounts to 15,500,000,000.

end of June, 1916, will be nearly 47,-

000,000,000 francs, of which 37,000,000,-

GOEBEN LANDS MEN,

outdoor exercise.

marches and setting-up exercises.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1916.

SUBWAY FLIRT GETS Court Compliments Insulted

tacking Arlosaraw Sooner. Henry Arlosarow, thirty-two, honor graduate of the New York Law School n 1910, and teacher of languages, was sentenced to thirty days in the Workhouse as a "masher" last night by Magistrate Murphy in the

Arlosarow, who lives at No. 427 St. Ann's Avenue, the Bronx, was ar-L'Homme Mort Following In- rested Sunday night on a subway express for annoying Mrs. Hannah Higtense Bombardnent, but Else- gins of No. 1027 Tiffany Street. When Arlosarow chucked her under the chin as the train approached One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, the woman's husband attacked him. Though character witnesses and a lawyer appeared in his behalf last night. Magistrate Murphy after hearing testi-

mony said: "I am convinced that you are Government Would Like to Know Miss Morgan was pleased with the Kaiser Three Times Throws His drunk or crazy. The fact that this Diedling, Cross-Examined, "Does woman's husband is a good law-abidng citizen and held off his attack French Lines North of the until your actions forced one is a matter I have to compliment him on. Aisne-Aviators Again Bom- although fighting on public conveyances is disapproved by law." Arlosarow's lawyer said he would

FOR DAVIS FUNERAL

BERLIN, March 12 (via Amster- Athens Hears Cruiser Suc- newal of the German offensive in Liner Havana Pushed to Enable Passenger to Attend Burial of Late Senator.

John T. Davis, son of Senator Henry

the told Cot. Jones, who promised to his best of get the Have From Damona vireless Va., in time for the funeral to-day dict. if he could catch the 6.50 train on the Asks Dismissal of Indictment.

footing only in two points of our through the seas at her best speed. Quarantine and docked at 4 o'clock.

GOETZ RIGHT ON THE JOB.

elected a member of the Board of Alder- dispelled the misapprehension. dorfer, appointed a City Magistrate by of heavy caliber on the station at Mayor Mitchel last week. Promptly upon his election, Mr. Goetz laid before the "I am stra "A large number of aerial engage- clerk a resolution taking election notices

"The Alderman moves too fast for this board," said President Dowling when the point at issue and listened in-"One of our aeropla, s, attacked b, begins putting in his resolutions before presented both sides of the proposifour enemy machines sast of Lure, we know whether he's a member or not! engaged in battle and succeeded in He's going to be right on the job, I can bringing down one of his adversaries, see that. But just lay his resolution

SOUTH NARWALK Conn. March 14

His eyes were popping from his head tain of fire. The bombardment con- and he had visions of many good things tinues violent around Vaux and Dam- eatable and otherwise. His dreams came to an end when Mrs. James Harlan ap-"In the Woevre both the French peared on the scene and claimed the

Hopkins got a thank you.

The Best Barometer

Of industrial conditions, according to leading authorities, are The World's Help Wanted Advertisements. An increase in the number of these ads. is accepted as a hopeful sign of prosperous times. They prove the demand for more help Wanted Ads., which was 1,888 more to have legal force. than the corresponding day of last | Justice Tompkins made it perfectly it might be mentioned that not alone leaned. in Help Ads. does The World excel, but vesterday in all classifications it six other morning newspapers added

30 DAYS IN JAIL. OSBORNE'S TRIAL Woman's Husband for Not At-

cause of Irregularities.

(From a Staff Correspondent of The World.) Sing Sing Prison, for alleged perended its second day.

G. Davis, who was in Cuba when his Just as Justice Tompkins may decould reach his home in Elkins, W. run its natural course to a jury ver- can get started.

to Scotland Light Vessel, Capt. Jones dismissal of the indictment and ver-

includes the perjury of Mr. Osborne, as charged in the indictment. man He Presents Resolution. | which figures in the routine of all tri-

men yesterday to succeed John Kochen- Justice Thinks Mr. Battle Is Right.

"I am strangely of the opinion that

Benjamin Garza and Jose Cabazos. the clerk read the Goetz resolution. "He tently as Mr. aFllon and Mr. Battle said he understood that Villa had moved this morning from a camping

question depended upon the interpre-

the right bank of the river a strong seeing piles of money, but when his "when authorized." Section 47, prosnow shovel turned over a roll of \$3,000 viding for visitation and inspection of

> visitation of said Commissioners may be visited and inspected by it or by any member thereof or by its secretary, when authorized, or by any officer or inspector duly appointed by it for that purpose, at any and all times.

Such commission or any member thereof may take proof and hear testimony relating to any matter before it or before such inspection.

Mr. Battle contended that the comma means increased orders for the manu- after "Secretary," taking into considfacturer, and increased orders from eration the form of the sentence, could the latter means the people are buying from the stores. Yesterday The or one of its members or its secretary World printed 3,391 separate Help must be specially authorized in order

year. This is a sure indication that clear, that this was the view to Columbus, however, said there was business is improving. Incidentally which he, at the moment, strongly no indication that Gen. Pershing and

the prosecution, because, this same | Columbus has expanded into printed 1,060 more ads. than all the tice Morschauser, adversely to Mr. great armed camp, with tents coverhere elated tice for the ti

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

U. S. TROOPS SEIZE Mexican Generals, Near Border MEXICAN CARTRIDGES With 6,000 Men, Hope to Cap-

AMERICAN TROOPS DELAYED ON THE BORDER:

CARRANZISTAS PURSUE VILLA, 250 MILES AWAY

HOUSE PROVIDES 19,947 MORE MEN FOR ARMY;

Sonora's Governor Are Taken at Douglas.

of Band, Said to Be Moving million cartridges consigned to Gen. P. Elias Calles, Military Governor of Sonora, were seized here to-night by United States soldiers.

heavy guard has been placed over

Refugees from Cananea report tha Gen. Funston Orders Conceal- Gen. Calles has placed that town under martial law. A decree had been posted in all public places, they said stating that no person would be al-May Not Advance Before End lowed to remain who is not engage of Week-Lull in Operations in business there or can give a satisfactory reason for his presence. Leads to Belief That Border

revolvers parade the streets. The refugees asserted that several men have been shot on highways for not movin gquickly. The majority of the people of the town are sympathetic EL PASO, Tex., March 14.-Ap- with Villa, they said.

It was learned to- night that Ro berto Pesqueira, Confidential Agent of Gen. Carranza, left here early to

-Nogales Is Quiet.

weekly newspaper printed in Span-

Although steps were taken to-day the two towns.

GEN. ROJAS KILLED?

Cavalry on the Run to

Federalists will make every effort to from here.

Late to-day Gen. Gutierrez received assassinated.

message from Col. Nieto Macias, at Mexican farmers who arrived here Government. of Villa's outrage against American

intended to attack Presidio within a country. The message from Col. Macias indi- few days.

Vote to Increase Land Forces to War Strength Follows Hay's Conference at White House-Senate Action Expected To-Day-Await Wilson's Word to Enter Mexico.

CARRANZA LIKELY TO ACCEPT TERMS TO CROSS FRONTIER.

Mutual Liberty of Movements Accepted by Minister Acuna-First Chief Reported Weakening and May Be Deposed-Gen. Obregon Named as His Probable Successor.

Special to The World.) WASHINGTON, March 14 .- The developments of major importance in the Mexican situation may be summarized thus:

At the request of the Administration the House adopted a resolution authorizing the War Department to recruit 19,947 men, to put the mobile army of the United States on a war footing.

The request was made because the Administration has received reports indicating that the appearance of Gen. Funston's punitive expedition on Mexican soil may be the signal for a general uprising and result in at-

tacks on border towns. Secretary of War Baker announced that no American troops have crossed the border. He added that he would not indicate when the expedition might be expected to move, and that he would give no reasons for the

Consul Silliman at Queretaro wired the State Department that Carranza's Acting Secretary for Foreign Affairs had indicated to him that the action of this Government in offering to allow Mexican forces to pursue bandits into the United States appeared to be satisfactory, and that the First Chief would interpose no obstacle to the movements of the

Funston expedition. Grave Situation Feared. The action of the President in askng Congress for an increase in the egular army overshadowed every ther development in the border sitution. It was accepted as meaning that the Administration realizes that a grave situation may arise and that the army should be prepared to meet

every eventuality. Confidential reports received by the professional politicians and military "get" Villa before the United States The report adds that Gen. Rojas, leaders may bring about an extremely the Carranza Commander, had been bad situation if they urge the armed forces to oppose the action of this

The leaders of the bands, said they States is determined to subjugate the

As a result of the receipt of these disquieting reports, the President this morning advised the Cabinet that he believed it the part of wisdom to place the army on a war footing without delay. The Cabinet gave its unanimous approval to the proposi-

Following the Cabinet meeting, Secretary of War Baker invited Chairman Hay of the House Committee on Military Affairs and Representative Kahn, the ranking Republican member, to his office and laid the facts

before them.

Mr. Hay went to the Capitol immediately, prepared a resolution emhere to-night and the troops are bodying the President's desire, and elated over the chance for speedy service. There is no further fear of ban-

"The present standing army, as al-

Chancellor, World Correspondent Finds, Overcomes Power-

LANSING IS ASKED TO

Just What Is Regarded as a to establish a two-weeks' summer Hostile U Boat Act and What vacation. Is Meant by Ships Legally

Copyright, 1916, by The Press Publishing Co. (The New York World). dam, March 14) .- With the potentialities of further trouble and serious complications between the United States and Germany undiminished, certain developments having to do with political conditions here can the Russian Black Sea Fleet and another air raid in force on Briefast voyage up the coast in which marks, as it apears in section 47 of Government of Mexico, represented Gen. Calles, Ives G. Lelevier, Mexico, represented Gen. Calles, Ives G. Lelevier, Mexico, represented Gen. be regarded on the whole as putting landed a number of German officers with the Russian Black Sea Fleet and the Russian Black a more favorable and hopeful aspect and guns at Trebizond. on the submarine situation in so far 3 GENERALS LOST

The crisis in Washington has not been without a somewhat similar and equally difficult situation here. The difference was that in Washington Congress attempted to apply "the brake," while here the Government itself was acting as a brake here to-day. They are Lieut. Gen. on popular sentiment and the power- Eduard von Graf of the Bavarian trenches-between Bethincourt and She was held only a short time at ful forces steering in a direction army, who was placed on the retired Le Mort Homme.

ful. The situation at both ends again disease. is in the hands of the respective Gov. ernments, since Washington has been freed from a Congressional "brake"

disconcerting and troublesome. Ten days ago I cabled that the the Meuse. An earlier despatch from situation as viewed here was that the Amsterdam said that Gen. von Lot- Brieulles. two nations were drifting unwillingly terer commanded a German artillery but helplessly toward war because division at Verdun and was killed either or both ships of state. Much Menges's death was announced at has happened since then, in both Breslau on March 5. Washington and Berlin, which gives ground for brighter views. Wilson, Lansing and Berlin are again in a FRANCE'S EXPENSES position to resume conversations. The fate of the relations between the United States and Germany continues and will continue to hang on the Government's Figures Have slender balance of the judgment and high strung nerves and mind of some young U-boat commander, but from information here it appears as though the situation in Washington has been cleared. The same can be said of the

(Continued on Third Page.) INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS. figures showed that the cost of carry-

000 are for purely military purposes. Swiss Mobilization Up to Feb. 1 BERNE, March 14.—The expense of the Swiss mobilization up to the end of February amounted to \$95,000,000, including extraordinary expenditures, according to an announcement made to-day to the National Council by M.

> ONCE MORE WE ARE NEUTRAL. The proclamation follows the text of portant material without any loss."

New York Book-Ready March 20th-\$6. in the Wood of La Petre, in Lorrains,

Also Reviews Them at Drill lewitt, Miss Elizabeth Marbury and

Infantry Gets Footing in Posi- Men's Night Court. plans for a big dinner to tempt young tions Between Bithincourt and

> BATTLES IN AIR CONTINUE: EACH SIDE LOSES 4 AEROS.

where Is Repulsed.

Troops in Van Against the bard German Supply Depot.

PARIS, March 14.—While the un- SON RACED AT SEA usual degree of aerial activity continues over the Verdun region, today's official bulletins report a rethat quarter. To-day, the night bulletin announces, a heavy attack was made on the west bank of the Meuse, ATHENS, March 14.—The Turkish but was generally repulsed, the cruiser Sultan Selim, formerly the German cruiser Goeben, according to

"West of the Meuse," the night bul-TO KAISER BY DEATH letin says, "the bombardment with heavy shells against our positions be-Von Graf and von Lotterer Killed, von Menges Sucdoubled in violence. In the afternoon the Germans launched a very powerful attack in this sector, but were re-BERLIN, March 14.-The death of pulsed along the whole of the front three German Generals is reported with serious losses. They secured a stuck to the bridge and the liner tore dict for his client.

which might cause war to become list in 1909 but returned to duty at "East of the Meuse and i nthe A. W. Kelly, former Princeton footthe beginning of the war, and Major Woevre the artillery on both sides ball player, met Mr. Davis at the The Government here was as suc- Gen. von Menges, both of Wurttem- North of St. Mihiel our batteries Mr. Davis caught his train. burg. Gen. von Menges died of heart hombarded in the Heudicourt wood, and caused a great fire in the station and store A World despatch from Paris ten houses at La Marche-en-Woevre (ten Before He Is Sworn In as Alderdays ago said that it was reported

miles east of St. Mihiel, and four that Gen. von Graf had fallen at the "Six aeroplanes of the first bombarding group and five double motor the Cote de l'Oie, on the west bank of aeroplanes dropped forty-two shells

the German lines, brought down by fice to be sworn in. French Aero E. ges Four. FOR WAR SOARING. who fell in the region of Cernay. The aside."

French aeroplane returned safely to BANK JANIAOR DIGS UP ROLL our lines." The afternoon statement on the fighting around Verdun says: "West of the Meuse there was fairly

spirited cannonading last night. On City National Bank, is accustomed to reconnaisance of the enemy in the Wood of Hardaumont (east of Fort float toward a sewer opening.

The institutions, reads:

The institutions Douaumont) was checked by our cur-

as the total expenditure for the year 1915 amounted to 22,000,000,000, and the German artillery has been m active, particularly in the sector of whereas that of the first six months Eix, but otherwise there is nothing The total national expenditure from of importance to report in this secthe beginning of August, 1914, to the tion."

Regarding the remainder of the front, the night bulletin said: Germans Attack on Aisne.

"North of the Aisne the Germans thrice essayed to penetrate our trenches on the northwest outskirts of the Bois des Buttes. None of these attempts was successful. In the Argonne our artillery directed effective fires against the sector of Four-de-Paris, where a munitions depot was Motta, head of the Department of exploded, as well as on the railroads, highways and enemy organizations around Montfaucon and Avoncourt.

"In the Vosges there was great ac-WASHINGTON, March 14,-Presi- tivity of the two artilleries in the secdent Wilson to-day signed a procla- tor of Chapelotte and the Valley of mation giving notice of the neutrality the Thur. Surprise attacks at Stossof the United States in the state of weir and Carspach enabled us to take war between Germany and Portugal. about sixty prisoners and quite im-

The afternoon report mentions the repulse of a German surprise attack

It Occurs in Statute, and Judge Expresses Opinion Meaning Is Dr. Diedling Was Not Authorized to Conduct His Inquiry at Sing Sing.

COURT IS TO DECIDE THE DISPUTED POINT TO-DAY

Not Know" New York Life Investigated Him When Medical Examiner Dismissed Him Be-

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 14. -With its fate hanging literally upon a comma, the trial of Thomas Mott Osborne, former Warden at jury in the Supreme Court here

French trenches being entered at father died, arrived here yesterday cide overnight upon the significance its resolution to capture or kill only two points. There has been on the Ward liner Havana after a of this commonest of punctuation Pancho Villa, the outlaw, the de facto ence last night at Agua Prieta with north of Verdun, and many other air ship so Mr. Davis could attend his case against Mr. Osborne be either from all indications, to do the job Pesquetra carries a message to By wireless Mr. Davis learned he forthwith dismissed or permitted to itself before the United States forces President Wilson from Gen. Car-

> Jones, who promised to oped at the close of the long afternoon Juarez, to-night. "With the aid of session, when the prosecution closed the United States," he added, paren- | Startling "Information" ond Shoal, where the its case, and George Gordon Battle of wireless about the train was received, counsel for Mr. Osborne moved for thetically, He spoke in English, in Printed in a Mexican Paper his office in Juarez.

Juarez to-day with 1,200 Federal In support of his motion, Mr. Battle advanced several arguments, the first troops from Torreon, said to-night being that there had been no legal that there were four other columns in warrant for the investigation conduct- addition to his own-making a total ed at Sing Sing prison Oct. 8, 1915, by of 6,000 men-already proceeding in tion" that Villa had taken the States Gen. Wilhelm von Lotterer and Lieut. was very active during the day. pier; they hurried to the Waldorf, and Gen. von Menges, both of Wurttern. North of St. Wilhiel our betteries. We be the Waldorf, and Dr. Rudolph Diedling of the State search of Villa and what remains of Dr. Rudolph Diedling of the State. Prison Commission, a proceeding that his bandit army, which, last Thurs- pressing north while President Wilday, raided and burned the American

town of Columbus, N. M. These forces, Gen. Gutierrez said, sounded like the perfunctory motion had left the National Rallway at ranza garrison at Nogales, Sonora, To the throng in the court room it City, and were proceeding westward George G. Goetz of Holland, L. I., was als, but Justice Tompkins promptly in the shape of a rough crescent.

He said his force intended to work Very deliberate the Justice said to posed position, while Col. Cano, with

ments were fought to-day in the from a Flushing newspaper and trans- you are right in your position that to the south. Gen. Gutierrez said the mone seemed strong enough to divert during the bombardment. Gen. von region of Verdun. Three German ferring them to one published at Rock- Dr. Diedling's investigation at Sing other commanders of columns were aeroplanes were seen to fall within away. Then he went to the Mayor's of- Sing was not authorized by the Gens. Luis Herrera, Rafael Maldo, statute."

tation of a comma. It forms a most inconspicuous part OF \$3,000 SHOVELLING SNOW. of the first paragraph in Section 47 of the Revised Statutes, the fateful James Jasper Hopkins, janitor of the punctuation being directly after the word "secretary" and before the words

The institutions subject to the

"Any Member May Take Proof." largely in the District Attorney's argument, follows:

member upon any such visit and

The emergency was unexpected by ter part of the week.

(Continued on Second Page.)

Half Million Consigned to DOUGLAS, Ariz., March 14.—Half

Two hundred thousand arrived by freight and 300,000 by express. A them and the American authorities are trying to trace their source.

Police patrols armed with rifles and

parently realizing that the American

soon," said Gen. Gabriel Gavira, who VILLA TAKES TEXAS!

NOGALES, Ariz., March 14.-A

Less than 100 men were in the Car various points north of Chihuahua across the border, to-night, all the others having been sent to strengthen the garrisons in Agua Prieta from Douglas, and Palomas, south of Co-

around to the rear of Villa's sup- lumbus. 500 men from Santa Anna, would see to form a home guard and to tabulate the arms and ammunition in possesto it that the fugitive did not escape towns were tranquil to-night. Apparently there was little basis for any fears or trouble between the people of

sents the Carranza Government here, CARRANZA MEN RIOT:

place six miles northeast of Casas Alarming Report Takes U. S

Presidio, Tex. PRESIDIO, Tex., March 14,-A 18,000 fighters will be at his disposal troop of the Thirteenth Cavalry is on within a few days. Many reinforce- its way here from Marfa, on rush or- Administration have satisfied the ofments are on their way from Sonora. ders, following a report that rioting ficials that Mexico is seething with The general talk about Carranza has broken out among the Carranza hatred and distrust of Americans and headquarters is that the Mexican troops at Ojinaga, across the border everything American, and that the

Pearson, stating that Villa passed to-night with farm products from The Administration has sought to through the town of Galeana yester- Chihuahua declared they were inter- satisfy the Mexican people that this day with a large number of wounded cepted at two different times by Villa Government intends to do nothing men in wagons. Galeana is about bands, who seized all their guns, am- more than capture Villa, but reports twenty-five miles southeast of Casas munition, saddles and extra horses. received from various sections of the The second paragraph, which figures Grandes, which, in turn, is about 125 The last time they were held up was country indicate that the peons have miles south of Columbus, the scene about fifty miles southeast of Ojinaga. been led to believe that the United

cated that Villa to-day probably was forty miles further on. By to-morrow, TAKE VILLA'S GUIDE assuming the pursuit by American IN COLUMBUS RAID. troops from Columbus is delayed that

long, he will likely be about 250 miles (Special to The World.) COLUMBUS, N. M., March 14 .- Alfredo Aregon, a Villa adherent, who is charged with having guided Villa in lumbus, by order of Gen. Funston, his recent raid on this place, was arprevented all news of American army rested by Capt. T. F. Ryan of the activities coming from the New Thirteenth Cavalry to-day. He was a waiter in the Columbus Hotel and fa-Passengers on trains arrived from miliar with the town. It is believed he pointed out buildings for attack. his army would move before the latform were found hidden under his

> dit raids here and the town has re- statement: sumed its normal conditions.

TEXT OF RESOLUTION INCREASING U. S. ARMY

WASHINGTON March 14 .- The text of the special joint resolustrength, which was passed by the House to-day and will be acted on to-morrow in the Senate, follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Congress assembled, That whenever, in the judgment of the President, an emergency arises which makes it necesarises which makes it necessary, all organizations of the army which are now below the maximum enlisted strength authorized by law shall be raised forthwith to that strength, and shall be maintained as nearly as possible tained as nearly as possible thereat, so long as the emer-

gency shall continue; Provided that the total en-listed strength of any of said arms of the service shall not include unassigned recruits therefor at depots or else-where, but at no time shall where, but at no time shall such recruits exceed by more than 5 per cent, the total enlisted strength provided for such arm; and the enlisted men now or hereafter authorized by law for other branches of the military service shall be provided and maintained without any impairment of the enlisted strength for any of

enlisted strength for any of

lowed by law, is 100,000 men, but it is billy recruited up to 80,053 at present. The addition of 10,947 will be needed In order to afford sufficient protection to residents along the Mexican border during the absence of the other troops in that country.

"This is the simplest way of pro-viding the necessay trops, and avoids the call for volunteers. It likewise shows to the world that the United States has no other motive in view in Mexico than the capture and pun-ishment of Villa and his band of mur-

It took the House exactly four minutes to act on the resolution. Meyer London, the New York Socialist, was the single Representative who voted against it.

To-morrow Senator Chamberlain will present the resolution to the Senate, and it is expected to be adopted without delay.

without delay.

The resolution will resllt in increasing the mobile army approximately 50 per cent. There are in the United States at present 34,510 mobile troops, atomically 1923 officers. In addition, there are 14,775 coast defense troops and 568 officers.

tion, there are 14,775 coast defense troops and 568 officers.

The remainder of the army is scat-fered in the Philippines, Hawali, Alaska, Porto Rico and Panama. Won't Move Coast Defense.

The General Staff of the army has The General Staff of the army has advised Secretary Baker that it would be extremely unwise to move any of the coast defense troops from their present posts on the fortifications, because of the danger that may arise from European controversies.

Approximately 25,000 of the mobile army are now on the Mexican border or are under orders to proceed to the international line as soon as they can get transportation facilities. The other 10,000 are being held in readiness for service on the border

readiness for service on the border

The soldiers to be recruited will be divided in the following manner: Sixteen thousand will go into the infan-

he has resigned his post at the depoints near the border, where they where they will be placed in training camps and assigned to regiments which have state Department fears that he could be stated by the state Department fears that he could be stated by the state of the stated by t

want commissions in a volunteer

eretary Baker to-day was asked to explain why the Funston expedi-tion has not already gone in pursuit of Villa. He said that he would not answer the question and could make mo comment upon it whatever. The plans of the department cannot be discussed, he said.

Officers connected with the War Department resent keenly the atti-tude of criticism which has become general during the last two days be-cause the expedition has not got on

The army will move as soon as it is released by orders from Washington, which must originate at the White House, they said.

Reports received from various points in Mexico to-day quoted officials of the Carranza Government as stating that the United States had been requested to hold up the expedition for a week or more, so that the Constitutionalist troops might capture Villa.

Deny Carranza Requests.

The committee is composed of H. E. Coffin, W. L. Saunders, W. Le Roy Emmet, B. G. Lamme, Thomas Robins, B. B. Thayer and Lawrence Addicks, who represent mining, electrical, mechanical and chemical college of the committee is composed of H. E. Coffin, W. L. Saunders, W. Le Roy Emmet, B. G. Lamme, Thomas Robins, B. B. Thayer and Lawrence Addicks, who represent mining, electrical, mechanical and chemical college of the Eleventh Cavalry from Fort Oglethorpe would be here form Fort Oglethorpe would be here trical, mechanical and chemical work will be the forming of boards, of five men each, in every State. The personnel of these boards, the members hip of the American Society of Civil Forther Proceedings in the Constitutionalist troops might capture Villa.

Deny Carranza Requests.

Officials at the State Requests. The committee's chief immediate work will be the forming of boards, of the Carranza Government as stating that the United States had been requested to hold up the expedition for a week or more, so that the Constitutionalist troops might capture villa.

Deny Carranza Requests.

Officials at the State and War Departments insisted that no such requests have been received by this Government. They stated that the blains for the expeditionary force are being prepared irrespective of any action by Carranza.

The War Department has no faith the ability or intention of the Carranza would consider it highly impolitio to capture and kill villa because he has murdered Americans. The raid on Cohmbus is generally acclaimed as a creditable feat by the Mexican peons, if the reports received here may be credited.

Here is the text of the message from Consul Stillinan, announcing that the President's action in giving Carranza, the right to cream the message from consul Stillinan, announcing that the President's action in giving Carranza, the right to cream the message from which his committee's chief immediate work will be the forming of boards, of the mever the committee's chief immediate and the mever and the right to committee and will be the forming of boards, of the membership of the membership of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Society of Electrical Engineers, the American Society of Electrical Engineers and the American Society of Electrical Engineers, the American Society of Electrical Engineers and the American Society of Electrical Engineers, the Amer

President's action in giving Carranza

and in writing to Foreign Secretary Acuna, at 5.30 P. M. He read same in my presence and afterward stated:

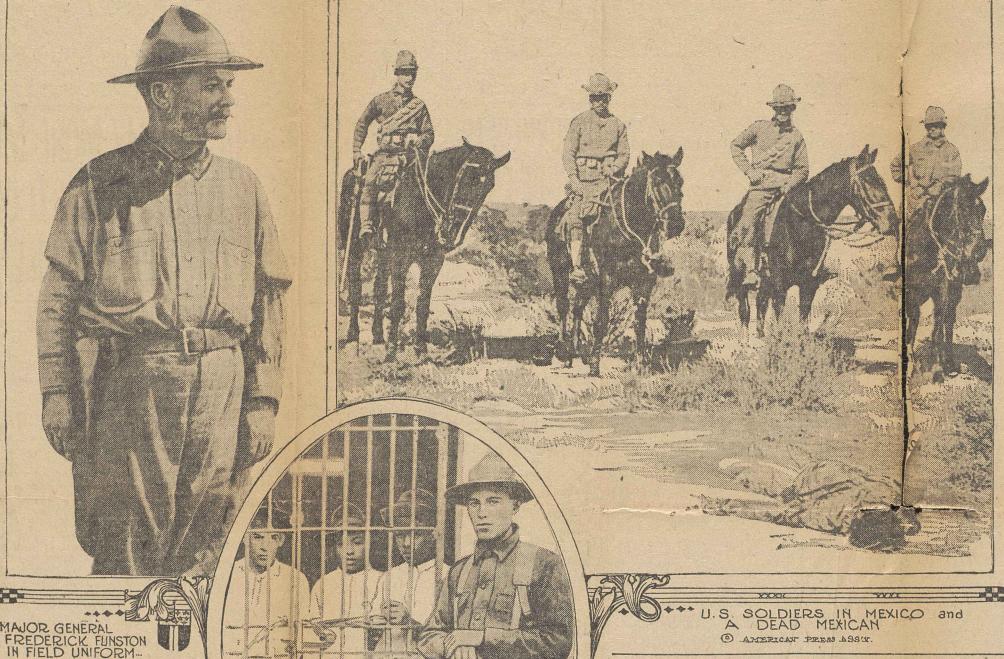
Colds Cause Grip. I am pleased to receive a reply of this character from the Government of the United States. It

To keep the system in condition throw off Colds and Grip, take LAXATIVE BROMO QUI.

NINE. There is only one "BROMO QUININE"

E. W. GROVE'S signature on box. 25c.—Adtt.

AMERICAN COMMANDER ON THE BORDER AND SOME OF HIS TROOPS IN THE FIELD; RAIDERS CAPTURED IN THEIR ATTACK ON BORDER



Gen. Funston sent orders to Gen. Pershing to seize the telegraph office at Columbus, guard the telephone wires leading out of the town, and closely watch all automobile and other

routes to telegraph stations in nearby

After stating, late this afternoon, that no troops had yet crossed the border, Gen. Funston also instituted a

close censorship on all proceedings with Fort Sam Houston.

It was indicated that the next announcement from southern depart-

base of operations.

ter forsaking their occupations Mexico, because of fear that con-

ions may become unsettled when the American troops pass the border.

The bustle that has prevailed

Fort Sam Houston since President

FLATBUSH HOUSE LOOTED.

broker, returned from a matinee yes-

terday to her home, No. 661 Mansfield

Place, Brooklyn, to find the front

door ajar, the lock having been

forced, and the interior topsy turvy

with bureau drawers pulled out and

will relieve the very delicate sit-uation that he developed owing to the Columbus affair. I will immediately transmit this reply to this courteous note expressing appreciation of same. In this event, I shall deliver it to you immediately, for transmittal to the Government of the United

@ LINDERWOOD & LINDERWOOD

"It was plainly evident that the reply created a most favorable impres-

Thinks Carranza Weakening. The message was accepted on it face as meaning that Carranza personally will offer no resistance to the

Funston expedition, unless he deems it expedient to do so on account of political considerations. The Administration is satisfied that Carranza's strength is waning so rapidly that his personal intentions need

try army of the service, to be scattered among the twenty regiments now in this country; 3,900 will be used to fill the gaps in the twelve cavalry Tregiments, and the remainder will go Into the artillery wing.

It is the intention of the War Department to send out recruiting partment to send out recruiting of the resolution. The new men will be the receive a report that the resolution. The new men will be the partment would not be surprised at any time to receive a report that the has resigned his post at the de-

INDUSTRIAL DEFENSE BOARD LOCATES HERE

Resources of Each State for War Will Be Investigated by Scientific Societies.

Here is the text of the message from some other channel, would have to shut down and dismiss their armies of workmen. By the systematized plan bullets. which his committee is working out, however, this will not be necessary, for a factory engaged in manufacturing plumbus border situation, received at 5 this afternoon. Personally presented this afternoon that the property of the presented that the property of the presented that the presented the presented that the present important communication orally work of turning out machine guns,

CAMERICAN PRESS ASS'M CARRANZA TROOPS

Mrs. Moore was wounded in the leg by a pistol shot, and her rings torn from her fingers by the bandits. She was left for dead near the corpse of her husband.

Eight aeroplanes from Fort Sam Houston are en route for Columbus officers were stationed in the telegraph offices of local railroad companies to prevent news of the movement of the troop trains becoming public. As a result, even residents here did not know to-night which shere did not know to-night which shorts and her rings torn from her fingers by the bandits. She was left for dead near the corpse of her husband. Sie the Fifth Brigade, with headquarters at San Antonio, was ordered by Gen. Funston to-day to proceed to El Paso and assume command of troops there. Fight aeroplanes from Fort Sam Houston are en route for Columbus to-night. The Twenty-third Infantry arrived here from Galveston.

Four employees Killed.
Four employees of the American owned Correlitas Cartle Corpse of the Fifth Brigade, with headquarters at San Antonio, was ordered by Gen. Funston to-day to proceed to El Paso and assume command of troops there. Gen. Funston said that the growing importance of the El Paso contingents necessitated the assignment of an officer of Gen. Bell's rank to take the strengther.

The censorship to Columbus to Fince Figure 1 at San Antonio, was ordered by Gen. Funston to-day to proceed to El Paso and assume command of troops there. Gen. Funston said that the growing importance of the El Paso contingents necessitated the assignment of an officer of Gen. Bell's rank to take the strengther of the Fifth Brigade, with headquarters at San Antonio, was ordered by Gen. Funston said that the growing importance of the El Paso and assume command of troops and a The Committee on Industrial Preparedness of the Naval Consulting Board, whose aim is to co-ordinate for defense the Nation's industrial re-

It was believed the bandits would

ahead of all soldier trains.

Sufficient information leaked through to-day to confirm the belief that the advance guard of the first expeditionary force may start in pursuit of Villa in a time to be measured by hours. The main force may not were making public all the essential training to keep secret from

try to attack or wreck a troop train, and so pilot engines are being run ahead of all soldier trains. Sufficient information leaked NEWS CENSORSHIP.

by hours. The main force may not start for two or three days.

The local police continue to arrest Mexicans who were supposed to be in communication with the Villa forces, sorship on news out of Columbus, N.

M., where the main body of Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing's expeditionary force awaits word to cross into Mexico in search of the bandit leader. OUR ARMY IS PATHETIC,

Would Take Five Years to Do a Good Job in Mexico-Peary Urges Bigger Navy.

CARRANZA TROOPS

Quately informed on the expedition's progress.

Mexican Official Aids.

An additional factor in the settling down of silence on the progress of the Mexican Consul General here, the assembled in yards and huge supplies of stores are in evidence. Train of stores are in evidence.

TROOPS

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Mexican Official Aids.

An additional factor in the settling down of silence on the progress of covents on the border was the action of the Mexican Consul General here, T. R. Beltran, this afternoon. He wired every Mexican in his district, which embraces the border States of in yards and huge supplies of stores are in evidence. Train oppulation was indicated by heavy

Quately informed on the expedition's progress.

Glenn, U. S. A., last night at the Army and Navy diner of the Sphinx Club at the Waldorf-Astoria.

An additional factor in the settling down of silence on the progress of twents on the border was the action of the Mexican Consul General here, T. R. Beltran, this afternoon. He wired every Mexican in his district, which embraces the border States of Texas and New Mexico, not to do or say anything that might complicate with his face. Evidently, my husband's sudden appearance frightene the Mexican border, and we have a paltry down of silence on the progress of twents on the Chief of Staff of the Department of the East. "If it were not path which embraces the border of the Sphinx Club at the Waldorf-Astoria.

An additional factor in the settling "Two-thirds of our army are on the Mexican border, and we have a paltry devents on the Chief of Staff of the Department of the East. "If it were not path which embraces in the Chief of Staff of the Department of the East. "If it were not path which embraces in the present delicate of the Mexican Consul General here, T. R. Beltran, this afternoon. He will have to stay there five years at the minimum to do the down of silence on the progress of the Mexican Consul General he

distribution will be department has no intention of sending the green men into the campaign. They will be drilled as a general demand for action against the could not control his followers if there were a content and a many to control his followers if there were a control may be a content and the control his followers if there were a control of sending the green men into the campaign. They will be drilled as a general demand for action against the could not control his followers if there were a control of stores are evidence. Train of mule transports, and a direct rain of the defers of the department hopes the defers of the department hopes the defers of the department hopes are defers of the department hopes are defended and for a direct dark

another important assignment. Brig. Gen. George Bell jr., commander of the Fifth Brigade, with headquarters at San Antonio, was ordered by Gen. Funsion to-day to proceed to El Paso "Never has been more."

Leonard Wood, late and in civilian dress, was the occasion of an out-

ourst of applause. President Wilson's The guests included many officers f the United States Army and of the border situation when the expedition- of the ary force passes into Mexico.

The Twenty-third Infantry, en

route from Galveston, passed through San Antonio to-day on its way to the FORT HAMILTON GETS ORDERS TO BE READY Many Americans are arriving in San Antonio on their way north, af-

Hospital Corps on Way to Texas, Other Force Expects to Follow Without Delay. The garrison at Fort Hamilton re-

ceived orders from the War Departby quiet. Gen. Funston's staff returned to the disposal of routine business, practically all details for the mediate moving. It is expected by mediate moving. pursuit of Villa having been per- the officers that in the next fortyeight hours nearly all the force will

There is no present intention, it was announced, to utilize any of the troops now stationed at Fort Sam Houston in the expeditionary forces. A detachment of the Third Cavalry will leave soon for Ringgold, to relieve a small body of the Third now normal times there being five compared to the troops of the men in this Brooklyn garrison are members of the Coast Artillery, in normal times there being five comnow normal times there being five co tachment will proceed to Brownsville, and cavalry stationed at Brownsville, and cavalry stationed at Brownsville Twenty-second and One Hundred and Twenty-third.

burnishing up their arms and getting equipment in shape for immediate Mrs. William L. Chapel, wife of a for the Texas border are expected in

HEAVY THUNDERSTORM WHEN WEATHER SHARP SAID SNOW. (Special to The World.)

ATLANTIC CITY, March 14.-This ousehold effects scattered about the evening at sundown a heavy thunderstorm suddenly came with a summer Detective McCarthy helped her make like downpour that caught an inventory, which showed that unawares on the Boardwalk a

BY VILLISTAS, SAYS

Her Husband, Officer of Day, Fired First Shot, Asserts

> Mrs. Castleman-Killed Twelve Mexicans.

SHE, WITH PISTOL IN HAND, BRAVED RAIN OF BULLETS.

Alarm—Women Callous

to Dead Invaders.

to Dead Invaders.

to Dead Invaders.

"I saw at least fifty bodies lying in the streets of Columbus. Col. Slocum told me he had about 350 men; Villa, 1,500 or 2,000. The attack was entirely unexpected. I was told the raiders approached so quietly they were able to stampede a number of the troopers' horses. The bandits shot to kill any Villa's bandits knifed every sentry to death and thus effected, undetected, entry into the heart of Columbus, N.

M., according to Mrs. James Pryor

To Stampede a number of the troopers horses. The bandits shot to kill any one they saw, soldier or civilian. Many houses were riddled with bullets. "Villa must have been determined to kill United States Customs Collector

the invaders.

Mrs. Castleman's account of Villa's slaying the sentries is the first explanation offered from any source as to how the invaders got into Columbus without arousing either soldiers or citizens.

Mrs. Riggs had her baby in her arms and was nursing it from a bottle. A bullet smashed the bottle, but neither mother nor child was injured. Mr. Riggs put them on our train and joined in the pursuit of the bandits.

"The citizens behaved splendidly. When we left, every man in the town and every boy big enough to hold a still was forming a commany to meet

She saw Pancho Villa and Pablo gun was forming a company to meet Lopez, his chief lieutenant, standing in front of her house, she said. Until Lopez fell she had her pistol ready to fire if either tried to enter her

Finally, Villa mounted his horse and by circling among the houses escaped. The house of every officer was surrounded, as also were the homes of leading citizens, she said. Mrs. Castleman is of the opinion that her husband killed a dozen or nore Mexicans with his own revolver. Mrs. Castleman, who has arrived at | York,

awful shooting. Bullets just rained on our house. I put my children under their bed and got my pistol, for I said they would not take me alive, and I certainly would get some of them if they came in.

Who, with Dr. Cart E. Rusk, is suffering from typhus in a hospital here, was considered serious to-day. He contracted the malady from breaking a culture tube of germs and cutting his hand. How Dr. Rusk became infected is not known. His condition, however, is not recorded as dan-

Heard Shots and Shouts.

nouncement from southern department headquarters would come only with the actual start of the expeditionary force into Mexico.

Once Gen. Pershing, is led his columns across the R. Grande, it was indicated, the censol hip will be loosened and the public will be adequately informed on the expedition's progress.

Wextern Official All A.

It is protection in the catual start of the expedition of the first warning.

It is a fence and came in between the Gibsons ranch and the gate. Will a cut a fence and came in between the Gibsons ranch and the gate. He killed all sentries with knives, loose. His men were right in the city before anybody knew it, and my husband's shot was the first warning. The castleman stepped out of the house, and a Villista threw his rifle in his face. Evidently, my husband's sudican, for, although he was at very close range, he fired his rifle and the bullet passed over Mr. Castleman's

Mexican.

'Mr. Castleman then turned the guard out. Then he turned out Troops F and H. Meanwhile the camp had been aroused. But Villa's men were already there. Some of the Col. Sterpherger has been appointed Chief Quartermaster with 'the rank of Colonel, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Col. Arthur F. Townsend, who has gone on the reserve list.

itizens, though one who escaped was I. L. Greenwood, a banker, who lived hree blocks from our house. Mr. Greenwood heard shooting, and told his wife that the best thing he could would be to put them in an auto-obile and rush for aid. He went on nto Deming. In less than five min-tes the Villistas were at his place to t him and make him turn over his oney. Villa and Lopez, in front of r house, were waiting for Mr.

mir. Castleman, who was in the Phillipines and participated in many attles, said he had been in many ight places, but that this was the rorst of all. The Mexicans outnumd us six to one at least, and t see how we won, except that th don't see how we won, except that the Mexicans are cowards and because of their bad aim. The Mexicans all shoot high. All of the marks on my house, and it is full of bullets and bullet holes, are high. Our men all hit below the belt, as we could see from the dead Mexicans in the street.

Saw Men Shot Down. "The battle raged right in front of our gate. Six Mexicans were killed here. I think Mr. Castleman got

"Only sixty-five men, by actual count, followed the bandits into Mexico. There were 500 or more Villistas. I went out into the streets shortly after 7.30 o'clock. The horrible things Mexicans had done, and the monorrible things they had tried to do and changed me. I saw Mexican lead and Mexicans suffering and was

unaffected.
"Mrs. Slocum, the Colonel's wife, who is one of the gentlest, sweetest women in the world, said: 'I don't understand it, but I haven't any feeling over seeing these men suffer. Quy Your Spring Hat at Kennedy's

Every woman was changed. They had lost all feeling; they had no sympathy, no pity."

WITNESS HERE TELLS OF COLUMBUS RAID.

J. L. Childs, on Train Near Scene, Describes Villa Flight and Pursuit.

The flight of Villa and his bandits from Columbus, N. M., and the scene in that village immediately after the raid were described by John Lewis Childs, a former State Senator, who returned from the Southwest to his home at Floral Park, L. I., yesterday. Said he:

"Our train was approaching Columbus when we heard the shooting and saw the smoke from the huming village."

saw the smoke from the burning vil-lage. The engineer stopped the train and we waited. Several women and children were aboard, and not a pas enger had a gun, so far as I could

Put Children Under Bed at First

Put Children Under Bed at First "Pretty soon the bandits passed us

Castleman, wife of Lieut. Castleman, Riggs. His house was barricaded, but who, as officer of the day, repelled hundreds of bullets were fired into it. Mrs. Riggs had her baby in her arms

EXPERT IN TYPHUS LOW WITH DISEASE.

Dr. Olitsky Seriously Ill-Rusk Has Mild Case—Had Cured Many.

LAREDO, Tex., March 14.-The condition of Dr. Peter Olitsky of New York, member of the Rockefeller her home here, said to-day:

"At 4.30 o'clock I heard the most who, with Dr. Carl E. Rusk, is sufhowever, is not regarded as dan-

"An awful half hour followed, in which I heard nothing but shots and shouts: 'Viva Villa! Death to Americans.'

"Beard Shots and Stotts."

gerous.

Drs. Olitsky and Rusk started for Mexico City in January, but on reaching Matchuala, San Luis Potosi, found in Matchuala, found in Matchuala, found in Matchuala, found in Matchuala, found in Match

COL. STERNBERGER NOW.

Lieut. Col. Henry S. Sternberger, houlder. Mr. Castleman killed the N. Y., N. G., has been appointed Chief



developing. The materials the system draws upon for creatbodil: warmth and strength found in Father John's Medicine, treats colds, long standing coughs grip and runlown systems. Mothers should

know that croup and whooping cough are always danger ous. Father John's Medicine gives relie and makes flesh and strength for the little

Kennedy Kiz Cortlandtroty The Last Word in Correct Styles Qualities Better Than Ever

Hats at \$1.90 \$3 Hats in Everything but the Price Military Shapes, Green, Brown, Gray. Fast Black Derbys

The lightest hats you ever saw

Middlemen's profits saved

10% Per MONTH ON PLEDGE O OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK. MANHATTAN.

Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th St. Eldridge St., cor. Rivington St. Seventh Av., bet. 48th & 49th Sts. Lexington Av., cor. 124th St. Grand St., cor. Clinton St. E. 72d St., bet. Lexington and 3d Avs.

East Houston St., cor. Essex St.

Courtlandt Av., cor 148th St.

BROOKLYN. Smith St., cor. Livingston St. Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St. Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.

PER CENT. CHARGED ON LOANS REPAID WITHIN TWO WEEKS FROM DATE.

9, World Meh. 14, 194

THE NEW SECRETARY OF WAR; HE'S FOR PEACE AND ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAWS OF PEACE.

"I have always been a peace advocate,"

"I believe in peace and in the proper enforcement of the laws of peace—by force if necessary.'

The foregoing is all the new secretary of war has allowed himself to say so far as to his personal policy.

He is for peace and the ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAWS OF PEACE BY FORCE, IF NECES-SARY.

In this short sentence he informs us on two things—he is with the president on preparedness; he

is for the preservation of international law.

International law is the law of peace. It makes war more difficult; if enforced it makes wholesale, unrestrained killing more difficult BECAUSE, HERE AND THERE, IT PREVENTS BELLIGERENTS FROM GOING THE LIMIT. The neutral which consents to the violation of international law during the progress of war, or consents to changing international law during the progress of a war, assists in dragging down, lower and lower, such of the spirit of peace as is left in the world; consents to the making of war more devilish and inhuman; becomes the PONTIUS PILATE OF NATIONS by calmly and deliberately assenting to plans set up for the purpose of killing more people—non-combatants as well as warriors.

Therefore, Secretary of War Baker declares that he favors the enforcement of the laws of peace and by

force if necessary.

Therefore also, he stands with the president in his submarine policy, which is DISTINCTLY A POLICY OF PEACE AND HUMANITY!

out.

WILSON ASSURES MEXICO U.S.IS NO

Hepes to Avert It by Villa Pun suit-Agrees Carranza's Men May Cross After Raiders From This Side—Some Officials Still Fear Trouble.

(Special to The World.) WASHINGTON, March American troops will cross the border in pursuit of Pancho Villa, but this Government will not intervene in Mexico unless action by Mexican leaders compels such a step. This in effect represents the result of the day's developments, which may be summarized as follows: President Wilson assured Car-

ranza that this Government will allow his forces to cross the border in pursuit of bandits who enter Mexico from the United States and after perpetrating outrages return to this side of the border. In giving this assurance the President sought to checkmate Carranza, who had threatened to oppose the crossing of American troops if he did not receive such pledges.

Secretary Lansing, upon the President's instructions, publicly announced that the United States had no intention whatever of intervening in Mexico, but is taking its present military course in the hope of avoiding intervention.

The State Department advised the War Department that Gen. Funston may send his troops across the border when he is ready.

The War Department is rushing troops to the border as rapidly as Gen. Funston asks for them and is preparing to put every available regular on the international line in case of need.

The Senate devoted the entire afternoon to a discussion of the situation. Senator Chamberlain, Chairman of the Military Committee, urged immediate action on the preparedness measures, because the army is not strong enough to fulfil the task which it may be called upon to carry out. Senator Borah also urged that the preparedness bills have the right of way in Congress.

May Start To-Day.

Secretary of War Baker to-night held conferences with President Wilson and the General Staff of the army. The conferences were held immediately after the War Department was advised that Gen. Pershing had arrived at Columbus and that 3,500 troops had mobilized at that point in preparation to move into Mexico, coupled with the report of Gen. Funston that everything was in readiness to proceed with the expedition.

It is understood that the General Staff laid before Mr. Baker plans covering every possible contingency in Mexico and that he reported them to the President. Mr. Baker also is supposed to have received from the President final instructions for the Field Commander.

Every indication to-night points to the belief that the expedition will get under way to-morrow morning. Secretary Baker at 11 o'clock announced that there are no American troops en Mexican territory to-night.

No Congress Action Now.

Senators Stone and Saulsbury of the Foreign Relations Committee alled on the President to discuss the Mexican situation to-day. When Senator Stone reached the Capitol afser the conference, he said:

There is nothing to be done by Congress with respect to the situation that I know of at this time. think that the Executive has power to make a reciprocal agreement with the de facto Government of Mexico Trouble Still Feared.

across the border.

ernment that Mexicans have fied

Despite the fact that the Adminis-tration feels that it has gone to the

ceived here can be accepted, and many of his old followers are willing to flock to his black standard rather than continue with Carranza if there is any likelihood that he will pursue regarding soldiers crossing the border wethout submitting the matter to Villa merely because he murdered Congress. To submit it to Congress would mean weeks of discussion, in Realizing that the entire border i

WILSON REASSURES

(Continued from First Page.)

"What is contemplated now-the

pursuit and capture of lawless men-

is not war, unless some one wants to

of this Government to allow Mexicans

to enter the United States on projects

preparing for on Mexican territory

Wilson Working for Peace.

The President is aware that there

are many elements in both the United

States and Mexico which are deter-

mined to cause intervention if pos-

For these reasons he took personal

to carry out his twofold determina-

tion of capturing Villa with Ameri-

can announcement that Gen. Funston

The Administration realizes thor-

Carranza deemed it absolutely neces-

sary to take on a threatening atti-

highest authority that the Administration does not expect a Mexican

soldier ever to cross the American

border with arms in pursuit bandits or for any other purpose.

was abut to corss the border.

would mean war.

capture of Villa.

MEXICO ABOUT PLAN

likely to be aflame overnight the Ad-ministration is taking no chances on my opinion, and action would have to the probable outcome. Before Gen. Funston's expeditionary force starts across the border a sufficient force will have taken their places to insure make it war or an excuse for war. In against any raids.

make it war or an excuse for war. In such a contingency, of course, the whole matter would be submitted to Congress."

In against any raids.

The Administration hopes that the note to Carranza will serve the purpose for which it was intended, but at the State and War Departments President Wilson was greatly disturbed this morning when he read in the newspapers Carranza's manifesto intimating that a failure on the part

Mexican Embassy Pleased.

Officials of the Mexican Embassy here were jubilant, however, over the similar to that which Gen. Funston is acceptance of Carranza's proposal. The Ambassador designated, Eliseo Arredondo, withheld comment pending advices from his chief, but other officials made no secret of the cials made no secret of their entire satisfaction with the American note Some officials said that while a few extreme radicals among Carranza ad herents might show opposition to agreement, this element would not be important, nor would it influence the sible, and ne live to the fact that

maintenance of peace between the relations between the two Governtwo countries is likely to become a ments. Advices to the Navy Department to-day from Vera Cruz, Tampico and much greater task than the more other points on the Mexican Gulf coas Commanders of American ships at these ports said the publica charge of the situation, determined tion there of the intention of the United States to send armed forces after Villa had caused no excitement

or uneasiness.

Atlantic Fleet Ready.

In the event that it becomes necessary to intervene in Mexico, the navy will operate from Vera Cruz. The Atlantic fleet will land a force of blujackets and marines which will be met by several regular brigades of

oughly that for political purposes met by several regular brigades of tude toward this Government, and it regulars and volunteers, and the force will work its way to Mexico City, was with the purpose of checkmatwhile another army will go overland Mexico.

"I ver ing him that the President hastened to meet his request.

The World is able to state on the

The navy is prepared to go from Guantanamo, where it is now stationed, without delay. Reports that the North Carolina already had been ordered to Mexican waters were flatly denied at the Navy Department tofore Gen. Funston sends his column south the line will be guarded so carefully that Carranza will have no possible excuse for advising this Govday.

Movement of Troops. Immediately after Secretary Lan-sing started the relpy to Carranza's note over the wires to Queretaro, where Carranza is now maintaining his capital, Counsellor Polk of the State Department, formally notified Secretary at the Ware Department that he might proceed to put the mil-

the Department to-day. panies of the Twenty-third Infantry were shifted from El Paso to Deming, in the rear of Columbus. They will be ordered to Columbus to take the places of some of the troops which will move south. Two other companies of the same regiment were shifted to Bigbee, Ariz., to prevent rainds.

Companies E, G and H of the Sec-

Companies E, G and H of the Second Battalion of Engineers, consisting of nine officers and 336 enlisted men, were ordered from Fort Sam Houston to El Paso.

Companies A, B, K and L of the First Cavalry have been ordered from San Diego to the border, and Companies C, E, F, G and H of the same regiment are going from The Pressidio to the same destination. The Eleventh Regiment of cavalry started from Chattanooga this morning.

6The General Staff is working upon the assumption that within a week every available regular in the coun-

every available regular in the country with the exception of the Coast Artillerymen, will be en route to the border. Military posts will be left in charge of one commissioned officer and a few non-commissioned officers. Long Campaign Expected.

York and other States to come for apart from any general scheme of ward in great numbers in such an preparedness." Senator Fall in a statement to-day

ward in great numbers in such an emergency. For the present, however, no steps are being taken looking to the calling out of the militia or the organization of a volunteer force. Officials are taking no steps calculated to alarm. Unless it shall become necessary to raise a much larger force to handle the Mexican campaign than now seems probable no paign than now seems probable, no militia organizations will be called

Limited Embargo.

It was learned to-night that every agency of the Government that might furnish Gen. Funston with information as to conditions in Mexico has been called upon to do its share. Reports reaching any department that might throw light upon Villa's where-

might throw light upon vina's whereabouts are being forwarded promptly. The State Department announced that it had no interest whatever in the destination of the Ward liner Esperanza, which is en route to Vera Cruzwith munitions for Carranza. Secretary with munitions for Carranza. Long Campaign Expected.

The expected scarcity of officers already is becoming so evident to the War Department that the plans for opening student camps throughout the country next summer already are being shelved. Officers of the General Staff to-day said that they expected at least 30,000 men to join the various camps, but that the developments on the border have satisfied them that neither the officers nor the men will be available for the service.

None of the older officers at the War Department feel that Villa will be captured after a short campaign. They feel that he has had an excel-

Borah Points to Mexican Issue in Urging Haste in Preparedness

Would Have Congress Put Aside Everything Else but Supply Bills and Army and Navy Measures-Not Ready to Cope With Mexico, Says Chamberlain.

(Special to The World.)

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Indors-border."

ing President Wilson's action in ordering troops to Mexico to pursue Villa, Senator Borah, Republican, a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, urged on the floor of the Senate to-day that Congress put aside Senate to-day that Congress put aside ceived by what was being said in the Senate as to the ability of the United all other legislation except the supply bills and adopt the national pre-

ply bills and adopt the national preparedness programme in order to meet any contingency. In failing to meet the situation weeks ago Congress had been derelict in its duty, he charged.

"I do not disapprove of the action which the President has taken with reference to pursuing those who invaded the territory of the United States a few days ago and took the lives of a number of our citizens," said Senator Borah. "In so far as that expedition is confined to the pursuit of a fugitive who has taken the lives of American citicens I think the President is not only right as a matter of policy, but was well within his constitutional rights.

"I do not mean to leave even an inference of criticism upon the action of the President with regard to this matter. I have been so anxious to see

matter. I have been so anxious to see some one act with reference to the protection of American rights in Mexico that I think I would be willing to compromise with a constitutional question even if I thought it were involved.

Must Be Prepared.

"But while I concede the President would have performed his duty in that respect, no man knows the conthat respect, no man knows the con-sequences which may follow from that act. No one can measure the probability which may arise from the fact that we are now invading Mex-ico, although for the purpose of arresting and punishing those who have taken the lives of American citizens, and that alone.
"The difficulty is that we may have

started a train of events over which we cannot exercise control, and whatever the consequences may be we are under the most solemn obligations to be prepared to meet them. "We must take into consideration

"We must take into consideration that all Central America is interested in this proposition and feels uneasiness when she sees us moving in that direction, at the power of the United

States, whatever its professed purpose "How are we going to meet the situation, when the men who are in charge of a programme, the military experts, tell us it will take 50,000 men in Mexico and 100,000 men on the border? In the face of such circum-stances, shall we confine our efforts here for the next few weeks to legis-lation that can wait or take advantage of the situation and here and now once and for all set ourselves to consummation of a plan of preparedness and give notice to all the world that Congress and the President of the president

dent are in accord with respect to Lack Men. Says Another.

Senator Chamberlain, Chairman of Committee on Military Affairs ned the Senate that the United States is unprepared to cope with the

trained soldiers of Mexico,
"I do not want the statement to go
to the people of the country that we
have 100,000 soldiers," said he. "We
have not enough in fact to handle the Mexican situation. We have only 30,-000 in the United States available, and only half of them are available for Mexican service.

"War in Mexico will be no child's work, and the statement of the Sen-ator from Montana that we have 100,ator from Montana that we have 100,000 in the regular army going forth
to the people of this country lulis
them into a feeling of security which
absolutely does not exist.
"We have not available in this country continental troops to exceed 30,000
and not more than half of that number would be available to deal with
Mexico.

"I venture to say that if we think

we can go down to Mexico and whip them into order in a few weeks this country will be disappointed. They have a well trained soldiery there and

can organize an army of from 50,000 to 60,000 at any time.

"Villa will be looked upon as the chief national hero. I would not be surprised at all to see every Mexican, the Carranzista force and the Villa force, rally around one standard for the purpose of whipping the United States.

Has More Field Guns.

"Mexico has more field guns than he United States," said Senator moot. "I think she is prepared betextreme limit in attempting to the extreme limit in attempting to placate Carranza, officials fear that he will yet seek to find some opportunity for making trouble with the United States.

Villa already has regained much of his popularity, if the information re-

lent opportunity to make a getaway ness it wil be a campaign of politics," and that it will take months for the he continued."

army to round him up.

Should it become necessary to raise should bring in immediately a bill to a large force, it must come mainly double the size of the present army," from volunteers. Officials naturally said Senator Smith of Georgia. "Let expect the organized militia of New that bill be considered separate and York and other Street trees."

Senator Fall in a statement to-day denounces the Carranza proposal for a "reciprocal agreement" regarding the crossing of the border and the United States acceptance of it. "You can't tell a Carranzista from a Villaista," he said. "Most of them are iVillistas to-day and Carranzistas to-morrow. Carranza is insincere. He doesn't want to come on American doesn't want to come on America soil. He doesn't want to catch Vill He wants to argue and parley and pal-aver. Certainly such a proposal re-quires a treaty with Senatorial eniorsement - something the President would never get

United States Ready, Hay Thinks. "In my judgment," said Chairman Hay of the House Committee on Military Affairs, "the United States army is fully equipped with both men and ammunition to conduct a punitive expedition into Mexico. I do not believe we would need more than 20,000 men."

Mr. Hay was asked about condiwe would need more than 20,000 Condi-Mr. Hay was asked about condi-tions should it be deemed necessary to

tions should it be deemed necessary to intervene.

"Then," he replied, "we would need at least 300,000 men, and most of this force would have to be raised under the terms of the Volunteer Act, passed by Congress in April, 1914. This authorizes the President to call for volunteers only during the existence of war or while war is imminent.

"We have in reserve 1,000,000 rifles and 200,000,000 rounds of ammunition, or 2,000 rounds per gun. We have 900 pieces of field artillery, 1,077 machine guns, many of them weighing less than twenty-five pounds, and none over fifty pounds. We have in reserve 7,500,000 rounds of ammunition for the field artillery.

"It is estimated that at the Spring-field of Real Medical Presidents." 'It is estimated that at the Spring-

Tit is estimated that at the Spring-field and Rock Island arsenals we can manufacture 213,000 rifles a year, while if three shifts are working at these institutions at least 500,000 rifles can be turned out in the same time. Be-sides this equipment, we have in re-

sides this equipment, we have in reserve the personal equipment sufficient to supply 500,000 men."

Senator Tillman, when asked tonight for facts to support his charge made at Atlantic City yesterday that Villa was backed by New York financiers to make the attack on Columbus, said:

"I said that I believed that Villa is backed by New York financiers. I threw a rock in the dark, and the hit dog will holler. I have no proof to offer."

more than 25,000 men on the Mexican

Senator Reed suggested that the Senate also be careful about the kind of news they are sending to the people of Mexico. States to carry through the undertaking about to be inaugurated

in Mexico.

in Mexico.

Senator McCumber, Republican, took issue with Senators who viewed going to Mexico as being so serious.

"We ought not let it go out to the country that there is a feeling in Congress that the Government is not in condition to handle any situation that may hereafter exist with reference to Mexico," rejoined Senator Simmons. Simmons.

Simmons.

"I am in accord with the Senator with regard to the efficiency of the militia," interupted Senator Vardaman. "The United States is better equipped to-day with men, money, ships, ammunition and war materials than ever before in history."

Doubts if War Will Come.

"We ought not to have war with Mexico," resumed Senator Simmons. "I do not believe we will have war, and I think we will accomplish our present purpose and retire."

Senator Martine read from the recent report of the Secretary of War the exact condition of the present mobile army and said he thought a sufficient army for present emergencies was available.

"I do not think the Senate need worry about misleading Mexico by any discussion in this chamber," said Senator Borah, resuming. "Nothing we can say will affect them. They are now occupied with other matters. we can say will affect them. They are now occupied with other matters. But I call attention to a statement of the Chief Magistrate on his recent Western tour, that he had not sufficient means at hand to protect the citizens along the Southern border. Will any consideration of these measures enlarge the scope of the President's statement?

"If the President he correct is the

"If the President be correct in the message which he carried to the people some two weeks ago, Congress is sadly derelict in its duty in meeting a most momentous situation. We have been in session more than three months and have been warned from the beginning, in the graphic language of the President, that the conflagration which is going on in Europe is sending its sparks constantly on this hemisphere, and no man knows from one day unto another what emergency this country will have to face with reference to this condition of affairs.

have to face with reference to this condition of affairs. "Either one of two things must be true—that the President was sadly in error as to the real situation which confronts us, or that the Congress of the United States is sadly in error in failing to respond to the appeal of the President."

Myers Opposes Plan.

Senator Myers of Montana did not agree with Mr. Borah that all the internal needs and legislation regarding the welfare of the people should be shelved for the preparedness bills.

Mr. Borah, recalling the President's recent plea to the country, replied: "I do not know all the facts which are in his possession with reference to for-eign affairs, and foreign conditions, but I know enough to know that we delude ourselves if we suppose that we are dwelling here in the utmost security, and I know enough to know that we are wholly unprepared to take care of any situation which might arise with reference to our foreign affairs. I refer not only to Mexico but to other conditions which not profitable or desirable at thi to discuss, but certainly the Executive would not go out to the country and plead for action if he did not himself

consider it imperative."

Senator Chamberlain declared the committees of both Houses practically had agreed on the fundamentals of

"There is no programme at all," retorted Senator Borah. "The whole plan is nebulous. There is no agreement between the committees as to what constitutes the fundamentals.' Senator Borah continued that at the present rate the preparedness q tion would not be taken up until middle of the Presidential campaign

"Instead of a campaign of prepared



N THE AIR

the front. The activity also increased on both sides of the Meuse and as far as the Moselle.

"Apart from some patrol fighting on the Somme and the failure of a minor French attack in Le Pretre Forest, there were no other events."

FRENCH GIVE LIE TO BERLIN REPORTS.

Dead and Wounded Included in 26,000 Prisoners, Says Embassu.

WASHINGTON, March 18 .- An official statement issued to-day by the French Embassy discusses the recent German estimates of the French losses and the number of prisoners taken around Verdun.

artillery seem to have been very

large. "Wishing to reach the number of them in Champrisoners taken from them in Champagne and Artols last September, they have obtained a total of 26,000 unwounded prisoners by including, as usual, the killed and unwounded. Such a total is more than double the real number.

"As to the 189 guns claimed as captured, the real number is only 84, including heavy guns which had no teams for transportation, damaged guns and guns abandoned after being rendered useless.

rendered useless.

"The Germans say that they lost no aeroplanes in February's aerial fighting. The truth is that in February we brought down five German aeroplanes which fell in our lines, and five others in their lines. During the same month only one French aeroplane was brought down in aerial fighting."

RIOTS IN COLOGNE OVER GERMAN LOSS?

Amsterdam Hears Police and Even Troops Were Called to Suppress Disorder.

Cannot Come That Would Restore Alsace and Lorraine to France.

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Express quotes an article from Maxi-

milian Harden's Die Zukunft in which he discusses the prospects of peace under three hypotheses:

Hypothesis I.—Even if all the German lines are forced, the victorious peace promised to France by Premier Briand would still be far off. A peace that should restore Alsace and Lorraine to France could be wrested solely from a Germany that was at its last gasp. Such a peace would be merely an armistice. In five, or in the twenty years, war would begin again. We should then have a population of the same will and determination. Such a mass of humanity could not well be crushed like a swarm of flies.

Hypothesis II.—The German advance progresses, it reaches the Seine, surrounds and disarms an army, and France loses her industrial districts as well as her men. Then, to capture Paris with an army which occupies Noyon and St. Quentin would surely be more possible than the miracle that should drive the Germans from the Aisne to the Rhine. Such a German victory, however, would cost us dear. The only alternative, therefore, would be to bleed the enemy mercilessly to death. Germany would cost us dear. The only alternative, therefore, would be to bleed the enemy mercilessly to death. Germany would cost us dear. The only alternative, therefore, would be to bleed the enemy mercilessly to death. Germany would cost us dear. The only alternative, therefore, would be to bleed the enemy mercilessly to death. Germany would cost us dear. The only alternative, therefore, would be to bleed the enemy mercilessly to death. Germany would cost us dear. The only alternative, therefore, would be to bleed the enemy mercilessly to death. Germany would cost us dear. The only alternative, therefore, would be to bleed the enemy mercilessly to death. Germany would cost us dear. The only alternative, therefore, would be to bleed the enemy mercilessly to death. Germany would out a big slice from the body of France and, once the fortiers were dismantled, the kingdom of Louis at the fortiers were dismantled, the kingdom of Louis at the fortiers were dis

Peace Is Not Yet in Sight, President Wilson Is Told.

SWISS BREACT BUILDING RENCH

TO KEEP OUT CONTRABAND.

they are noticeably plural.

York establishments.

404 Fifth Avenue

(at 37th Street)

German Editor Says a Peace Smuts's Army Strikes Under Shadow of Continent's Highest Peak and Gains Mastery After Two Days.

LONDON, March 13.—Despatches made public to-night from Lieut. Gen LONDON, March 13 .- The Daily Smuts, Commander in Chief of the British forces operating against Ger-"Our observers have seen important trains transporting to the rear damaged German guns," the statement says. "The losses of the enemy in Hypothesis L.—Even if all the German forces in the foothills of Mount Kilima

west of Taveta (the British post nearest the frontier, east of Kilima N'Jaro), resulted in the most obstinate event, however, though a temporary peace be patched up, a state of tension would be produced between Germany and herself so intense as to be practically a permanent state of war, and at any moment a confiagration even more terrible than the present might break out and plunge the whole globe into a very furnace of hellish hatred.

It is a prospect that may well cause all humanity to shudder. There is thus but one escape possible—a compromise all around.

West of Taveta (the British post nearest the frontier, east of Kilima N'Jaro), resulted in the most obstinate struggle, continuing until midnight with varying success.

"The most formidable obstacle was presented by densely wooded and steep hills held by a strong force of the enemy. In the course of the enemy. In the course of the enemy of this position were taken and retaken several times of South African infantry secured a hold which enabled them to maintain the position until reinforced the following morning, when it was seen that the German and native troops were retreating toward Kahe, to the southretreating toward Kahe, to the south-westward.

Body of Germans Cut Off.

"While the engagement at Kittov was proceeding, one of Gen. Smuts's mounted brigades was engaged in clearing the President has before him an official plan covering the points upon which Germany would be satisfied to consider peace aroused no comment among the authorities.

In official and diplomatic circles it is known Germany would accept peace on her own terms, just as the allies would do, but any attempt to outline a detailed plan of peace is looked upon as so much wasted time at present, as Cel. House told the President that peace was not even being considered in Europe because the allies' terms are so thoroughly different from those of the Kaiser that proposals cannot be entertained seriously by either sets of Governments.

SWISS ERECT ELECTRIC FENCE

"While the engagement at Kittov was proceeding, one of Gen. Smuts's mounted brigades was engaged in clearing the enemy's forces from the clearing the enemy's forces from the foothills to the northeast of Killima N'Jaro. These had been cut off from their main body by a rapid British advance on March 8, 9 and 10. Movements are in progress to bat the retreat of these, isolated in a forest, to the westward. (The retreat of these isolated in a forest, to the westward.) "Simultaneously with these actions, a strong column under Gen. Stewart, coming from the direction of Longido (a post just inside the German frontier, west of the mountain), appeared in the Arusha-Moshi road in the rear of the German concentration. The enemy consequently is retreating southward toward the Usumbara Railroad. The pursuit is being continued."

(Moshi is the railbead of one fork of "While the engagement at Kittov

(Moshi is the railhead of one fork of TO KEEP OUT CONTRABAND.

PARIS, March 13.—In order to prevent the passage of contraband into Switzezrzizand over Lake Constance, the Swiss military authorities are erecting along the Swiss shore of the lake barbed wire barriers charged with electricity.

(Moshl is the railhead of one fork of the German railroad from Tanga, on the coast, and is due sputh of Killma N'Jaro, about seven miles west of the point where the battle was fought. Arusha is forty miles due west of Mishi. These troops consequently rode completely around the mountain to get in the Germans rear.)

Do Good Fearlessly-

for no one will notice it: If this be true, we are safe

in selling these gloves at such prices. For there is

nothing whatever the matter with them, -except that

Gloves Reduced in Price

on sale, during this coming week, at both our New

Combination tan and grey liste gauntlets, capeskin, palm and liste back....... 2.50

BRITAIN TO NARROW ITS EXEMPTION LIST.

Revision to Be Made to Free More Men for Active Service With Army.

LONDON, March 13.-With a view to liberating more men for active service in the army the Government has revised the list of starred occupations employment in which has exempted workmen hitherto. It is expected official details will be issued immedi-

ately.

The revision is in accordance with

\$1.35

1.90

2.00

1.65

1.85

2.00

2.55

2.65

1.90

2.25

2.25

2.55

2.75

1.25

1.35

2.00

750

1.35

2.65

Purchasable on sme that may include, Acolian Album Col Records, price, \$25

HIS magnificent Acolian-Vocalion development to w yet been brought.

Its great swelling to infinitely richer and me hithertie snown in the

Its re torne permits an absolutely p lation of tone, giving an desired, of playing the expression.

Its beautiful case, w outline and glossy deptl uine objet d'art capabl elegantly furnished apa

> You are invited Acolian-Vocation great new phonog any intention to pu



THE NEW YORK

The World Sells 100,000 Co Each Weekday Than Any



THREE U.S. SOLDIERS, WOL

(Continued From First Page.)

efforts of Villa followers along the border to destroy the lines of communication.

Word came from Alpine, Tex., that an attempt had been made by six Mexicans last night to hold up a train bearing Ambulance Company No. 7, and Hospital Company No. 7, from Fort Sam Houston on their way to El Paso. The engineer sighted the Meicans and stopped his train. The Mexicans fled, but three later were cap-

Steps have been taken to frustrate similar attempts. It will be impossible to patrol the long lines of communication between the various troop stations, however, Gen. Funston said. This will have to be largely left to the

This will have to be largely left to the railroads.

Gen. Funston said the trains bearing troops probably would be preceded by pilot engines in sections where attempts might be made to blow them up.

Wagon load after wagon load of supplies, including tinned goods, such as corned beef and salmon, were being hauled out of Fort Sam Houston to-day. At the Quartermaster's headquarters it was said that part of the supplies were going to El Paso.

Gen. Funston is being deluged with applications from persons who want

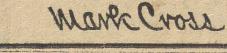
applications from persons who want to act as interpreters for the expe-dition. He said, "Every man in Texas able to speak three words of Spanish has applied for duty."

SOLDIER, FIRED ON, CAPTURES MEXICAN.

Sentry on Border Duty at El Paso Brings Assailant Back Over Line.

(Special to The World.)
EL PASO, March 13.—Fired upon by a Mexican who shot across the border into Camp Cotton, an American soldier crossed the border to-night, captured the Mexican, and returned with him to the American side.

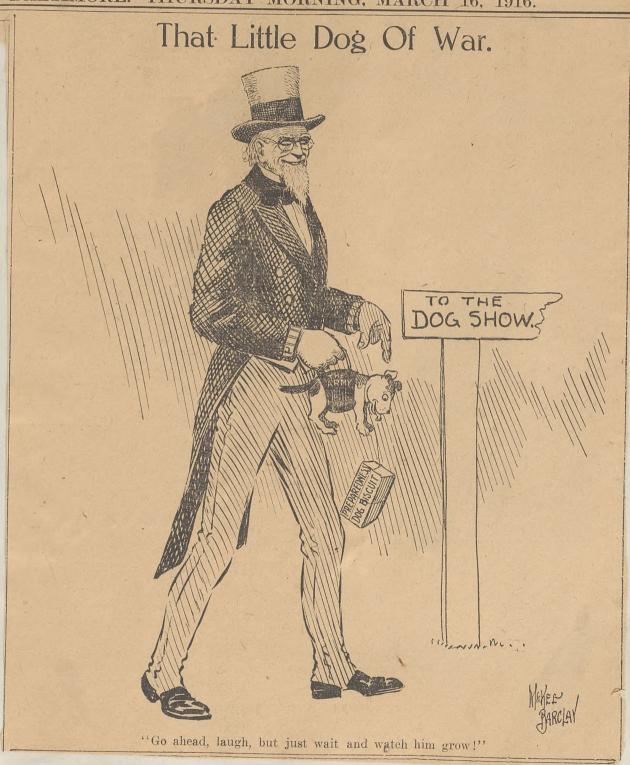
The American was on sentry duty in the camp of the Seventh Infantry The border is on the El Paso side o he river at that point and the Mexican slipped up close to the camp and fired. He tried to fire again, but his



253 Broadway

(opp. City Hall)

THE SUN, BALTIMORE. THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 16, 1916.



The Wash Post Mch. 15/16

CONGRESS MOVES TO FILL ALL ARMY GAPS

House Resolution Authorizes Addition of 20,000 Men.

SENATE TO CONCUR TODAY

Orders Pending to Complete Regiments on Border.

URGED BY GENERAL STAFF

State Department in Meantime Takes Action to Prevent Distorted Views of American Invasion From Circulating in Mexico-Cabinet Discussing Plan to Recruit Army to Full Strength-Funston's Orders Unchanged-U. S. Reply to Carranza Pleases Mexican Foreign Secretary.

While there were indications in official dispatches from Mexico yesterday that the de facto government was making a supreme effort to capture Villa and his bandits with its own forces, there was no sign that Gen. Funston's orders to proceed on the same errand had been modified in

No Word of Crossing.

Word that American troops had crossed the border was still lacking, the War Department itself not having been advised as to when the movement would begin.

Congress took active notice of the border situation yesterday for the first time. The House passed a joint resolution late in the day authorizing the recruiting of the mobile regular army to full strength. This means the addition of approximately 20,000 fighting men to the infantry, cavalry and field artillery. The Senate is expected to concur today, and the necessary orders will be issued immediately to fill up regiments on border duty.

Suggested by General Staff.

The step was suggested by the army general staff. It is urgently desired now because of the weakening of the border force by the expedition after Villa, but ever since the patrol of the border began the army has been greatly handicapped by the skeleton organization of regiments, companies, troops and batteries. The force that occupied Vera Cruz had similar difficulties, some of the companies there being less than 40 men strong.

Secretary Baker conferred yesterday with Senator Chamberlain and Representative Hay, chairmen of the congressional military committees, and later Representative Hay returned to the War Department, accompanied by Representative Kahn, ranking Republican member of the House committee. The resolution was introduced by Representative Hay immediately upon his return to the Capitol. Its consideration was expedited by unanimous consent, and its passage followed, with only Representative London, Socialist, voting against it.

To Prevent Distorted Versions.

At the State Department steps were taken to make it certain that distorted versions of the American purpose in sending armed forces across the border were not given wide circulation in Mexico. By cable, telegraph, radio and mail full statements of all that has transpired since the raid upon Columbus and of the attitude of the United States government and it reciprocal agreement with the Carranza government went forward to consuls and State Department agents throughout the southern republic. The intention is to keen these officials fully informed in order that they may correct immediately and authoritatively any mis-statements or misapprehensions in their districts. Also, they will be able to advise Americans with a full knowledge of the situation.

Publicity Bureau in Mexico.

In effect, the United States has established a publicity bureau in Mexico to make clear its peaceful purposes toward every resident of Mexico with the exception of Villa and the bandits who raided Columbus.

The situation along the border was explained in detail to the cabinet yesterday by Secretary Baker. Troop dispositions, so far as they are known to the War Department, were indicated on military maps displayed in the cabinet room. The secretary, it is understood, outlined the natural difficulties which Gen. Pershing and his expedition will have to overcome, the adverse

CONTINUED ON FIFTH PAGE.

CONGRESS HASTENS TO STRENGTHEN ARMY; ADOPTS GENERAL STAFF PLAN

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

climatic conditions, lack of water, great stretches of territory to be searched and poor communication lines.

Cabinet Discusses Increase.

The cabinet discussed the proposal to increase the army to full strength.

"Reply of United States to de facto government's note of March 10. Columbus border situation, received at 5 this afternoon. Personally presented this important communication orally and in writing to Foreign Secretary Acuna at 5:30 p. m. He read some in my presence and afterward said:
"'I am pleased to

courteous note expressing appreciation of same. In this event I shall deliver it to you immediately for transmittal to the government of the United States.

"It was plainly evident that the reply created a most favorable impression."

Good Order Is Reported.

The cabinet discussed the proposal to increase the army to full strength. The President has power to do this by executive order, but with Congress in session it was deemed wiser that Congress should act on its own motion.

The cabinet considered also advices from many parts of Mexico, all of a reassuring nature. There were no indications among these of any anti-American feeling because of the determination to pursue and capture or kill the bandits.

Reply Pleases Acuna.

Later the State Department made public the following message from its representative at Queretaro, where the Carranza government is now located:

"Reply of United States to de facto"

Official reports from Monterey, Matamoras and other points said good order prevailed and conditions were unchanged, although the people had full knowledge of what had transpired at Columbus and the plans of the American government for dealing with Villa. From the west coast navy advices said the people of the Mexican towns appeared undisturbed by reports that American troops were to move across the border. Admiral Winslow said the sitution was greeted with satisfaction by a big majority of the people.

Meanwhile the censorship over movements were allowed to filter out either there or here. It is understood the department has cautioned Gen. Funston against too full a publication of his plans or of the purpose behind orders to various units of his force.

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officially designated during the day accompany the expedition, and or were issued for their credentials. and orders

Only Military Aspects Considered.

In announcing Gen. Funston's decision that no more than four correspondents could accompany the troops, Secretary Baker made it plain that there was no disposition to limit publicity as to what was done beyond the border. Only the military aspects of the matter were considered, he said; the problem of providing suitable accommodations with a comparatively small force. It is understood Gen. Pershing, who will lead the expedition, fixed the number of correspondents to go along.

NEW YORK AMERICAN-

Funston Tells Baker Troops Are in Mexico

Washington, March 15. SECRETARY BAKER at 10 o'clock to-night gave out the following statement:

"The Department received tonight, in code, a message from General Funston, which announces that American troops crossed the border into Mexico to-day, but does not give the hour of the crossing.

"I am very happy to say that the dispatch shows that the military representatives of the de facto Government of Mexico not only interposed no obstacle, but appears to be cooperating."

New York Tribune

First to Last-the Truth: News-Editorials-Advertisements.

THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1916.

Increasing the Army.

Congress by joint resolution has authorized a temporary increase in the enlisted strength of the army. About twenty thousand recruits are to be incorporated into existing organizations by raising the strength of these organizations to the maximum figure provided by law.

On the present peace footing the infantry regiments in this country are on a 48 per cent strength basis, the cavalry regiments on a 75 per cent basis and the field artillery regiments on a 77 per cent basis. The joint resolution applies also to the coast artillery companies, but it is not intended to recruit them to the maximum limit, because they are not considered available for service on the Mexican bor-

The joint resolution passed is a paraphrase of the first paragraph of the Hay army reorganization bill. The increase is for emergency purposes only. The bill makes the increase contingent on war or the threat of war. The resolution makes it contingent on the appearance and continuance of what the President may con-

sider an "emergency." The easiest way to utilize recruits to the

regular army is to incorporate them into existing organizations. Numbers are thus achieved quickly, though at the expense of the efficiency of the existing regiments. more material is available at once, while the average of quality is lowered. But to call this temporary expansion of existing cadres a real increase of the army is merely to juggle with words. The cadres are not permanently enlarged, nor is provision made for additional officers. The whole scheme is a makeshift. The regiments are to shrink back to their minimum strength as soon as the particular emergency which the joint resolution has in view vanishes.

What is needed in the way of military reorganization is a permanent increase of strength of the army in all its branches, to the military needs of the United States. It is folly to talk about picayune additions foundation to capstone. The army we cannot do what an American army is likely to be called on at almost any time to do.

Last Friday President Wilson ordered American troops into Chihuahua. They did not go, because they were not prepared to go. The commander at the front knew that it would be foolhardy to send a tiny command into the Chihuahua desert to bring back Villa "dead or alive," Safety for the expedition could be guaranteed only by those in control of the far superior Mexican forces across the boundary line. Entering Mexico without permission from Carranza, our troopers might have been lucky to get back themselves "dead or alive."

General Funston prudently declined to take chances with his little command. Instead, he called for reinforcements, and our Washington dispatches reported yesterday that his representations "that the torces at his command should not be fewer than fifty thousand made a deep impression on the President and the Cabinet."

It has been obvious for months past that the troops we had on the Mexican border were not equal to anything beyond maintaining a weak defensive. They have not been strong enough to keep out Mexican marauders. If we had got into war with the Carranza government, there was no assurance that a Mexican general of the quality of Obregon might not have taken El Paso from us and terrorized the whole Rio Grande region. Yet now, after calling on General Funston to risk an incursion into Mexico without Carranza's consent, the Administration is "deeply impressed" for the first time with the statement that what we needed on the border was an army not of 15,000 to 20,000, but of at least 50,000.

Colonel Glenn, of General Leonard Wood's staff, who spoke at a dinner in this city on Tuesday night, is reported to have said of the military situation along the Mexican border: "If it was not so pathetic, it would be farcical. I tell you that the American army is the most pathetic thing that ever came along in history, and the other nations know this even better than we do ourselves."

Mr. Hay doesn't know it, and many other Congressmen do not know it. They have stubbornly refused to look at the facts, and have talked old-fashioned spread-eagleism instead of coming down to earth and studying the conditions which have converted modern armies into vast. mtricate and highly organized machines. They are still living in the primitive militia period. That is why they cannot realize the tragic insufficiency of our army organization-its utter lack of adjustment

We shall have to muddle along on the to this branch or that branch of the Mexican border, trusting to Carranza in service when the whole military estab- the main for the production of Pancho Villa lishment needs to be broadened out from "dead or alive." But the experiences of the last week ought to have stirred the have at present is only a toy army. It muddlers in Congress out of their lethargy. They have it in their power to repair the blunders of the Administration's military policy. Let them give us the groundwork of a real army, amply officered, intelligently organized and prepared to do whatever work the country may have to use an army to do. Our whole military system has to be broadened from the foundation up. The only safe basis to start from is a standing army under the colors of 250,000 men, excluding the non-combatant services, with a reserve reaching 750,000 after the machinery of intensive training and quick retirements gets to work.

TOEXPLA

Secretary of War Asks Army Officer's Version of His Speech Before Sphinx Club in New York

Washington, March 15 .- Secretary of War Baker to-day requested Colonel Edwin F. Glenn, Chief of Staff of the Department of the East, to give his version of his speech at the Sphiux Club in New York. According to reports, Colonel Glenn is reported to have described the condition of the United States army as "pathetic," and to have discussed the Mexican situa-tion. Pending the explanation, the Secretary declined to make any com-

The speech of Colonel Glenn, as pub-The speech of Colonel Glenn, as published, caused a sensation in official circles, particularly among army officers. State Department officials expressed themselves as surprised that an army officer should discuss Mexican affairs at the present time, and it is understood that the Department probably will take formal cognizance of the incident.

SENATOR UPHOLDS OFFICER.

Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the Senator Military Affairs Committee, upheld tthe army officer.

"Colonel Glen, merely expressed his own way what a great many other people have said in other ways, and what a great many public men and army officers realize to be actual military conditions in this country," said Senator Chamberlain.

"I do not eare to pose as an alarmist, nor would I use the woord 'pathetic' in spenking of the present United States army and the military conditions in this country. But I will say and have always said, with great emphasis, that thie army of the United States is totally inadequate to afford the protection needed and would be unable to cope with any serious situation that might arise.

"When the great extent of the border line of the United States along the south and along the Canadian line, for that matter, is considered, it must be apparent to anybody that the army doesn't make even an effective border patrol.

BILL IS ALMOST READY.

"There will be improvement through the adoption of the resolution to-day increasing the strength of the army up to 120,000 men. But the efficiency of the army will be still more materially increased under the reorganization bill upon which our committee is now working and which we hope to report to the Senate to-morrow and call up for consideration next week.

"This measure not only would increase the army up to 200,000 on a war footing, but will create new conditions that in the future will enable us to raise a large army with considerable initial efficiency that will give the nation a far better condition of security than we have ever had in the past.

past.

"I approve of the agitation of this subject by the press, by civilians and by army officers. It is only when the people know and understand and when a sound public sentiment has been created that Congress can be forced to do its duty.

"Our army is not adequate for any confingency that may arise, and the man who says it, surely does not stop to consider things that are going on in this world to-day."

mch. 18/16

NEW YORK AMERICAN-

HOLGEALNIT UNITETA

Ready to Do More Than Authorize Larger Force and Aid the Militia, Debate Shows

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Editorial Correspondent of the New York American.

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There are many indications of a readiness among members to go further than a mere increase in the size of the regular army, and measures for increasing the efficiency of the organized militia. There are many Congressmen who understand thoroughly that true preparedness for national defense will never be attained in the United States by the multiplication of professional soldiers.

Members to-day denounced a great standing army as undemocratic and a menace to republican institutions, but their oratory was wasted because no such army is proposed in this bill, nor would one for a moment be authorized or tolerated by the people.

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tained by a relatively small professional army made up largely of engineers, artillery, aviation corps, as soldiers in specialized branches of military art not easily mustered.

In time of war this nucleus of highly-trained professional soldiers could be extended by recruiting men fit for the ordinary duty of a private soldier. No plan of this sort is incorporated in the present bill, nor is there any sufficient provision for widespread military education. It is for that reason that it cannot be held to be an adequate measure for effective national defense.

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It does indeed provide for 745 additional officers for instruction work in schools and colleges, and furthermore provides for National camps of instruction work in schools and colleges, and furthermore provides for National Camps of instruction. But the military training of youth in early boyhood is ignored by the makers of the bill.

FOR DRILLS IN SCHOOLS.

Representative Anderson, of Minnesota, recognized this vital omission and made a powerful plea for military training in the public high schools. It is, of course, the fact the United States Government has no authority over the public school systems of the various States.

Without a constitutional amendment there could be no system of military drill imposed on the public schools of any city by National authority. But the influence of the National Government might be exerted to this end and would undoubtedly have widespread effect.

In his discussion of this subject Mr. Anderson effectively outlined the advantages and set at rest the ordinary criticisms of military drill in high schools. He said:

"The history of war demonstrates that the battles have been fought by young men—by boys. In a memorandum issued by the Pension Bureau in 1890, it was estimated that the average of the survivors of the Civil War in 1863 was twenty-eight years. It is probably that the average age at enlistment was around twenty-two. More than one-half must have been under that age.

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Representative Hay appeared unperturbed over the incident.

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Harrison, soprano; Claire Spencer, Harrison, soprano; Claire Spencer, contraito; Roy Williams Steele, tenor; Henry G. Miller, basa (of La Scala, Milan), together with the full choir of the church.

The oratorio will be preceded by an organ recital by Dr. Carl, beginning at 7:40 o'clock.

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"In other words, the only immediate effect of the passage of the House Army bill would be to increase the regular army by 40,000 men, and even that increase, being added in four annual increments, would require about four years' time to be recruited, and still a longer time to become effective.

"The fallacy of this method of calculation is shown by the following statement of actual conditions:

COUNTRY'S SCANT RESERVE.

Then followed a statement showing the reserve of the regular army to-day actually amounts to only 2,875 men, and the increase in the reserve would eventually reach about 16,000, but that it would not begin to become effective until three years after the Hay bill passed.

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Mr. Baker calculated that about 83,000 ex-regulars are now in the country and fit for service, instead of 270,200, as estimated by Mr. Hay's

He showed that all ex-National Guardsmen and graduates of military colleges and schools, on account of the changes in methods, armament, and training in the military establishment would be practically useless unless they received three months' intensive training.

Secretary Baker made clear his attitude toward the National Guard by stating in his letter to Mr. ardner Gthat "none of the men discharged from the National Guard were really trained, and two-thirds of them were discharged before expiration of term of enlistment." showed that all ex-National

CRITICISM OF NATIONAL GUARD.

"The only adequately trained men in the country," Mr. Baker's letter to Mr. Gardner continued, "are in the regular army and the army reserve. The National Guard, those who have served therein, and the graduates of educational institutes having military training should be considered as only partially trained." partially trained.

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Figuring on this basis, the Secretary of War estimated that the number of trained and partially trained men fit for service in the country today would approximate 473,700 men.

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Lincoln's Policy of "Watchful Waiting"

What would Lincoln do? How would he vote on the matter of intervention in Mexico? Recently, says the New York Call, a great many papers polled their readers on this question, with various results.

Now we have Lincoln's own answer—just what he did do when the question of intervention was put up to him in a crisis with Mexico in 1861. It is contained in records dug up by Prof. Walter L. Davis, of the history department of the College of Puget Sound. These priceless governmental documents, printed in 1862, show that Lincoln faced a situation in the southern republic almost exactly similar to that confronting our country to-day.

Revolution and outlawry had followed on the heels of American aggression in Mexico during President Polk's administration fifteen years before. For four years the country to the south had been torn by a bloody conflict between a republic and a monarchy for supremacy. diately after Lincoln took office came the word that the provisional government of President Benito Juarez, "the Washington of Mexico," had been victorious and had established itself at the capital. Yet on top of this followed reports that the provisional government was without authority to maintain order. Stories of robberies, murders and other cruelties against American citizens came flooding into Washington. And, to cap the climax, the news was received that a member of the American legation had been mur-dered on his way from Mexico City to Vera Cruz!

What did Lincoln do in this crisis? He sat tight and enforced the doctrine of watchful waiting and forbearance! He proclaimed a new policy, opposed to aggression, in the handling of Mexican affairs by appointing as Minister to that country the very man who had bitterly opposed American interference fifteen years before. Through Secretary Seward, Lincoln issued the

following careful instructions to this Minister in Mexico:

For a few years past the condition of Mexico has been so unsettled as to raise the question on both sides of the Atlantic whether the time has not come when some foreign power ought, in the general interest of society, to intervene to establish a protectorate or some other form of government in that country and guarantee its continuance there.

You will not fail to assure the Government of Mexico that the President neither has, nor can ever have, any sympathy with such designs, in whatever quarter they may arise or whatever character they may take on.

The President never for a moment doubts that The President never for a moment doubts that the republican system is to pass safely through all ordeals and prove a permanent success in our own country, and so to be recommended to adoption by all other nations.

But he thinks also that that system everywhere has to make its way painfully through difficulties and embarrassments which result from the action of antagonistical elements which are a legacy of former times and very different in

a legacy of former times and very different institutions.

stitutions.

The President is hopeful of the ultimate triumph of this system over all obstacles, as well in regard to Mexico as in regard to every other American state; but he feels that those states are nevertheless justly entitled to a greater forbearance and more generous sympathies from the Government and people of the United States than they are likely to receive in any other marker.

quarter.

The President trusts that your mission, manifesting these sentiments, will reassure the Government of Mexico of his best disposition to favor their commerce and their internal improvements.

I find the archives here full of complaints against the Mexican Government for violation of contracts and spoliation and cruelties practiced against American citizens. It is not the President's intention to send forward such claims at the present moment. He willingly defers the performance of a duty which at any time would seem ungracious, until the incoming administration in Mexico shall have had time, if possible, to cement its authority.

THE STAR

March 18, 1916.

GEN. MILES ON PREPAREDNESS

That General Nelson A. Miles has thrown a monkey-wrench into the wheels of the "big army" program is the consensus of opinion in Washington, where the blunt testimony of the former chief before the House and Senate Committees on Military Affairs is still the subject of discussion.

In his testimony the veteran soldier displayed so much impatience with the talk of "universal conscription" and was so much more democratic and American in his attitude toward the problem of "national defense" than many of the self-styled "defense societies" that he is regarded as having almost single-handed restored a measure of sanity to the Congressional discussion of "preparedness." He agreed with General Wood in the impracticability of the "continental army," but disagreed sharply with Wood regarding conscription and the necessity of a large standing

General Miles, in his preliminary statement, told the two committees that the United States had a "military strength" of 20,000,000 men, with at least 10,000,000 men capable of meeting exacting military tests and of doing "effective military service." As the trained nucleus of this, he counted the 1,000,000 men who have been in the United States regular army and the national guard and have passed through military training at the agricultural colleges under regular army

It was quite evident that General Miles had not much patience with the motion-picture conception of our helplessness before a foreign in-This is the way he disposes of that

Overseas expeditions have always been very expensive, and, as a rule, very disastrous. Two overseas expeditions of the British Empire against our fathers resulted in failure. At one time they brought over a large body of Hessians, and most of them remained here. The French expedition to Mexico resulted in disaster. The expeditions of Spain to suppress the revolution in the Spanish colonies was a failure.

To cross a great ocean like the Atlantic or the Pacific is a most serious and difficult undertaking in war, and I doubt if any government in Europe would ever trust an army—if they could land one here—on the shores of America, because the men composing such an army would realize at once the difference between being subjects of a des-

the difference between being subjects of a despotic power and being sovereign citizens of the great Republic.

The discussion of the now defunct scheme for a continental army drew from the general the admission that he was "utterly opposed to compulsory service." On this point he said:

As far as conscription is concerned, that was tried out during the Civil War and with unsatisfactory results. I think there were 54,000 men added to the army by conscription—54,000 in addition to the 2,000,000 volunteers—but, at the very crisis of the Gettysburg campaign, thousands of the best troops, drilled and disciplined men, had to be taken out of the field and sent back to suppress the riots caused by that unpopular measure.

That testimony ought to convince even the most virulent advocates of compulsory military service that "it won't work" in this country.

THE WASHINGTON POST:

MARCH 15, 1916.

Gen. Miles Says U. S. Can Get Villa "Dead or Alive" by Offer of \$20,000

Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles called at the War Department yesterday to pay his respects to Secretary of War Baker, and incidentally suggested that if the United States placed a price of \$20,000 cm the head of Villa, his pursuit by American troops would not be necessary.

"Villa's followers are just as treacherous as he is, and a price of \$20,000 cm for him dead or alive would 'get him'," said the distinguished officer, who was in command of the American forces which captured Geronimo.

"My opinion is that our troops will have a long chase after Villa. We followed Geronimo for more than 200 miles before we caught him, and Villa will be just as elusive."

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Gen. Miles of the American forces which captured Geronimo.

NEW YORK WORLD

18 March 1916

THE MAN OF THE MEXICAN CRISIS.

Newton D. Baker, once "Boy Mayor" of Cleveland, O., looking still scarcely more than a boy, became Secretary of War just in time to be the Man of the Hour in the Mexican crisis. They call him in Washington the "human enigme," which is unnecessary. Mr. Baker is human enough, but nobody is an enigms. The Sunday World, in a careful character study of the man, his appearance and his career, seeks to make the new Secretary an old acquaintance of its readers.

Thompson of the investigating committee, the lanky State Senator with the darting eyes that see so much, who presides over the legislative probe into subways. Public-Service Commissions and kindred tangles, is himself the subject of another investigation with the purpose of showing just what sort of man he is. The report is made to The Sunday World to-morrow.

Something of a spring-fashion number is the Magazine. For, in spite of the snow, spring-by-the-almanac is right here. Because of the war, fashions made in America are in order. And really they are not a bit more ridiculous than if they were made in Paris-or in Vienna, which is the fashion capital of the central powers.

THE SUN, SATURDAY, MARCH. 18, 1916.

The Army Bills.

Preparedness now has the right of way in the House of Representatives and a week will be devoted to debate on the Hay army bill, which is an Administration measure. The Chamberlain army bill was reported to the Senate yesterday and will be taken up for consideration early next week; it does not have the entire approval of the General Staff, but is more acceptable to the army experts than the Hay bill is. A comparison of the two measures leaves no room for doubt that there will be a vigorous fight when they go to conference between those who support the principle of the federalization of the militia and those who advocate the volunteer system.

It is first to be noted that the Chamberlain bill practically adopts the continental army plan proposed by Secretary Garrison, while the Hay bill provides that the organized militia or National Guard shall be put under the control and direction of the Federal Government. Mr. HAY in reporting his bill said that "the committee has no doubt of the constitutional authority of Congress to provide for the discipline, organization, training and pay of the militia as set forth in the bill." Nevertheless, the constitutionality of the Hay bill as it deals with the organized militia is to be challenged by some of the ablest lawyers in the House. The Chamberlain bill deliberately overlooks the organized militia as a force that might be federalized, and provides for raising in time of war a volunteer army to consist of 600 officers and men from each Congress district, or 264,000 men. In introducing the bill in the Senate on March 4 Mr. CHAMBERLAIN said: "The volunteer force authorized will be a strictly Federal force and will not be under the control of Governors in any way." The continental army is therefore still an issue in Congress. It will be heard of in conference.

An elementary distinction between the two bills would be that the Senate measure is primarily a regular army bill, and the House measure, while proposing an increase of the regular establishment, carries the

hopes of the National Guard. The Senate bill provides for "a sufficient increase of the regular army to enable the mobile force to be organized in divisions and brigades." Nothing would please the War Department more; divisional organization that would permit of automatic expansion of the army in emergencies has been its hope for many years. With a short enlistment term, as proposed, the reserve would rapidly grow, each reservist receiving \$24 a year to keep the Government in touch with him. The regular army under the Chamberlain bill would have a peace strength of 181,000, including a combatant force of 150,000 men.

While the Hay bill contemplates a regular army of no more than 140,000 men, including the hospital corps and other non-combatants, it assumes the effective strength of the National Guard to be 129,000 and plans reserves for both the regular army and the guard; it also makes the militia a paid organization. Both bills recognize the crying need of officers to drill and command troops for active service. Mr. HAY proposes cadet companies for the training of officers, an officers' reserve corps, and encouragement of military schools and drill and instruction in the colleges. His bill calls for a corps of cadets at West Point of twice the present strength. Senator CHAMBERLAIN'S bill contains somewhat similar provisions, and makes a point of opening the doors of West Point to recruits in the army.

Out of the conflicting principles of these measures must come a compromise if preparedness is not to fail, but at this time they seem to be irreconcilable on the main question of a reenforcement for the regular army. Unfortunately neither provides an adequate first line of defence. The Chamberlain bill pleases the army more, but does not satisfy the General Staff. The Hay bill is a great disappointment to it.

BAKER BLASTS HAY ARMY BILL THROUGH A SLIP

Sensation in House When Gardner Reads Letter Secretary of War Signed.

AUTHOR IS A STAFF MAN, THE REPORT

WASHINGTON, March 17 .- An army scandal that may result in a shakeup in the War Department or the army War College was precipitated here today as a result of the action of Representative Gardner of Massachusetts in presenting to the House a letter bearing the signature of Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War.

In this letter Secretary Baker takes issue with Chairman Hay of the Military Committee on a number of questions of fact stated in Mr. Hay's report on the army bill now pending in the House. He characterized as "fallacious"

House. He characterized as "fallacious" certain deductions made by Chairman Hay as to the military resources of the United States.

The Baker letter caused a sensation in Congress and Administration circles. It was generally accepted as fore-shadowing an immediate break between Secretary Baker and Chairman Hay, and fear was expressed that in the melee the Administration programme of preparedness might be held up.

Baker Not the Writer.

Baker Not the Writer.

It developed to-night that Mr. Baker did not write the letter that bears his signature. It was prepared for his signature by a high officer of the army and was signed as a matter of routine by Mr. Baker on the second or third day after he had been inducted into office as Secretary of War.

Friends of Mr. Baker insist that he did not know that the letter, which was addressed to Mr. Gardner in response to an inquiry, was written in such a way as to invite a controversy. They declare that an investigation will be ordered at once.

The Baker letter is extremely critical of the Hay bill as a preparedness measure. Mr. Gardner wrote to the Secretary of War asking how many men are now available as a national force without the passage of the Hay bill, calculating in the same way as Mr. Hay calculates in his report.

The answer of the Secretary in substance was that the Hay bill was a makeshift and that it was an attempt to make an army without men, Mr. Hay declared in his report on the army bill that 1,324,790 men will be at once available now mithout passing the Hay bill and adds:

"The other words the calculation is the calculating in the states has 1,284,790 men available now without passing the Hay bill and adds:

"The other words the calculation is the calculation of the calculation o available now without passing the Hay

available now without passing the flay bill and adds:
"In other words, the only immediate effect of the passage of the House army bill would be the increase of the regular army by 40,000 men, and even that increase, being added in four annual increments, would require about four years time to be recruited and a, still longer time to become effective." time to become effective.'

The Early Assumption.

It was at first assumed that the Baker letter was given out with a view of letting the country know that it had no faith in the Hay bill and that in the final englishing the country know that it had no faith in the Hay bill and that in the on faith in the Hay bill and that in the final analysis an army reorganization plan such as President Wilson desired would be whipped into shape in a conference committee representing the two houses. This was emphatically denied in Administration circles.

In fact, soon after the presentation of the letter to the House, Chairman Hay and Secretary Baker had a long conference. Afterward it was announced that there were no differences between them and that it was their purpose to work in close harmony.

It was explained to-night that the figures used in Mr. Hay's report were obtained from the office of the Adjutant-General, but that certain deductions

obtained from the office of the Adjutant-General, but that certain deductions made by him were slightly in error. The Baker letter was said to have been prepared by a staff officer connected with the War College, who is said to be hostile to the Hay bill.

There is a sharp difference between Mr. Hay speaking through his report and Mr. Baker as his views are expressed in the letter submitted to the House to-day by Mr. Gardner relative to the potency of the Hay bill as an army reorganization measure. army reorganization measure.

The Deadly Parallel.

Here is the deadly parallel between what Hay claims for his bill and what the Secretary of War finds the bill pro-

the Secretary of War and the bill provides:

Mr. Hay says it will make 1,324,790 men immediately available. The Secretary says it will add 40,000 men to the regular army in four or five years.

Mr. Hay says the reserve regular army will be 60,000 men. The Secretary says our present reserve of the regular army is now only 2,875 men, but that it will ultimately be 40,000 men, whether the Hay bill is passed or not. The Secretary further says that the Hay bill will ultimately increase the reserve by 16,000 men, but this increase will not begin to become effective until about three years after the passage of the bill.

The Secretary gives no quarter to

The Secretary gives no quarter to Chairman Hay's National Guard proposals. One paragraph in it reads:

The only adequately trained men in the countr yare in the regular army and army reserve. The National Guard, those who have served therein and

and army reserve. The National Guard, those who have served therein, and the graduates of educational institutions having military training, should be considered as only partially trained. Mr. Hay estimates that 270,200 former regulars can be counted upon as part of our available material. The Secretary say that only "82,796 instead of 270,200 as estimated by Mr. Hay" would available. About these \$2,796 the Secretary remarks that it is "unsafe to consider them as adequately trained except with respect to discipline. Three months intensive training probably would render them effective."

tensive training probably would render them effective."

Mr. Hay declares that in the last ter years 395,590 men have passed through the National Guard. The Secretary concedes the estimate to be correct and adds "but none of these men were really trained when discharged and about two-thirds of them were discharged before expiration of term of enlistment when they have received training ranging from that imparted in one day to that

Continued on Fourth Page.

BAKER BLASTS HAY ARMY MEASURE THROUGH A SLIP

Continued from First Page.

possible in a nearly completed enlistment

period." Mr. Gardner's letter to Secretary Baker was:

Sir: On page 14 of Mr. Hay's report on the new army bill I find a statement that 1,324,790 men will be at once available as a national force upon the passage of the Hay army bill

Calculating in the same way as Mr.
Hay's table is calculated, how many men are now available as a national force without the passage of any bill at all? Very respectfully,

A. P. GARDNER.

March 9; 1916.

The Secretary's Response.

Secretary Baker's reply to Mr. Gard-

WASHINGTON, March 16, 1916. DEAR SIR: 1. In reply to your letter of March 9, 1916, I would answer the question therein contained as fol-

lows:
Using the same method of calculation as Mr. Hay adopted on page 14 of his report on the new army bill, we should now have available, without any legislation whatever, approximately the following number of men who have had some military training:

Regular army, including
Philippine Scouts..... 100,000
Reserve of regular army
National Guard...... 129,000 Men trained and in the country 995,790

In other words, the only immediate effect of the passage of the House army bill would be to increase the regular army by 40,000 men, and that increase being added in four annual increments would require about four years time to be recruited and a still longer time to become effective.

2. The fallacy of this method of calculation is shown by the following statement of actual conditions:

As a matter of fact, the reserve of the regular army at present amounts to only about 2,875 men. This number will increase gradually until under the existing period of enlistment it reaches a maximum equal to about 40 per cent. of the total strength of the regular army, or about 40,000 men for the present army. 40 per cent. off the total strength of the regular army, or about 40,000 men for the present army of 100,000, or 56,000 men for the army of 140,000 provided by the House bill. The net increase in the reserve would ultimately reach about 16,000, but it would not begin to become effective until about three years after the passage of the bill.

No Deduction for Deaths.

Mr. Hay estimates that there are 995,790 men who have had military training and are now in the country. This estimated number includes 270,-This estimated number includes 270,000 men who have passed through the regular army in the past ten years, 395,590 men who have passed through the National Guard and 330,000 men who have passed through military schools and colleges in the same period. No deduction is made for those who have died or become unfit for service.

From the annual reports of the Adjutant-General we find that during the past ten years there have been discharged from the army \$9,644 men who did not reenlist. If we estimate the number of those who have probably died or become physically unfit for service at 2 per cent, a year, or 6.682, we would have remaining \$2.796 men instead of 270,200, as estimated by Mr. Hay.

These \$2,796 men may be considered as having been adequately trained at date of discharge, but subsequent changes in methods, armament, &c., and the long separation of many of them from all connection with matters From the annual reports of the Ad-

military make it unsafe to consider them as adequately trained except with respect to discipline. Three months intensive training probably

would render them effective.

It is believed that Mr. Hay's estimate of the number of men who have passed through the National Guard is passed through the National Guard is substantially correct, but none of these men were really trained when discharged, and about two-thirds of them were discharged before expiration of term of enlistment when they had received training ranging from that imparted in one day to that possible in a nearly completed enlistment period. period.

The Military Students.

The Military Students.

Although last year some 33,000 students at our military schools and colleges were receiving military instruction, only 5,252 of these were graduated. Using the latter figure for computing the number who have passed through military schools and colleges during the past ten years, we obtain a total of 52,000, instead of 330,000, estimated by Mr. Hay.

The records of the War College division show that as a matter of fact only about 40,000 have graduated during the past ten years from civil educational institutions of all classes at which officers of the army were detailed. Until three years ago military training in these institutions consisted almost entirely of close order drill and ceremonies. Consequently none of the 40,000 graduates are adequately trained. The class which will graduate in 1917 will have received a much more adequate course of training. much more adequate course of train-

The only adequately trained men in The only acequately trained men in the country are in the regular army and army reserve. The National Guard, those who have served therein and the graduates of educational institutions having military training should be considered as only partially trained.

The numbers of each are as follows:

Adequately trained: Total473,700

241,800 Not Located.

Including under the heading "others who have had some training" are \$2,796 who have passed through the regular army, about 132,000, less 2 per cent. per annum allowance for deaths or physical disability, or about 121,200, who have completed an enlistment in the National Guard, and 40,000, less 2 per cent. per annum allowance for deaths or physical disability, or about 37,800, who have graduated in the past ten years from military schools and colleges.

ability, or about 37,800, who have graduated in the past ten years from military schools and colleges.

Except for about 1,100 graduates of military schools who have been listed by the Adjutant-General the Government has no knowledge of the present addresses of any of these 241,800 men, nor of the number of them that would be willing to volunteer for service in time of war.

The passage of the House army bill would increase the regular army by 40,000 men in a period of three to four years, would make a net increase of the regular army reserve by about 16,000 men in a period of about seven years and would also increase the National Guard and therefore the number of partially trained men available in the country, but to just what extent I am unable to predict.

You will, of course, understand that accurate information on this subject is not available and that therefore the figures I am giving you are at best only approximate. Very sincerely, Newton D. Bayer.

Secretary of War.

HAY'S ARMY BILL PRAISED IN SPITE OF GARDNER'S BOMB

Speakers in First Day's Debate Generally Support the Measure.

CHAMP CLARK WILL SPEAK ON IT TO-DAY

WASHINGTON, March 17 .- The Hay army bill, the first of the Administration's preparedness measures, underwent its baptism of fire in the House

Representative Gardner of Massachusetts, who fathered the preparedness movement, not only attacked the bill at all points but used as the most effective weapon a letter written by Secretary of War Baker refuting the arguments put

War Baker refuting the arguments put forward by Chairman Hay as to the military resources of the country.

There was nothing pacific about the letter of Secretary Baker, which Mr. Gardner read to the House. In it he riddled Mr. Hay's statement that there would be 1,324,790 men available for military service upon the passage of the bill. By a process of elimination and direct deduction Mr. Baker reduced this impressive total to 473,700 men.

How Secretary Baker came to write the letter is a mystery which, in the opinion of members of the House, may lead to some investigating. It is the supposition of the Military Committee that it originated at the Army War College.

Mr. Hay, it is understood, got the information upon which he based his estimate at the War Department proper.

Both Houses in Earnest.

Both houses of Congress began in earnest the work of passing army reorganization legislation to-day. The Chamberlain army bill was reported in the Senate, and announcement was inade that the debate on it will be begun Monday. Spurred by developments in Mexico, leaders in both houses determined that the defence legislation should have the right of way.

right of way.

Representative Gardner was unsparing in denouncing the provisions of the House bill. He said it was "a conscientious ef-

bill. He said it was "a conscientious effort to build up an army without men," that the increase of the regular army by 40,000 men was inadequate, and he described the proposed militia force as "forty-eight little armies."

"Any plan for federalizing the militia," he concluded, "which carries a lawsuit in every private's knapsack, is a pretty good plan to drum out of the army, the generalissimos of the National Guard Association to the contrary notwithstanding,"

generalismos of the National Guard Association to the contrary notwithstanding."

With few exceptions, however, the speakers who carried on the first day of debate on the Hay bill had little but good to say of it.

Most of them approved of the proposed reorganization and federalization of the National Guard, the debate indicating that the feature will be approved by a large majority in the House. Others addressed themselves to other phases of the preparedness problem, some commending highly the summer camps as the only way outside the regular army of providing a Federal force for national defence.

Representative Frear, Wisconsin, made a bitter attack on the provision for the erection of a hydroelectric plant for the manufacture of nitrates.

Clark to Close the Debate.

Representative Hay opened the ten hours of general debate. Speaker Clark will bring it to a close to-morrow, when

After it is over the bill will have a long gantlet to run under the five minute rule, when amendments will be offered and discussed.

The bill had smooth sailing until Representative Gardner took the floor. From the speeches of those who preceded him it did not appear that there was any great diversity of opinion among members of the House as to the adequacy of the preparedness provided by the

measure.

The attack of the Massachusetts member was anticipated and the House was not surprised by it. When, however, Mr. Gardner presented a letter from Secretary Baker, who has been regarded as a pacifist and who has been in office but a few days, picking to pieces the estimates of Chairman Hay as to the number of men that will be available for

timates of Chairman Hay as to the number of men that will be available for mational defence when the army bill is passed the House was distinctly startled.

Representative Gardner began his discussion of the army bill by saying:

"This bill makes a noise like preparedness, but it isn't a noisy noise. It is about as loud as the tick of a watch or the still, small voice of conscience. It hasn't even waked up Henry Ford.

"I notice that the bill consists of ninety-one pages and over 22,000 words. It provides less than half an additional soldier for each word and that is all it gives us. Plenty of words, but a scarcity of regular army men—and yet regular army men is exactly what we want and need.

Wants Real Soldiers.

Wants Real Soldiers.

"There is nothing on earth that comes within gunshot of being 'practically as good' as the regular army man. No amateur soldier can any more compare with a professional soldier than an amateur plumber can compare with a professional plumber.

"The lawyer who spends six days a week lawyering and one day a week soldiering is pretty certain to be six times as good a lawyer as he is a soldier. This is the fundamental trouble with your militia.

"Furthermore, I have not been carried away with this idea of an army of hasbeens or reserves, as they are called; that is to say, an army largely made up of men who once upon a time have done a real turn at soldiering.

"It may be all right to have a supplemental army of ex-soldiers; but I have a notion that the cheapest thing in the long run will be to maintain a good sized regular force of about 300,000 men aph then train our boys so that they will all know something about how to fight if need be.

"I think nothing at all of the alleged fight if need be

"I think nothing at all of the alleged federalization of the militia provided in the Hay and the Chamberlain bills. You the Hay and the Chamberlain bills. You can't really federalize your militia so long as the States appoint the officers, and I confess that I don't see the logic of Uncle Sam paying soldiers that some one else commands.

"Think of it! This Hay bill and the Chamberlain bill also for that matter.

"Think of it! This Hay bill and the Chamberlain bill also, for that matter, actually propose that the State Governors shall continue to command these forty-eight little armies, while the nation pays a big share of the bill.

Uncle Sam Pays the Piper.

"Suppose that some Governor were to "Suppose that some Governor were to order out his army to suppress a strike. Don't you think that Uncle Sam ought to have the right to say 'Halt!' if he didn't approve? Well, if you pass either of these bills Uncle Sam will not have a word to say about it. He can pay the piper, but he can't name the tune. "What in the world is the use of having an elaborate War College here in Washington if we refuse to pay the slightest attention to anything which it says? Last summer the President asked

for a report as to our needs in the way of an army. The War College replied that we needed an army of 280,000 regulars and 380,000 reserve regulars—not reserve militianen—to make us safe against invasion in case our navy were unable to retain control of the seas. Instead of this force the Hay bill gives us in all 140,000 regulars and 60,000 reserve regulars. Instead of 660,000 the Hay bill gives us 200,000 regulars and regular hasbeens.

"Three-quarters of a million of Mr. Hay's available material for an army are made up of former State militiamen and former schoolboys who have had a little military drill. Whether the Hay bill passes or doesn't, these same men would be just as available in one case as in the other; but I don't believe that Von Hindenburg would think them much more available than raw recruits. "It is a pathetic fact that even in this last year, with the European war in progress, amazing numbers of our militiamen could not be got to the rifle ranges and could not be got to camp.

41,000 Delinquents.

"On the 15th of last October the Chief of Staff of the United States army told us that out of 91,000 militiamen in the whole nation armed with a rifle no less than 41,000 were so indifferent to their duty that they failed to show up for a single day's target practice throughout the entire year.

"Counting the 20,000 men we voted the other day, the Hay bill adds 40,000 soldiers to the regular establishment, provides for picayune payments to militiamen in forty-eight different little armies, devotes a few paragraphs to regularizing instruction camps of the Plattsburg kind and to the formation of cadet companies and doubles the number of cadets at West Point.

"The West Point provision is worth all the rest of the bill put together and a lot more besides. So far as the increase in the regular army is concerned and so far as the summer camps are concerned, the bill is a Lilliputian step in the right direction."

In his defence of the federalization features of the bill Mr. Hay said in opening the debate that Congress never has undertaken to exercise the powers conferred upon it by the Constitution to federalize the militia.

ferred upon it by the Constitution to federalize the militia.

No Part Unconstitutional.

No Part Unconstitutional.

"In this bill," he added, "the committee has undertaken to exercise those powers. Provision has been made that the militia shall be drafted into service at any time when war is declared or imminent so that it can be mobilized at once. I believe that I can convince any man that not a section in the bill is unconstitutional or will fail to stand the test of the courts."

Representative McKenzie of Illinois declared that all that had been said of national defence has been of little value to the committee. The reason for the rejection of Secretary Garrison's plan, he added, was that it was believed to be destructive to the National Guard.

Representative Anderson of Minnesota advocated military training in the high schools. "The average young man of to-day," he said, "stripped of the refinements of tailoring is round shouldered and flat chested. The modern system makes athletes of the few and hunchbacks of the many."

The committee, said Representative Frear, had been imposed on when it was induced to provide \$25,000,000 for the erection of a nitrate plant by Frank S. Washburn. The latter, he added, is now trying to induce the Senate Committee on Agriculture to build a Government plant for the manufacture of fertilizer.

Representatives Olney and Miller commended the training camp idea. Mr.

Miller insisted that the system be democratized by enabling those whe were not able to pay their expenses to attend the camps.

Representative Tilson of Connecticut, a penthlican member of the Military

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HAY'S ARMY BILL PRAISED IN SPITE OF GARDNER'S BOMB

Speakers in First Day's Debate Generally Support the Measure.

CHAMP CLARK WILL SPEAK ON IT TO-DAY

WASHINGTON, March 17 .- The Hay army bill, the first of the Administration's preparedness measures, underwent its baptism of fire in the House to-day.

Representative Gardner of Massachusetts, who fathered the preparedness movement, not only attacked the bill at all points but used as the most effective weapon a letter written by Secretary of War Baker refuting the arguments put

War Baker refuting the arguments put forward by Chairman Hay as to the military resources of the country.

There was nothing pacific about the letter of Secretary Baker, which Mr. Gardner read to the House. In it he riddled Mr. Hay's statement that there would be 1,324,790 men available for military service upon the passage of the bill. By a process of elimination and direct deduction Mr. Baker reduced this impressive total to 473,700 men.

How Secretary Baker came to write the letter is a mystery which, in the opinion of members of the House, may lead to some investigating. It is the supposition of the Military Committee that it originated at the Army War College.

Mr. Hay, it is understood, got the information upon which he based his estimate at the War Department proper.

Both Houses in Earnest.

Both houses of Congress began in earnest the work of passing army reorganization legislation to-day. The Chamberlain army bill was reported in the Senate, and announcement was made that the debate on it will be begun Monday. Spurred by developments in Mexico, leaders in both houses determined that the defence legislation should have the right of way

right of way.

Representative Gardner was unsparing Representative Gardner was unsparing in denouncing the provisions of the House bill. He said it was "a conscientious effort to build up an army without men," that the increase of the regular army by 40,000 men was inadequate, and he described the proposed militia force as "forty-eight little armies."

"Any plan for federalizing the militia," he concluded, "which carries a lawsuit in every private's knapsack, is a pretty good plan to drum out of the army, the generalissimos of the National Guard Association to the contrary notwithstanding."

Association to the contrary standing."
With few exceptions, however, the speakers who carried on the first day of debate on the Hay bill had little but good to say of it.

Most of them approved of the proposed

Most of them approved of the proposed reorganization and federalization of the National Guard, the debate indicating that the feature will be approved by a large majority in the House. Others addressed themselves to other phases of the preparedness problem, some commending highly the summer camps as the only way outside the regular army of providing a Federal force for national defence. Representative Frear, Wisconsin, made a bitter attack on the provision for the erection of a hydroelectric plant for the manufacture of nitrates.

manufacture of nitrates

Clark to Close the Debate.

Representative Hay opened the ten hours of general debate. Speaker Clark will bring it to a close to-morrow, when he will take the floor to discuss the meas-

After it is over the bill will have a long gantlet to run under the five minute rule, when amendments will be offered and discussed.

The bill had smooth sailing until Representative Gardner took the floor. From the speeches of those who preceded him it did not appear that there was any great diversity of opinion among members of the House as to the adequacy of the preparedness provided by the of the preparedness provided by

measure.

The attack of the Massachusetts member was anticipated and the House was not surprised by it. When, however, Mr. Gardner presented a letter from Secretary Baker, who has been regarded as a pacifist and who has been in office but a few days, picking to pieces the estimates of Chairman Hay as to the number of men that will be available for mational defence when the army bill is passed the House was distinctly startled. Representative Gardner began his discussion of the army bill by saying:

"This bill makes a noise like preparedness, but it isn't a noisy noise. It is

"This bill makes a noise like preparedness, but it isn't a noisy noise. It is about as loud as the tick of a watch or the still, small voice of conscience. It hasn't even waked up Henry Ford.

"I notice that the bill consists of ninety-one pages and over 22,000 words. It provides less than half an additional soldier for each word and that is all it gives us. Plenty of words, but a scarcity of regular army men—and yet regular army men is exactly what we want and need.

Wants Real Soldiers.

"There is nothing on earth that comes within gunshot of being 'practically as good' as the regular army man. No amateur soldier can any more compare with a professional soldier than an amateur plumber can compare with a professional sulmber.

fessional plumber.

"The lawyer who spends six days a week lawyering and one day a week soldiering is pretty certain to be six times as good a lawyer as he is a soldier.

This is the fundamental trouble with

This is the fundamental your militia.

"Furthermore, I have not been carried away with this idea of an army of hasbeens or reserves, as they are called; that is to say, an army largely made up of men who once upon a time have done a real turn at soldiering.

"It may be all right to have a supplemental army of ex-soldiers; but I have a notion that the cheapest thing in the long run will be to maintain a good sized regular force of about 300,000 men, and then train our boys so that they anh then train our boys so that if will all know something about how fight if need be.

right if need be.

"I think nothing at all of the alleged federalization of the militia provided in the Hay and the Chamberlain bills. You can't really federalize your militia so long as the States appoint the officers, and I confess that I don't see the logic of Uncle Sam paying soldiers that some one else commands.

"Think of it! This Hay bill and the Chamberlain bill also, for that matter, actually propose that the State Governors shall continue to command these forty-eight little armies, while the nation pays a big share of the bill.

Uncle Sam Pays the Piper.

"Suppose that some Governor were to order out his army to suppress a strike. Don't you think that Uncle Sam ought to have the right to say 'Halt!' if he didn't approve? Well, if you pass either of these bills Uncle Sam will not have a word to say about it. He can pay the piper, but he can't name the tune. "What in the world is the use of having an elaborate War College here in Washington if we refuse to pay the slightest attention to anything which it says? Last summer the President asked

for a report as to our needs in the way of an army. The War College replied that we needed an army of 280,000 regulars and 380,000 reserve regulars—not reserve militiamen—to make us safe against invasion in case our navy were unable to retain control of the seas. Instead of this force the Hay bill gives us in all 140,000 regulars and 60,000 reserve regulars. Instead of 660,000 the Hay bill gives us 200,000 regulars and regular hasbeens.

"Three-quarters of a million of Mr. Hay's available material for an army are made up of former State militiamen and former schoolboys who have had a little military drill. Whether the Hay bill passes or doesn't, these same men would be just as available in one case as in the other; but I don't believe that You Hindenbarg would think them much more available than raw recruits.

"It is a pathetic fact that even in this last year, with the Duropean war in progress, amazing numbers of our militiamen could not be got to the rifle ranges and could not be got to camp.

41,000 Delinquents.

"On the 15th of last October the Chief of Staff of the United States army told us that out of 91,000 militiamen in the whole nation armed with a rifle no less than 41,000 were so indifferent to their duty that they failed to show up for a

whole nation armed with a rife no less than 41,000 were so indifferent to their duty that they failed to show up for a single day's target practice throughout the entire year.

"Counting the 20,000 men we voted the other day, the Hay bill adds 40,000 soldiers to the regular establishment, provides for picayune payments to militiamen in forty-eight different little armies, devotes a few paragraphs to regularizing instruction camps of the Plattsburg kind and to the formation of cadet companies and deubles the number of cadets at West Point.

"The West Point provision is worth all the rest of the bill but together and a lot more besides. So far as the increase in the regular army is concerned and so far as the summer camps are concerned, the bill is a Lilliputian step in the right direction."

In his defence of the federalization features of the bill Mr. Hay said in opening the debate that Congress never has undertaken to exercise the powers conferred upon it by the Constitution to federalize the militia.

federalize the militia.

No Part Unconstitutional.

"In this bill," he added, "the committee has undertaken to exercise those powers. Provision has been made that the militia shall be drafted into service at any time when war is declared or imminent so that it can be mobilized at once. I believe that I can convince any man that not a section in the bill is unconstitutional or will fail to stand the test of the courts."

Representative McKenzie of Illinois

test of the courts."

Representative McKenzie of Illinois declared that all that had been said of national defence has been of little value to the committee. The reason for the rejection of Secretary Garrison's plan, he added, was that it was believed to be destructive to the National Guard,

Representative Anderson of Minnesota advocated military training in the high

Representative to the National Guard.

Representative Anderson of Minnesota advocated military training in the high schools. "The average young man of to-day," he said, "stripped of the refinements of tailoring is round shouldered and flat chested. The modern system makes athletes of the few and hunchbacks of the many."

The committee, said Representative Frear, had been imposed on when it was induced to provide \$25,000,000 for the erection of a nitrate plant by Frank S. Washburn. The latter, he added, is now trying to induce the Senate Committee on Agriculture to build a Government plant for the manufacture of fertilizer.

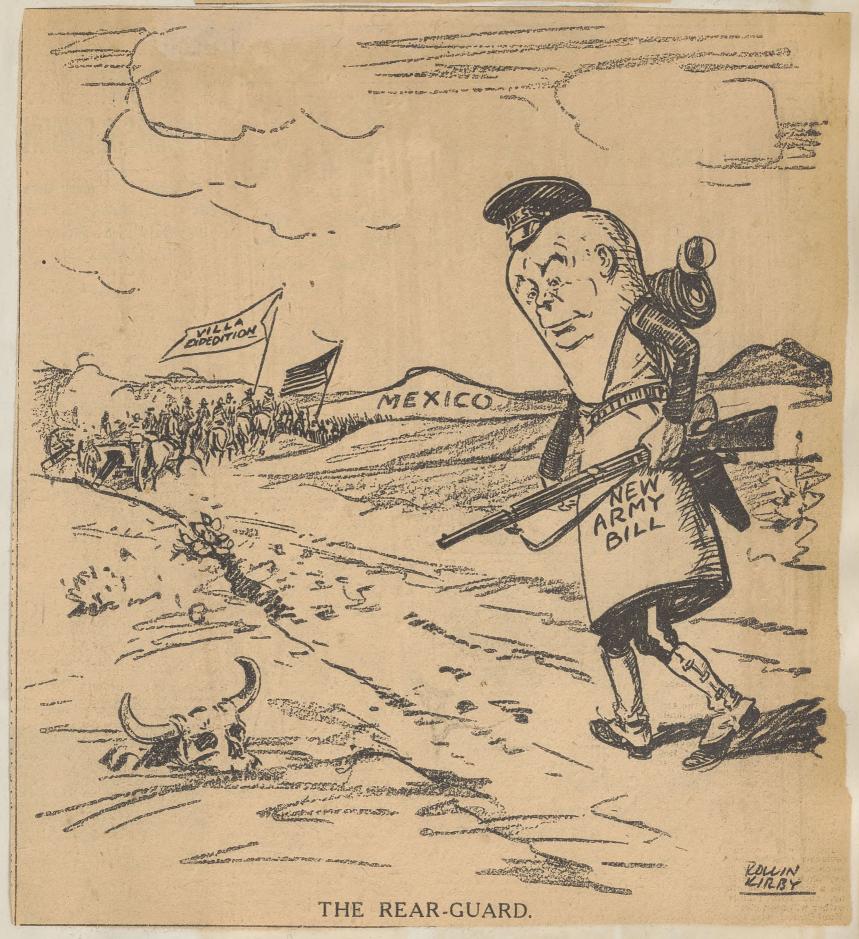
Representatives Olney and Miller commended the training camp idea. Mr. Miller insisted that the system be democratized by enabling those who were not able to pay their expenses to attend the camps.

the camps.

Representative Tilson of Connecticut, a Republican member of the Military Committee, said Secretary Garrison's plan for a continental army had been rejected because it was not thought to be practicable and because it would destroy the National Guard.

Representative London, the New York Socialist, criticised both the Democrats and Republicans and denounced the bill unreservedly. Representative Bennet of New York said that New York would go the limit for adequate national defence. It is expected that general debate on the army bill will be concluded tomorrow and that the reading under the five minute rule for amendments will be taken up next week. Representative Tilson of Connecticut,

THE WORLD: SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1916.



Nebraska Democrat Only Committeeman to Oppose Report on the Chamberlain Measure.

No. 1,502 H ST. BET, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C., Friday.

Senator Gilbert M. Hitchcock, democrat, of Nebraska, is the sole member of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs who is opposed to the army bill as reported to the Senate to-day by Senator Chamberlain, of Oregon, chairman of the committee. Senator Chamberlain said that he would have his report in the hands of every member of the Senate to-morrow and gave notice that he would ask consideration for the measure early next sideration for the measure early next

and gave notice that he would ask consideration for the measure early next week.

Senator Hitchcock filed minority views on the bill, assigning a series of objections. He said in his statement:

"I do not feel justified in joining my colleagues in recommending that the standing army be increased 78 per cent, even though that increase be distributed over five years. In my opinion the increase is about twice as much as it had been. It would give us an army in times of peace amounting to 178,000 men when the various organizations are enlisted to 65 per cent of their full strength, and it would give us an army of 250,000 when the organizations are enlisted to their full strength.

"I question, also, whether the general staff should be increased from thirty-five officers to eighty-eight officers. Such an increase seems to be unnecessarily large. Indeed, I cannot approve the increase in the number of commissioned officers which this bill provides for—from 5,000 officers as at present to 10,700 officers as provided in this bill. The increase seems to be excessive, notwithstanding the fact that many of these officers will be used in drilling and training student bodies in schools, members of the National Guard and members of the reserve.

"I am particularly opposed also to the provision in this bill which permits the unlimited re-enlistment of soldiers with increased pay at each re-enlistment. I think in times of peace a man should not be required, nor permitted, to serve more than two years in the regular army, but should be compelled to retire to civil life, there to remain upon the reserve for several years, subject in case of war to his country's call.

"If permitted to re-enlist repeatedly he becomes a professional soldier, or hireling, and occupies a place which should be lield

"If permitted to re-enlist repeatedly he becomes a professional soldier, or hireling, and occupies a place which should be held by a young man who needs the training to make him a good soldier. Two years is enough to make a man a good soldier. Upon the expiration of that period each man should be required to retire to make a place for another man to be trained and drilled and educated and then retired to civil life in the reserve army, where he will be available in case of need.

"Another objection I have to the present and proposed scheme of re-enlistment at advanced pay is that it costs the country several million dollars in increased rates of pay." 'If permitted to re-enlist repeatedly he

Patching Up the Army.

On yesterday President Wilson signed the act of Congress authorizing enlistments necessary to bring the regular army up to the theoretic "war strength' of already existing legislation. The promptness with which both houses of Congress passed the joint resolution of authorization is being seized upon by some democratic newspapers as evidence of progress toward real preparedness. This would be welcome if true, but like the flowers that bloom in the spring it has nothing to do with the case.

Whatever credit may be due Congress in this instance is more than offset by revelation of the condition of unpreparedness that made Congressional action necessary. There has been vital need for real preparedness from the day war broke in Europe, and yet not a move was made in nearly twenty months until, confronted with the necessity for sending a small expedition into Mexico, it was discovered that the regular army must have an additional twenty thousand men if it is to give adequate protection to the border States against a few bandits.

Where would the nation be if its antagonist were some militant nation instead of a mere band of bandits?

Congress has done nothing to provide against that contingency and is doing nothing that contains promise of intelligent treatment of the preparedness problem. The Hay bill is altogether inadequate. It provides neither for sufficient increase of the regular force to meet immediate needs nor for the creation of a volunteer force to furnish a government trained reserve to meet future needs.

Secretary Baker's Timely Exposure.

In short the Hay bill, as was so clearly shown by Secretary Baker's analysis of its provisions read to the House by Representative Gardner yesterday, will do almost none of the things its author and its supporters have asserted it would do. In its essence it is sham—at best just a little less dishonest than the report of the Military Affairs Committee recommending its enactment.

Mr. Gardner characterizes the bill "a conscientious effort to build up an army without men." It is a description that would be apt save for the intimation that Representatives engaged in such an effort could by any possibility have been guided by conscience.

9

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT SECRETARY.

MEMORANDUM.

IMMEDIATE.

New York Tribune

First to Last—the Truth: News—Editorials—Advertisements.

SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1916.

Reinforce the Border Army!

Our little expedition, sent to bring back Villa, "dead or alive," is penetrating slowly into Mexico. The further south it travels the more precarious its position becomes.

Its communications have to be protected. It cannot live off the country, since there is practically nothing there to live off. All supplies must be carried in from the main base on this side of the boundary line. Sub-bases must be established within Mexican territory, and to keep communications open a force will be required much larger than that actually engaged in pursuing Villa and his fellow bandits.

The difficulties and dangers of the expedition are aggravated by the fact that General Pershing cannot depend unreservedly on the friendly cooperation, whether active or passive, of Mexican troops and the Mexican population. He is operating in a lawless district. Civil government has been practically suspended there for the last three years. Chihuahua has been a Villa stronghold ever since Villa broke with Carranza. Many of Villa's supporters accepted service under Carranza after the former's military machine was smashed and he had to take to the mountains. Carranza's representatives have not had time to get the situation under control, either in Chihuahua or Sonora. Snipers, guerillas or disaffected Carranza soldiers are likely to make cause at any time with Villa's bandits in attacking the American invaders.

General Pershing has to reckon, therefore, on a smouldering hostility which may burst into flame at the first serious encounter between Americans and Mexicans. Even with the best will on the part of Carranza and his Cabinet, some hotheaded or unscrupulous subordinate in Chihuahua may precipitate a clash with the American forces which will be the signal for a general outbreak of patriotic jealousy and passion.

Then more than the fate of the tiny American columns across the border will be involved. Were the Mexican factions to unite in a war of patriotism against the United States our entire border would be in danger. El Paso could not be defended against an attack by superior Mexican forces. The Mexicans can easily assemble 150,000 to 200,000 troops for an invasion of our territory at points where the railroad lines cross. We now have about 30,000 men to oppose them, including the expeditionary forces dispersed through Chihuahua. Leaving these out of consideration, we have only about 20,000 men with whom to guard an absolutely unfortified boundary 1,800 miles long.

Were a Mexican general of Obregon's capacity to decide to carry home to us the lesson of our defencelessness, he might even lay tribute on San Antonio.

In view of these grave possibilities of the immediate danger to our expeditionary force and the less immediate danger to our border cities, the Administration is courting disaster in not moving at once to concentrate additional forces on the Mexican boundary line. Twenty thousand men are being recruited to fill up to war strength the infantry, cavalry and field artillery regiments now serving in continental United States. But these men will not be available for several weeks at least. When they are incorporated into the cadres in the field we shall have only 50,000 men-perhaps fewer-with which to repel attacks by a greatly superior force of Mexicans, if by any chance the entry of our armed forces into Mexico results in

The President has the power to call on the state militia organizations for service inside the United States. These forces are sufficiently trained to constitute a second line. They can act as reserves, do patrol duty, guard railroad communications, and thus relieve for first-line service all the regulars now on the frontier. It would be a valuable experience to these bodies to take the field. They would get a more practical training in Texas, New Mexico and Arizona than they do in the Northern summer camps.

The national guard, so called, is about to be "federalized," with its own hearty approval. It is ambitious to become a real element in the national defence. It would have the advantage over any substitute body of volunteers of being already organized. It is fully officered and has a partially experienced staff service. If other volunteers were called out they would have to undergo concentration camp training for a couple of months and be commanded by officers extemporized and hastily assembled.

Something should be done at once to strengthen the inadequate forces now on the Mexican border. They have a task before them to which they are not equal. It is unfair to them to ask them to do the impossible. They should be reinforced, for their own safety as well as for the country's safety. Why not use the state militia to make their present precarious position more secure?

ny Herald Billeh &

Since the happy awakening of the nation to the necessity of economic naval and military preparedness for defence no moment is so pregnant with meaning or so dependent on right action as the present. Separate bills are before the Senate and the House for the increase and reorganization of the army, each, let us try to believe, honest in intention and inspired by patriotic motives and intelligent study. And yet these differ so widely in scope that the acceptance of one and the rejection of the other may spell future trouble.

It may be said at once that the House measure is at least in degree inadequate for the defence needed. It is wrong in the assumptions on which it is based and illogical in conclusions. Subjected even to surface analysis, it is shown to be defective in the total strength of the regular forces demanded and to be deceptive in the annual increments provided. It may be a well meant measure, but it smells of ante bellum prejudices and implies concessions to Bryanism.

On the other hand Senator Chamberlain's bill is broad, well considered and filled with promises of immediate preparedness. By it the regular army is increased from 100,000 to 170,000, rank and file, or in the sense of representation by less than two men for each one thousand of the country's population. In an emergency this force may be raised to 236,000 by the return to the colors of men trained in its own ranks and then passed to a Regular reserve. It doubles the number of commissioned officers, augments the scope and usefulness of the National Guard and provides for a federal volunteer force composed of citizens that can join neither the regulars nor the organized militia. These are not to be employed except in the event of threatened or actual hostilities.

All things considered, this is a sound measure. But, even if passed by the Senate, what it may prove to be after the conferrees here had their innings is beyond safe conjecture.

MONDAY, MARCH 20, 1916.

May the Best Army Plan Win.

Chairman Hay no doubt spoke by authorization when he said on Saturday that the President approved of the army reorganization bill now before the House. Mr. HAY said with an obvious purpose:

'It is his bill. It carries out the recommendations he made to Congress in his message. In fact it goes a little further than the President asked us to go. It is true that the bill does not contain the continental army feature, but the President, in suggesting the continental army, was desirous of some sort of machinery to make the land forces available in time of war. He thinks this bill makes the National Guard a sufficient force in time of peace to be available as a fighting force in case of

This statement does not truly reflect Mr. Wilson's attitude in the message which he read to Congress last December, and we doubt whether the President has turned his back squarely upon the Chamberlain bill which has been reported in the Senate. Mr. Wilson has been taxed with having a vacillating mind on the subject of preparedness, but if his Western speeches are read intelligently it will be seen that he interprets his own mental condition as open and receptive. It would be like Mr. Wilson to be impressed by the debate in the Senate and turn again to the volunteer army of the Chamberlain bill as a proposal having intrinsic merits. At any rate, Mr. Hay in his zeal for party advantage may have exceeded instructions.

Nothing could have been more complete than the President's committal to the Garrison army plan as he stood before the two houses of Congress reading his message on December 7 last. The Hay bill does not carry out his recommendations, Mr. HAY to the contrary notwithstanding. Not only did the President approve of the continental army plan, but, stating the details of it, he said that he would "look forward to the success of such an experiment with entire confidence"; and he concluded by saying: "At least so much by way of preparation for defence seems to be absolutely imperative now. We cannot do less." Mr. Wilson was sure of the continental army scheme last December, but later he had his doubts. It strikes us that Mr. Hay has not done him a service by trying to shut the door of the President's mind upon a counter proposal in the Senate bill. Chairman Hay should have let him

What we think the President really wants is the best plan of preparedness to be obtained from Congress, and he may desire, in fact he may regard it as his duty, to open the door which Mr. Hay has tried to close with a bang. The debate in the House is young yet; the debate in the Senate on the Chamberlain bill has not begun.

It is in conference that the matter will be settled. Both bills have been drawn tentatively, and in the last analysis they may hardly know themselves. The Garrison continental army scheme had serious defects, but the volunteer idea is good. It is doubtful whether the organized militia can be satisfactorily federalized, The sense of Congress will probably be that both plans have merits that should be conserved. Let the debates go on, and may wisdom be the fruit

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, 1916

BAKER LAYS PLANS

Worried by News From Border. He Seeks Way to Mobilize More Troops.

Censorship Tight at War Department; Word From Front Disquieting.

Plain Dealer Bureau, 38 Post Building, WASHINGTON, March 21.

The war department refused to give out tonight the text of the Funston appeal for reinforcements and made every effort to minimize the importance of the call. Secretary Baker and other officials said they wanted it understood the sending of reinforcements did not signify any material change in the situation.

While the hope continues strong there will be no misunderstanding with Gen. Carranza or any other of the

with Gen. Carranza or any other of the Carranzista soldiers, it was learned tonight from high official sources that the large number of Carranza troops massed about the border are the cause of considerable apprehension.

This anxiety, it is distinctly set forth, is not due in any way to anything that has happened, but is caused by a fear of possibilities.

Gen. Funston has warned Washington officials of the necessity for preparation for any emergency. Further there have been recent conferences among war department heads at which the question has been considered of ways and means of providing the largest available number of reinforcements in case such a call should come. The heads of the militia division of the war department were present at at least one of these conferences. There was no indication tonight, however, of the issuance of any order affecting the national guard.

From one official source came the information that in all probability should extra reinforcements be need the coast artillery would be called into action. There are approximately 13,000 regulars in this artillery. Their training has been such they easily can be converted into infantry. Members of this artillery are the crack gunners of the army.

Before the call for troops cabinet officers talked with the president about the extension of the agreement betwen the United States and Gen. Carranza for the annihilation of Villa. This had to do with the request of the United States for the use of the Mexican railways in transporting supplies.

Later Acting Secretary Polk met with Eliseo Arredondo, Mexican am-

use of the Mexican railways in transporting supplies.

Later Acting Secretary Polk met with Eliseo Arredondo, Mexican ambassador designate, regarding a suggested protocol which would include the permission for the United States to use the railways.

The protocol will not be signed at once, since time will have to be given each government for ample consideration of counter-proposals. In the meantime, the cabinet favors an attimude of acquiescence in any reason-

tude of acquiescence in any reasonable Carranza proposals.

A big factor in the cabinet's consideration of the question was realization of the difficulty confronting Carranza in making his position perfectly clear to the Mexican public.

THE SUN, TUESDAY, MARCH 21, 1916.



A good pack mule, but it won't budge.



Barn. © Lawrence-Figley

I have always been a peace advocate. I believe in peace and in the proper enforcement of the laws of peace—by force, if necessary

NEWTON D. BAKER

SECRETARY OF WAR

BAKER: TRAINED ADMINISTRATOR

BY FREDERIC C. HOWE

COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK

EW men in public life more completely refute the opinion commonly held that democracy involves the commonplace and will not tolerate the expert trained official than Newton D. Baker, the new appointee to the portfolio of war. For few men in America are more thoroly prepared for public life, and few men have had a longer, more progressive and more fruitful career, measured by achievement, than the most recently appointed member of President Wilson's Cabinet. Probably the increasing number of trained men who are finding their way into municipal, state and Federal service is the best evidence of the changing character of our poli-

Mr. Baker has been in the public service almost continuously since his graduation from Johns Hopkins University in 1892, where he took his Bachelor degree, and Washington and Lee, where he completed his law studies. Trained for the law and really interested in the profession, he has been called from it repeatedly from the moment he returned to his native town of Martinsburg, West Virginia, down to the present. He was first appointed private secretary for Postmaster-General Wilson, the author of the Wilson Tariff Bill. Leaving that position, he was induced to go to Cleveland, Ohio, as a larger field for professional work. Almost immediately after arriving there he was appointed assistant solicitor in the City Law Department, and upon the election of Tom L. Johnson as Mayor in 1901 he was appointed city solicitor. This position he filled for eight years. It was an experience that would train any man in the most difficult legal problems, in the most complex administrative difficulties, for these were years of strenuous city building in Cleveland, in which the old traditions of spoils politics and corrupt control by public service corporations were being shattered, and the foundations of a new type of city government were being laid.

Mr. Baker was not only the city solicitor, he was the close confidential adviser of Mayor Johnson in his struggle to free the city from the public utility interests controlled by Hanna and other politicians. The street railway franchises were expiring. The companies desired their renewal. They refused to grant satisfactory terms. Mayor Johnson insisted that his experience had demonstrated that three cents was a rea-

sonable charge for carrying passengers. And this was his rallying political cry. The issue was as to whether Cleveland really owned its streets. It seems a simple one, yet all the intrenched privileges of the state were bent on denial of this right. Year after year the struggle waged. Probably twenty elections turned around that issue.

At the end of eight years of struggle the street railways finally capitulated. They were driven to accept a three-cent fare. This fare has continued, with only occasional interruptions when it has been necessary to add one cent for a transfer to tide over periods of hard times which were reflected in the companies' earnings. Thru this reduction in fares the car riders of Cleveland have been saved from \$2,500,000 to \$3,000,000 every year.

On the death of Mayor Johnson, Mr. Baker was recognized as his logical successor. He was elected mayor by a majority of 15,000, a large part of his support coming from districts which had been most antagonistic to Mayor Johnson and his program. The program of municipal ownership had been freed from many obstacles, and Mayor Baker was first elected on an issue of municipal ownership of the electric lighting plant. A \$2,000,000 plant was approved by the voters. It was subsequently erected. Electric lighting rates were immediately reduced to a maximum of three cents and a minimum of one-half cent per kilowatt hour. Even on these charges the municipal plant has proven a great success; it has not only earned all operating and fixed charges, but a substantial surplus as well.

These dominating issues being out of the way, Mayor Baker turned to other lines of municipal activity. Under the provisions of the Constitution the cities of Ohio were authorized to draft their own charters. A charter commission was appointed of fifteen men. It was a really representative and distinguished commission. It sat for several months, and finally reported back a model democratic charter, which was subsequently approved by the people. Under this charter Mr. Baker was elected mayor for a second term, which expired January 1, 1916.

During the years of his administration Cleveland took rank as probably the best governed city in America. A splendid project of grouping all the public buildings was adopted. Similar plans were carried thru in

the surrounding territory, so that Cleveland has now provided wonderful suburban developments capable of accommodating probably half a million people. Other great projects were the completion of the water works system, the building of splendid bridges over the Cuyahoga River, the completion of the park system, and negotiations for the acquisition of a large part of its lake front to be used for municipal docks and terminals.

This is but indicative of the big visioned development which it has fallen to Mr. Baker's lot to carry thru. It has trained him in the handling of big projects; it has familiarized him with men and methods, and the interests which menace the nation no less than the city and the state. It has been a training involving just such large administrative and legislative measures as the administration of the portfolio of war presents.

At the expiration of his second term as mayor, Mr. Baker declined to be a candidate for reëlection. He desired to return to the law. He is recognized as a great orator and he is an orator of the scholarly type. At the Baltimore convention which placed Mr. Wilson in nomination he delivered an address recognized as one of the most brilliant of the convention, and his activities on behalf of Mr. Wilson contributed greatly to his nomination.

Mr. Baker is one of the few men in politics who keeps all of his academic enthusiasms alive. He is a constant reader and has a remarkable memory. He, is interested in many social activities. For several years he was president of the Phi Gamma Delta Fraternity, which he joined at Johns Hopkins when he was a student under Woodrow Wilson. He has recently been elected national president of the National Consumers' League. While mayor he gave a great deal of attention to many social activities for the amelioration of housing, living and recreational conditions in the city.

According to the press Mr. Baker, who at forty-four is the youngest member of the Cabinet, is said to be profoundly interested in peace. He has, however, exprest approval of the President's preparedness program, and if the news accounts may be accepted as correct, we may assume that he is for preparedness for defense and the conduct of the War Department as an aid to the preservation of peace, rather than an instrumentality for easy war.

Ellis Island, New York

Rejects Kahn Amendment and Removes Chief Obstacle to Hay Bill for Force of 140,000—Mann Leads in Two Hour Debate.

Washington, March 20 .- By defeating the Kahn amendment raising the limit of the regular army proposed in the Hay bill from 140,000 to 220,000 the House to-day indicated what it regards as an adequate measure of preparedness in the way of national defence.

The amendment was rejected by a vote of 183 to 103, a majority of 80 in favor of the smaller army. No roll call was taken, but twelve Democrats filed between the tellers in support of the amendment. More than thirty Republicans, mainly from the middle West, were counted in opposition.

Among the Democrats who voted for the larger army were Representatives Coney, Farley, Hulbert and Caldwell, New York; Olney and Phelan, Massachusetts; Liebel, Pennsylvania; Coady, Maryland; Burke, Wisconsin; Borland, Missouri; Hart; New Jersey, and McAndrew, Illinois.

Andrew, Illinois.

The Republicans who voted with the majority against the proposed change in the Hay bill came from Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Ohio and other States of the West and the Mississippi River region. The vote indicated that the problem of army increase is a regional rather than a partisan political question.

While the House was busy with the army bill a decision was reached in the Senate not to consider the subject of army reorganization until the House has concluded consideration of the Hay bill. This was deemed the wiser course, inasmuch as it is the purpose of the Administration to insist upon features of the Chamberlain bill pending in the Senate as a part of the completed army legisla-

At a meeting of the New York Repub-At a meeting of the New York Republicans in the House this morning an agreement was reached to support the Kahn amendment and all proposals that represent an advance in armament over those reported by Chairman Hay.

Minor Changes Accepted.

With the rejection of the Kahn amendment the Hay bill passed the most critical points of its course through the House. Several minor amendments were adented and increasing the presented of adopted, one increasing the personnel of the ordnance division and another re-organizing the Medical Reserve Corps, but these were either offered or accepted the chairman of the committee, Mr.

The debate on the Kahn amendment was even more spirited than the general debate on the Hay bill itself. Representative Mann attacked the measure

resentative Mann attacked the measure as providing an inadequate regular army and as being insufficient response to the President's request for a national defence force in emergency.

Mr. Hay replied that an army of 220,-000 would be no more adequate to meet an emergency than an army of 140,000. He also said that above the roar of the cannon and the nall of smoke that He also said that above the roar of the cannon and the pall of smoke that hangs over the battiefield of Verdun there is appearing a ray of hope for an early peace, and that the United States would find itself saddled with an army it could not use if the Kahn amendment were adopted.

The chairman of the Military Committee also attacked specifically the National Security League and its president, S. Standwood Menken of New York, asserting that it was working for a selfish

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Two Hours Lively Debate. In the two hours of debate that preceded the vote speakers on the Republican side found themselves at odds. Repcan side found themselves at odds. Representatives Gardner, Massachusetts, and Madden, Illinois, assailed the Hay bill. Representatives Anthony, Kansas; Mc-Kenzie, Illinois; Mondell, Wyoming, and others quite as vehemently defended it. The same was true to a lesser degree of the Demogratic side.

the Democratic side.

Mr. Mann, chief spokesman for the

Kahn amendment, said:
"I have been of the pacifists, I "I have been of the pacifists, I believe, as they are properly called. Never have I addressed the House before under a greater responsibility to my country than I feel now. What is the situation? A year ago last December, after the European war had been in progress for some months, the President informed the Congress that in his opinion at that time there was no practical need of an increase in the regular army. "Last fall he announced publicly that he thought there should be an increase.

he thought there should be an increase. He invited the leaders of the opposition in the House and Senate to a conference, expressing the hope that the question the preparedness of this country

might be considered as an emergency matter, free from partisanship. In Jan-uary he made a tour of the country, urg-ing it to get in a better position of preparedness for international troubles.

"Now, what has he received therefor? This bill authorizes an increase in the

This bill authorizes an increase in the regular army of 10,000 in the next fifteen months. The President was asking preparation as an emergency matter in view of complications which might and probably would arise.

"I remember when gentlemen on the floor said at the time we had a regular army of only 25,000 that you could not increase it because you could not get the men to enlist. We never have failed to keep the regular army up to the highest point allowed by the President under his orders. To say that we cannot get the men is to write our countrymen down as pusillanimous cowards." Representative Hay closing the debate said:

said:
"Gentlemen talk about emergencies. said:

"Gentlemen talk about emergencies. If we had an emergency it would take a million men, not 220,000. Everybody in this country realizes that it is impossible to recruit under the volunteer system an army of 220,000 men. Here is this letter which we all received this morning signed by this great military expert S. Stanwood Menken, who I dare say does not know the difference between a battery and a troop and who never saw a squadron in the field.

"He says the military experts of this country have not been followed. If we undertook to follow them and make enough military bills we would have a thousand bills in this House instead of one. Every one of them has a plan and a different idea about these things. In the nineteen years I have been on the

In the nineteen dea about these things. In the nineteen years I have been on the Military Committee it has never got any help from these experts in working out a practical scheme. These people are maintaining a vast organization throughout the country.

Sees Signs of Peace.

"Who is attacking the institutions of this country? What nation on earth is attacking them? There is not a country on earth to-day that has any idea of making war on the United States. The signs of the times in Europe point to the fact that peace is beginning to hover over that country. When peace comes what will gentlemen say to their people, gentlemen who have voted to saddle on their people 220,000 soldiers, men who will not be use for any purpose?

"If an emergency should arise we should have to depend on the volunteers of this country and on the National Guard. If you authorize these 220,000 men you will provide something which is against the best interests of our people and in favor of taxation which we can escape, which we do not want and do not need.

"I am not in favor of being carried off

not need,
"I am not in favor of being carried off
my feet by the National Security League
and people of that sort who are carrying
on this prepaganda, not for the purpose
of really preparing the country in time
of emergency but for their own selfish
purposes."

Representative Gardner in supporting

the Kahn amendment made satirical thrusts at the Hay bill.

"It seems almost superfluous," he said, "for the President to go all over the country and exhibit the existing sentiment for preparedness and after all have it result in the mountain being in labor, and brigging forth a ridelyne mouse." and bringing forth a ridiculous mouse.

"What Are 40,000 Men?"

Mr. James of Michigan asked if the bill in its present form would not have the support of such peace at any price advocates as William J. Bryan, Henry

advocates as William J. Bryan, Henry Ford and Jane Addams.
"I will say to my fellow member and Spanish war veteran that he is right," said Mr. Gardner. "Not only could those pacifists vote for this bill, but all the people of this House who for years have been defilting against a large army can

people of this House who for years have been fighting against a large army can and will vote for it.

"What are 40,000 men? I hold in my hand a list of the various standing armies of the world before the outbreak of the European war. I find the standing army of Turkey is no less than 430,000 men and that of Switzerland 140,000 men. After these months and months of telling the people about the preparedness that we are going to have this is the net result. We get 40,000 increase."

The majority leaders do not expect the Hay bill to reach a final vote until late in the week.

Training Camps Will Open.

Emphatic denial was made yesterday at Governors Island that the Platts-burg and other training camps would not be held. The camp at Chickamauga will be opened on April 3 and that at Plattsburg will begin work on May 3. There also will be two camps on the Pacific coast. MONDAY, MARCH 20, 1910

BAKER, BACK HOME, LIKES POST OF WAR

Cabinet Member Reached Here Yesterday, Spends Today With Family.

Party Leaders Here Expect to Get Ex-Mayor's Views on Candidates.

BY WALKER S. BUEL.

Secretary of War Newton D. Baker came home to Cleveland yesterday declaring he likes his job.

Secretary Baker has been at the capital since he went a week ago last Wednesday to take the oath of office following his appointment to the cabinet by President Wilson. The sudden whirlwind on the Mexican border prevented his earlier return to Cleveland.

"I gave out a statement last night just before leaving Washington, saying that so far as we could tell from reports at hand, everything was quiet along the border," Mr. Baker said, when asked regarding the Mexican situation.

The war secretary will be in Cleveland today, going again to Washing. ton tomorrow.

Take Trip Into Country.

Leaving Washington Saturday evening, he reached his home shortly after noon yesterday. The Bakers spent the afternoon in the country, and were at the home of friends in the city for dinner last evening.

The department at Washington had Secretary Baker's telephone number and telegraph address, ready to communicate with him immediately should Mexican developments arise necessitating his attention and action.

"I'm having a most delightful time," he asserted with reference to his new work. "It's hard work, and complicated work; but I like it.'

Asked his opinion as to the length of time that will be required to accomplish the purpose of the punitive expedition sent after Villa, Secretary Baker said he could not conjecture such an estimate.

With the secretary in the city today, it is expected Democratic organization leaders will get in touch with him to discuss the party situation and learn any preliminary word he may have relative to consideration of candidates.

The Ohicago Oribume.

The passage of the Hay Army bill in the House is virtually assured by yesterday's test vote on the Kahn amendment. This amendment would have made the strength of the regular army equal to that contemplated in the Chamberlain bill in the Senate. The proposal was defeated by a vote of nearly 2 to 1, with one-third of Mr. Mann's Republican following deserting him. Cries of pain from those whom the World aptly calls our amateur Cæsars have been forthcoming. Pork and politics will be flung in the face of Congress. But we are much mistaken if upon the country at large the belief has not grown by this time that not pork and politics have dictated the action of the House, but something like a sincere conviction based upon a condition of public sentiment which the fulminators of preparedness to the hilt utterly misrepresent. When the most effective speech in defence of the Hay bill is made by a Republican Congressman, it is no longer possible to speak of Democratic cowardice and scuttle. And when one reads the debates in the Congressional Record, and compares them with the profundities of the magazine and newspaper strategists, a feeling of gratitude arises that the fate of the country does lie in the hands of our "misrepresentative" Congress, and not in the hands of the amateur Cæsars who were suggesting the other day that Congress be reorganized and debate strictly limited in the interests of national safety.

Of the state of mind that discerns in the action of Congress a betrayal of the nation's interests and the national will, a fresh instance is supplied by Robert R. McCormick's contribution to the problem in this month's Century, under the stimulating title, "Ripe for Conquest." A detailed analysis is not necessary. "We know"—that is, the writer knows-"that within three weeks of obtaining command of the sea, England, Germany, France, Austria, or Japan can land from two hundred to four hundred thousand men upon the seaboard of the United States, and follow this up at the rate of two hundred thousand men a month indefinitely." So that now even Austria is in a position to sweep our fleet from the sea. "We as Gen. Wood has testified, it would be are as defenceless as China before Japan, as defenceless as Egypt was before the Romans." And is it only because we lack an army? No; we have no such thing as a national spirit. The population on our coasts. "New York and the northeastern sea-coast are to them nothing but the homes of the dodging, obligation-shifting, idle rich, in whose behalf they would certainly feel no call to die." Put aside the trifling fact that it is New York and the seacoasts which are hot for preparedness, and the Middle West which has kept cool. What is one to say to this state of mind which solemnly suggests that Ohio and Illinois will refuse to fight when the Germans and the Japanese land in the United States? This is the new patriotism. And Congress, when it proceeds on the assumption that Ohio and Illinois have not seceded from the Union, is guilty of treason.

Amidst such brainstorms of psychologizing and nightmares of invasion, Congress presents to-day a refreshing haven of sanity. It has approached the problem of national defence as any responsible man or body of men is compelled to approach it. Congress has not called up phantom armies against us, but has discussed the probabilities of danger arising from an international situation such as presents itself to the reasonable mind. It has recognized that armies of defence cannot be invoked by word of mouth, but that, whatever scheme is adopted, it would be years before the necessary forces were created. It has then made the logical distinction between legislating for an emergency and legislating for the future. As Chairman Hay pointed out, if it is an emergency that confronts us, an army of 250,000 or an army of 500,000 is insufficient. We must call out a million volunteers and begin drilling at once. Short of that, the building up of an efficient defence must be carried out on existing national foundations, and in accord with American traditions and ambitions. Building up a great national reserve on the basis of the existing militia, for instance, is a puerile thing to the amateur militarist who will shake you a Federal force of half a million men out of his sleeve. But Congress, whose task it is to create this reserve instead of writing articles for the magazines, is apparently of the mind that a National

Guard of 120,000 men to begin with is something not to be thrown away.

If Congress to-day is misrepresentative, it misrepresents only the artificial panic and statesmanship and statistics of the agitated amateurs. Congress does not assume that Illinois and Ohio will refuse to defend New York against the Germans. It does not assume that American militia and volunteer troops will run away at the first opportunity. It does not assume that a Continental army born to-day will give us a more effective second line than an improved force built around the existing National Guard, whose efficiency, our Century writer admits, has improved "many hundred per cent. since 1898." Congress has assumed that if a man can be trained to be a good fighter in six months, so much gain to start with the National Guard, instead of wiping it out of existence. Congress has assumed that some credence is due to the testimony of Admiral Fletcher about the efficiency of Middle West is hostile to the degenerate our fleet, and to the testimony of Gen. Weaver about the strength of our coast defences. Congress, in short, has kept its head, and it has done so not for the sake of pork or the sake of politics, but because of increasing evidence that the country as a whole has also kept its

THE HAY BILL VOTE.

The congressmen who voted for the passage of the Hay bill are not necessarily to be held accountable therefor. There was reason in the stand of Representative Britten and there was also reason in the stand of the congressmen who voted for the bill intending to work for the adoption of the Chamberlin bill when that measure comes to the house.

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This is encouraging. It shows that there are congressmen who are willing to learn when the facts are put before them.

The house has been thoroughly awakened to the importance of military defense. The repudiation by Secretary of War Baker of Congressman Hay's criminal misstatements educated many of them. Lucid arguments of Congressmen Madden and Mann convinced others. Undoubtedly the debate in the senate will bring more light. Hope has begun to dawn that adequate military legislation will result at this session. While the middle west must feel ashamed at the number of middle western congressmen that voted against the nation, it finds comfort in the fact that the most capable leaders of preparedness come from its midst.

When the final roll call comes we hope that the central congressmen will not show the same indifference to the seaboard communities that the east is showing to the fate of citizens on the Mexican frontier and in Mexico.

SECRETARY BAKER'S GOOD START.

Secretary of War Baker has added to the good impression he made by showing up the Hay bill by taking under advisement the request of Gov. Dunne for a rehearing upon the request of the state of Illinois for permission to make the Illinois river navigable and to connect it with the south end of the Chicago drainage canal.

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Ever since Congressman Frear and his associates defeated various unsavory items in the proposed river and harbor bill of 1915 the war department has been the center of porcine efforts, and unfortunately the office of the chief engineer has not stood up well under the strain. Naturally the act of the chief of engineers in vetoing a waterway improvement to be undertaken without the aid of federal appropriation is suspected of being influenced by the gentleman whose business is federal appropriations for so-called river and harbor improvements.

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The secretary has shown great discrimination in upholding the military section of the war department where it was so clearly right and in giving further consideration to the action of the civil section of the same department where it is so clearly wrong. In both cases the secretary had to resist strong political pressure.

With the subject matter now coming before the secretary on its merits, the people interested in improved river navigation, as well as people interested in progressive legislation, may feel encouraged.

As mayor of Cleveland, Secretary Baker was one of those rare products—a constructive reformer. When he is fully acquainted with the details of the Dunne waterway plan, which the state will build at its own expense and provide adequate water transportation between the Chicago and the Illinois rivers, at the same time developing sufficient electric power to pay the cost of operating the canal, the interest as a sinking fund upon the bonds, he is not likely to pay much attention to the sophistries urged against it or to veto it because it would form a precedent. It is a waterway improvement which is entirely in the interest of the public and contains no "pork."

HOUSE PROVIDES 110,000 RESERVES IN HAY BILL

Adopts 3 Amendments Broadening Scope; Gives President More Authority-Plan Creates 50,000 Officers Trained in Schools.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The House to-day broadened the scope of the Hay army bill by amplifying the reserve features and increasing the authority of the President in the preparation of industrial plants for the uses of war.

Three amendments were adoptedtwo with the consent of Chairman Hay of the Military Affairs Committee-designed to enlarge the reserves both of officers and men who may be drawn upon in case of war, and giving the President more direct authority over the regular reserves.

Another amendment, offered by Representative Tilson of Connecticut and modified by Representative Good Iowa, authorizes the Secretary of War to prepare plans for the conversion of industrial plants into munitions and supply factories in case of war, and to procure the mechanical fixtures and applinces necessary for this purpose.

In the adoption of an amendment of-

fered by Representative Gardner of Massachusetts authorizing the Secre-tary of War to furlough to the reserves enlisted men of the army who have had a year's service with the colors Representative Hay met with his first defeat.

First Defeat for Hay.

The chairman of the Military Affairs Committee insisted that the modification would stand in the way of the increase of the regular army, which could not be recruited rapidly enough to fill the gaps made by transfer of men to the Nevertheless, -1 reserves. Nevertheless, he was defeated by a vote of 128 to 177, the House recording itself in favor of the amendment.

House recording itself in favor of the amendment.

The same amendment was first offered by Representative Kahn with the additional provision that enlisted men might be transferred to the reserves after two years service upon their own initiative. This plan the House rejected by a narrow margin. When Mr. Gardner proposed the amendment without the two year provision it was adopted. The House not only approved this step to build up rapidly the trained reserve as an element of national defence but decided to place this reserve, which at the end of four years will amount to 60,000 men, according to estimates on which the Hay bill is based, directly under the President by authorizing him to call it into service without previously obtaining the consent of Conpreviously obtaining the consent of Con-

the House in the direction of providing reserve forces was the adoption of an amendment offered by Representative Gard of Ohio, the purpose of which is the creation of a corps of 50,000 reserve officers to be trained in the schools and colleges of the country. The Gard plan, with the assent of Chairman Hay, was substituted for the plan embodied in the House bill providing for the establishment of a corps of cadet officers in the regular army. the House in the direction of providing

Debate Amid Shells.

At the close of to-day's debate the House had assumed the appearance of a deliberative military body. On a table at the foot of the Speaker's rostrum lay a three inch shell, a shrapnel shell and other implements of warfare, which members of the House handled gingerly. They were provided as an ocular demonstration of the necessity of providing special appliances and tools for the manufacture of war munitions in industrial plants.

In the hope of disposing of the army

day. It is expected by majority leaders that the final vote on the Hay bill may be reached to-morrow. There are sevbe reached to-morrow. There are several important provisions in the measure, however, including the militia features and the plan for the Government nitrate factory, which will be discussed at length.

at length.
The Gard amendment providing for the extension of military training to all schools and colleges having more than 100 students who may qualify for the reserve officers corps led to a spirited debate. Representative McKellar of Tennessee offered a substitute plan calling for the appropriation of \$16,000,000 to be parcelled out to one school in each of the States at which a certain number of students might receive free the education to equip them as army officers. This latter proposal found few supporters and was rejected by an almost unanimous vote. most unanimous vote.

Prescribes Course in Schools.

Sentiment in favor of the Gard plan, which is similar to the educational provision in the Senate army bill, was pronounced. The plan calls for the detailing of army officers as instructors at chools and colleges where a cadet corps may be organized.

The course of military instruction required calls for three hours a day for the first two years and five hours for the last two years, with service with the last two year, with service with the regular army for a period of six months. Upon graduating the student on entering the reserve officers corps is required to sign an agreement to respond to the call of the President for service at any time within ten years.

Representative Mann, the minority leader; Representative Fitzgerald of New York and others approved the Gard plan. "I think," said Mr. Mann, "that it will make good soldiers and officers faster than they could be provided in any other way."

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"The amendment will provide,"

"The amendment will provide,"

Mr. Fitzgerald, "a reserve of 50,000 of-ficers. After four years training in school and six months service with the regular army they will be competent to assume command in case of need."

Finally Representative Hay gave his approval to the Gard plan and discarded the scheme embodied in the bill which calls for the establishment of a cadet corps of officers to be maintained in connection with the regular army.

Munitions Plants Provision.

The amendment of Representative Tilson, which bears on industrial mobiliza-tion, authorizes the Secretary of War to prepare a list of industrial plants which will be available for the manu-facture of munitions of war and clothes him with authority to obtain, by pur-chase or otherwise, the tools and equip-ment necessary to fit out these plants for the manufacture of war materials. In support of his plan he assembled

the forbidding array of shells and weapons at the foot of the Speaker's desk. Before he could explain the neces-sity of special tools for manufacturing them Representative Hay accepted his amendment and it was adopted without

The Tilson amendment provides that the Secretary of War shall procure "dies, jigs, tools, gauges, fixtures and other jigs, tools, gauges, fixtures and other appliances, including specifications and detailed drawings, as may be necessary for the immediate manufacture of arms

for the immediate manufacture of arms, ammunition and special equipment necessary to properly arm and equip the land forces of the United States in time of war or the imminence thereof." Before the final vote on the Hay bill is reached it is expected another opportunity will be afforded the House to record itself on the amendment offered by Representative Kahn to increase the regular army to 220 000 men. In the hope of disposing of the army bill to-morrow Chairman Hay obtained unanimous consent to depart from the regular order which calls for the consideration of calendar bills on Wednes-

Mr. Hay's Preparedness.

In closing the debate upon the Kahn amendment to the army bill in the House of Representatives on Monday Chairman Hay exclaimed: "I am for preparedness!" Really Mr. HAY is for nothing of the sort. If the bill that bears his name provides for increasing the regular army by small instalments of 10,000 men a year until it reaches a strength of 140,000 it is not with the Hon. James HAY's approval-his hand has been forced. Political considerations require that something shall be done about the army; besides, President Wilson's programme calls for a certain amount of preparedness; so Chairman Hay is a good Democrat. Let us see what the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs said on the subject when it was under discussion on January 21, 1915, nearly six months after the outbreak of war in Europe:

"I am utterly opposed to adding a single man to the standing army as it now exists. I am not in sympathy with those who want to add 25,000 men and 1,000 officers to the regular army now. What would that cost? It would cost \$27,000,000 alone, just that, and would add to our military expenditures \$27,-000,000 a year."

At that time, fourteen months ago, Mr. HAY, as now, ridiculed the apprehension that preparedness was necessary. The United States was safer from attack than it had ever been in its history. "Why, Mr. Chairman," said he, "the United States has a latent power greater than that of any other country, or of any other three countries, in the civilized world."

Mr. Hay talks in the same strain now. "There is not a country on earth to-day," he said in the House on Monday, "that has any idea of making war on the United States." To a domestic statesman that is unanswerable logic. You must discover that some country is meditating war upon us before you prepare to defend the country against possible invasion. It will be time enough then to tap the latent resources of the nation, which Mr. Hay asserts are greater than those of "any other three countries in the civilized world." This is the old style of preparedness. And, to quote from the gentleman's speech on January 21, 1915, any other kind of preparedness is maintained "at the expense of our harbors, of our public buildings, of our roads, and of all the other activities which ought to engage our attention."

It is not difficult to read the minds of Mr. Hay and his friends who profess to be for preparedness but actually are not. They are gambling upon the chances of the war. If the Allies should be victorious preparedness would be a dead issue. Mr. HAY assumes the Allies are going to win. But, on the other hand, if the Teutonic Powers should prevail Germany would be too exhausted to tamper with American policies. Therefore, why any preparedness? It would be expensive, and the Democrats would be held responsible for increasing the tax burden.

As for the proposal to federalize the National Guard, in spite of the protests of the best military authorities, is it not good politics from the Democratic point of view? The organized militia would be paid out of the Federal Treasury, and would want more and more money as the years rolled round. There are no votes in the volunteer army plan which the Senate army bill provides for. "I am for preparedness!" exclaims Mr. HAY. For just a little, the increase of the regular army by small annual instalments, which he accepted reluctantly. The rest is politics, we fear.



WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, 1916.

FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1916

CLEVELAND 1

BAKER INDORSES TRAINING CAMPS

Secretary Gives Assurance War Department Will Back Civilian Encampments.

Guardsmen Ask Militiaman be Named Assistant Secretary.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—President Wilson practically promised the executive committee of the National Guard Association today he would appoint as assistant secretary of war a man who was familiar with national guard affairs. The committee suggested former Representative Connolly of Iowa. No selection has been

Secretary Baker today heartily in-Secretary Baker today heartily indorsed the movement for citizen soldier training camps, in a letter to the governing committee of the Camps Association of New York, in which he wrote:

"I heartily approve and indorse

which he wrote:

"I heartily approve and indorse the valuable and patriotic service that is being rendered to the country by the army training camps for civilians. I believe in the work of these camps, not only from the military point of view but as of value to the nation educationally in promoting discipline, order and good citizenship. The camps are exactly in line with the sound policy of reliance upon a citizenry trained to arms as our main safeguard for defense.

"You may rest assured that in continuing your work of developing and promoting these camps on a national scale, you will have the continued co-operation and support of the war department." You may

The Hay Army Bill Amendment.

The most encouraging features of the House military bill are the amendments, particularly as these amendments seem to bear the stamp either of the Senate military bill or the General Staff of the army. The amendment proposed by Representative Augustus P. Gardner yesterday, and adopted by the House over the protests of Chairman Hay, whose name the bill carries, is far and away the most meritorious feature of the entire bill, and strikes directly at the faulty theory upon which the proposed army organization is premised.

Mr. Gardner's amendment permits an enlisted man in the army, who is due for three years' active service with the colors before passing into the reserve for four years, to go into the reserve at the end of one year upon the recommendation of his troop, company or battery commander, certifying as to his proficiency. Practically this same provision is carried in the Chamberlain, or Senate

No attempt has been made to dispute the statements of high administrative officers of the army, that the present army represents the extreme size we can keep recruited in peace times. In effect, they told Mr. Hay that, unless the army is made more attractive for young men, by shortening the term of enlistment and offering other inducements, not only will it be impossible to find men for a larger army, but it will be extremely difficult to maintain the army at its present wholly inadequate strength.

These same statements were made to Senator Chamberlain and his colleagues on the other military committee. The Senate bill testified to the sincerity of its framers by carrying provisions which obviously will make the army attractive to young men who do not want to make a profession of soldiering, but to whom a year of intensive training with an opportunity to save money early in life, would be attractive.

The Hay bill testified quite as pointedly to the insincerity of the majority membership by carrying no such provision. The adoption of the Gardner amendment, therefore, might be taken as an evidence of a change of heart on the Democratic side, an indication that some one has "seen the light." Wash. Heraed Mich ??

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President and Secretary Baker in Night Conference on Revolt

Situation Is Considered Grave, but Officials Discourage All Discussion of Reports-United States Expedition in a Twofold Danger.

Highling Burgal, N.W., Washington, D. C., Wednesday, J. Marming reports from Mexico were considered at a conference to-night between Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, and President Wilson. It is believed that the situation growing out of the reported action of the Carranza general Lais Herera, at Chihuahua City, in 50° log over to Villa and taking the field against the United States troops was the chief topic of the conference.

Mr. Baker refused to discuss the conference in any way. White House officials are discouraging speculation regarding the Mexican situation and are, therefore, inclined to discours reports which tend to make the relations between the United States and Mexico appear grave.

However much it was attempted to disguise the situation, the belief prevailed that the President and his Secretary of War fel apprehensive over the new turn in events. It is understood that the President and his Secretary of War fel apprehensive over the new turn in events. It is understood that the very effort will be made to keep the President in touch with the situation at all hours.

It was learned that the War Department has received what amounts to confirmation of the Herrera revolt, and army officiers view the news as of gravest character.

The report threw an undisguised fright into officials at the War Department. Officials refused to comment regarding the position to enter his two thousand to officials refused to comment regarding the position to enter his two thousand to officials refused to comment regarding the position to enter his two thousand to officials at the War Department. Officials refused to comment regarding the position to enter his two thousand to officials refused to comment regarding the position to enter his two thousand to officials at the War Department. Officials refused to comment regarding the position to enter his two thousand to officials at the War Department of the fermion of the Herrera revolt, and army officers of the defact that developed the position to enter his two thousand

22, March EW SECRETARY OF WAR.
On March 7 President Wilson sent to the Senate the nomination of Mr. Newton Diehl Baker of Cleveland, Ohio, to be Secretary of War, succeeding Lindley M. Garrison of New Jersey. Mr. Baker is an ex-mayor of Cleveland and was primary of Cleveland and was pri Garrison of New Jersey. Mr. Baker is an ex-mayor of Cleveland and was private secretary to Postmaster General Wilson in President Cleveland's cabinet. He held the office of city solicitor in Cleveland for ten years until his election as mayor. Mr. Baker has received degrees from Johns Hopkins and Washington and Lee Universities and has been ton and Lee Universities and has been closely identified with

the reform movement in Cleveland. Mr. Baker announced in accepting the cabinet offer that he believed in peace and also in preparedness.



Newton D. Baker Newly Appointed Secretary of War

FOR 50,000 MORE MEN

Sherman Tells Senate Mexican Situation Demands Them.

SUBMITS JOINT RESOLUTION

Promises to Speak Further on Subject While Measure Lies on Table. Fears Another Khartum Unless Aid Is Sent-Trifling With Lives and National Honor, He Asserts.

Senator Sherman, of Illinois, yesterday introduced a joint resolution that will have the effect of directing the attention of the country to the fact that many public men believe the mere handful of American soldiers now in Mexican territory will not be able to accom-

The resolution authorizes the President to call for 50,000 volunteers to aid the soldiers in capturing Villa, restoring order, protecting the border and guaranteeing safety in both Mexico and the United States along the international line tional line.

Cites Gordon at Khartum.

The Illinois senator asserts that there The Illinois senator asserts that there are not troops sufficient for the job assigned to them, and warns the country not to run the danger and national humiliation of having American soldiers entrapped in the fastnesses of Mexico, as was Gordon, the English military commander, at Khartum.

The resolution will lie upon the table at the request of Senator Sherman, who will address the Senate on the subject. It is probable that it will be the means of reopening the entire Mexican question once more in the Senate.

Fears Communication May Be Cut.

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In submitting the resolution in the Senate, Senator Sherman said:

"Mr. President, the lack of military strength immediately available is apparent. The dispatch of a portion of the regular army into Mexico in pursuit of Villa has demonstrated the totally insucient military force at the command of the President.

"I am apprehensive that Congress does not fully appreciate conditions on the Mexican border and in Mexico. We have a few thousand American soldiers with their officers in Mexico. They will soon be some hundreds of miles from our boundary. The railways of Mexico are demoralized in service and equipment. Tracks and bridges are easily destroyed. The communications of the forces in pursuit of Villa may be cut any hour

forces in pursuit of Villa may be cut any hour
"In case of an emergency, what military strength can be mobilized promptly and massed for the support or protection of our far-distant line advancing into unknown territory? Shall we wait until another Khartum has done for us what was done for England in her neglect of Gordon? What will it avail to wipe out the stain if we permit it?
"Triding With Lives of Men"

"Trifling With Lives of Men."

"Trifling With Lives of Men."

"I wish now to warn those in authority in the executive department that we are trifling with the lives of men, with the safety of our border States, and with our national honor more than some seem to appreciate.

"The men to be called under this resolution will respond, I believe. They will be ready for actual service, if called now within a short time. If it be neglected, the delay then in a crisis will be a blunder, and the kind of a blunder that is worse than a crime. The best method of redeeming ourselves from disaster is to be prepared before the disaster arrives. That is the purpose of this resolution."

DOUBLES ARMY CADETS

Senate Passes Chamberlain Bill as Part of Defense Plan.

ONLY TWO VOTE AGAINST IT

Measure Opens Way to West Point for Enlisted Men of Regular Army and National Guard-200 of Them to Be Appointed by President. Hughes Amendment Turned Down.

The national defense program was advanced another stage yesterday when the Senate passed Senator Chamberlain's bill to double the number of cadets at the West Point Military Acad-

Only two senators, Vardaman and Norris, voted against the bill, 59 voting in its favor. If the measure passes the House it will open the way to West Point for the enlisted man, both of the army and of the national guard.

President to Appoint 200.

As finally amended it provides for the appointment of not more than 200 enlisted men by the President, 2 cadets by each congressman, 2 from each Territory, 4 from the District of Columbia, 2 from natives of Porto Rico, 4 from each State at large, and 60 from the

United States at large.

The authorized attendance at West Point now is 770, although there are but 576 cadets at present. Under the terms of the new bill, the authorized attendance would be 1,332.

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ON HAY ARMY BILL

Passage Expected Today After Attempt to Substitute Volunteer for Militia Plan.

NO LIKELIHOOD OF CHANGE

Amendments Barring National Guard from Strike Duty Ruled Out-Senate Passes West Point Bill.

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, March 22.—When the House adjourned this afternoon it had completed consideration of all but four of the ninety-one pages of the Hay Army Reorganization bill. A final vote and the passage of the measure are expected today.

In the Senate a bill now passed by a vote of 59 to 2, virtually doubling the authorized strength of the cadet corps at the West Point Military Academy A similar measure, applying to the Naval Academy, has already been signed by the President.

Several attempts were made to incorporate in the Hay bill a clause to relieve the National Guard of strike duty; all failed. Each time an amendment designed to accomplish this result was offered Chairman Hay raised a point of order, and Representative Finis J. Garrett of Tennessee, who presided, ruled that the amendment could not be considered.

Meyer London, the New York Socialist Congressman, offered an amendment re-lieving the militia from "strike duty." lieving the militia from "strike duty."
Mr. Garrett ruled that no court or other competent Government agent ever had definitely defined the meaning of the "strike" and that the amendment was out of order. Mr. London was under the impression that the amendment had been ruled out because it had been offered at the wrong point in the bill. He submitted the same amendment a few minutes later, and Mr. Garrett made the same ruling.

One of the Republican members of the Military Affairs Committee, Mr. Tilson of Connecticut, offered an amendment to strengthen that portion of the bill federalizing control of the National Guard by providing that all members of the militia should subscribe to the oath taken by members of the regular army. Chairman Hay opposed the amendment, declaring that it was unnecessary. The amendment was lost on a viva voce vote.

Reserves for National Guard.

An amendment offered by Representative Hayden of Arizona was adopted. It provided that when a National Guard Regiment is drafted into the Federal fighting force during war, or when war is imminent, there shall be organized

is imminent, there shall be organized at the home of the regiment from the enlisted reserve of the National Guard a reserve battalion which can be drawn upon to fill gaps in the regiment.

The Hay bill has not been altered in any of its broad aspects during the three-day struggle in the House over amendments. Chairman Hay has been defeated only once, having approved every other change made in the details of the measure. It is practically certain that the bill will go to the Senate virtually as framed by the committee.

One section still to be disposed of, however, is the vital element of the whole plan. It is the militia pay provision, under which the bill is expected to produce a force of 425,000 National Guardsmen within five years as a substitute for the Continental Army proposal.

stitute for the Continental Army proposal.

This section had been read when the House adjourned and Representative Gardner of Massachusetts had presented an amendment, proposing to substitute for it the Federal volunteer provisions of the Chamberlain Senate bill. The amendment will be debated an hour tomorrow.

The effect of the amendment would be to leave the National Guard federalized in every respect proposed by the bill, but without any payment from the Federal Treasury, except when the militiamen were called out for training periods.

periods.

A proposal by Representative Emerson of Ohio, a Democrat, that would admit general officers of the National Guard to the Federal Service in command of their brigades or divisions in time of war, was defeated after much debate.

West Point Corps 1,332.

The West Point bill passed by the The West Point bill passed by the Senate—the Chamberlain bill—increases the cadet corps to 1,332, including a maximum of 200 enlisted men of the Regular Army and the National Guard, who may be appointed to the academy by the President after they have seen one year's service. The two votes against the bill came from Mr. Vardaman of Missippi, a Democrat, and Mr. Norris of Nebraska, a radical Republican. The bill doubles the present local apportionment.

FRIEND WRITES OF SECRETARY BAKER

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Jesse T. Brillhart Writer of Article Recently Appearing in Omaha, Neb., Paper.

The following letter recently appeared in the Omaha, Neb., Daily News, and was written by Jesse T. Brillhart, son of Mrs. E. R. Brillhart, 306 South Maple avenue:

A Friend of Baker's.

Editor Omaha Daily News:

I recently received a very interesting answer to a letter of congratulation I wrote to our new secretary of war, Newton D. Baker.

war, Newton D. Baker.

Secretary Baker was a school and boyhood friend of mine. He is still that big-hearted lover of humanity whom we boys all loved and admired. Under his administration of the war department everything possible will be done to preserve and promote

If everyone knew Newton D. Baker as well as I do they would feel sure that the munition trust and other big interests are up against a rock of Gibraltar of integrity and honor in Newton D. Baker.

Words are inadequate to express a real appreciation of this great big-hearted man. If I would not feel proud of knowing and loving this man, I would cease to be human, and I am naturally interested in the success of his administration of the war portfolio.

Secretary of War Baker will make good. I hope to see the designation of his official position changed from secretary of war to that of secretary of peace before the expiration of his term of office.

Psychology plays an immense part

in war and peace.
All together, let's boost for the new cabinet position, secretary of peace, instead of war.

JESSE T. BRILLHART.

EDITORIAL

THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE

MARCH 25, 1916.

SECRETARY BAKER'S GOOD START.

Secretary of War Baker has added to the good impression he made by showing up the Hay bill by taking under advisement the request of Gov. Dunne for a rehearing upon the request of the state of Illinois for permission to make the Illinois river navigable and to connect it with the south end of the Chicago drainage canal.

During the interim between the resignation of Secretary Garrison and the appointment of Secretary Baker, Chief of Engineers Gen. Kingman had in effect reversed the findings of half a dozen boards of army engineers as well as of the judge advocate general of the army, and had imposed his veto upon the state's attempt to open water navigation between the Chicago and Illinois rivers.

Ever since Congressman Frear and his associates defeated various unsavory items in the proposed river and harbor bill of 1915 the war department has been the center of porcine efforts, and unfortunately the office of the chief engineer has not stood up well under the strain. Naturally the act of the chief of engineers in vetoing a waterway improvement to be undertaken without the aid of federal appropriation is suspected of being influenced by the gentleman whose business is federal appropriations for so-called river and harbor improvements.

The secretary has shown great discrimination in upholding the military section of the war department where it was so clearly right and in giving further consideration to the action of the civil section of the same department where it is so clearly wrong. In both cases the secretary had to resist strong political pressure.

With the subject matter now coming before the secretary on its merits, the people interested in improved river navigation, as well as people interested in progressive legislation, may feel encouraged.

As mayor of Cleveland, Secretary Baker was one of those rare products-a constructive reformer. When he is fully acquainted with the details of the Dunne waterway plan, which the state will build at its own expense and provide adequate water transportation between the Chicago and the Illinois rivers, at the same time developing sufficient electric power to pay the cost of operating the canal, the interest as a sinking fund upon the bonds, he is not likely to pay much attention to the sophistries urged against it or to veto it because it would form a precedent. It is a waterway improvement which is entirely in the interest of the public and contains no " pork."

NEWTON BAKER-THE MAN.

There is of course great interest in the personality of Hon. Newton D. Baker, former mayor of Cleveland, Ohio, whom the President has named for Secretary of War. Just forty-four years of age he has won high reputation as a man and as an attorney. Among the fighters at Baltimore for Woodrow Wilson he stands by the policies of the President, and we have seen it stated that after he left the position of Mayor of Cleveland this year and entered into a law partnership that he stipulated that he must have the six months preceding the election to do campaign work for President

Wilson's re-election.

The Kinston Free Press gives an interesting interview with Rev. John H. Griffith, rector of St. Mary's Episcopal Church of Kinston, concerning Mr. Baker, whom Mr. Griffith knows well, the two having been classmates at the Episcopal High Schol near Alexandria, Va., during the sessions of 1887 to 1889, and also fellow students at Washington and Lee University, where Mr. Baker studied law, graduating in 1894. Concerning him Mr. Griffith said:

Baker has a charming personality. He is not only a great lawyer, but is a good man, an able official and a wise politician. Sound in ideas, high in principle, and attractive for his kindness and enthusiasm, he is. He was known at college to never have said an unkind word about any one, which sounds somewhat extrav-agant; but then, Newton Baker has been extravagant with his kindness. In appearance he is boyish, with a face indicative not only of charac-In appearance he is boyish, with a face indicative not only of character, but of striking intellect. His power of speech easily won for him in his school and college days the term, "the boy orator." Today his oratory is classed as of the new school. In other words, it lacks the eternal, "flapdoodle" with which so many senseless periods have been rounded out on the stump by the bawling and blowing politicians of the old school. As a speaker he is graceful, simple, convincing and courteous, and with it all is a "charm" of accurate expression which so few have. His taste is artistic, fond of literature and music, with a fine curiosity about all life and an unselfish wish to make life better and more beautiful.

New Secretary of War Aided Tom L.

BY JAMES B. MORROW.

TEAM of four men, as a rule, were the headliners during Tom L. Johnson's picturesque tent campaigns in Cleveland. Mr. Johnson was a practical psychologist and a natural showman. In his measurements, physical and mental, he was much like P. T. Barnum.

An audience of the expectant electorate having been silenced by the solemn uplifted hand of the chairman for the occasion, Rev. Harris R. Cooley would arise and walk to the edge of the platform. Every one knew Mr. Cooley, knew him to be a good, a just and a kind man. He had been the minister for years at a little Campbellite church on Cedar avenue.

The Johnsons, parents of Mayor Tom, had been Campbellites at Georgetown in Kentucky. Mayor Tom himself, so it was said, now and then, on a Sunday evening, would drop in on the Rev. Mr. Cooley and hear him preach. Be that as it may, when he became chief executive of the city he appointed his pastor—real or merely theoretical—the director of charities in his cabinet. It was a clever transaction.

Electors, assembled in the tent, under gasoline torches, believed that Mr. Cooley loved the poor—as he did and as he does, for he's living yet—and that he was the friend of the unfortunate. He was doing a wonderful work with down-and-outers and with men and boys who were amateur criminals.

So when he arose and advanced to the

righteousness, he would forge a huge, shining halo of superlative words and reverentially place it over Mayor Tom's head. The duty of citizenship, if handled by an honest and skillful orator, is a moving theme.

Every man wants heaven at last to be his home. Mr. Cooley, in his time upon the stage, had shown his hearers the bright and easy path thereto. All men want to be good citizens, to be wise and prudent and to get a dollar's worth of honest government for every dollar taken away from them by taxation. Mr. Baker, during his turn, opened the road to municipal progress and efficiency and to a real brotherhood down here on earth. An "uplifter," his political enemies called him, but they never once said that he was not sincere or truly eloquent.

By this time the atmosphere in the tent was of the right tint and temperature for the appearance of Mayor Tom himself, in one of his wild, tenminute dashes against wealth, arrogance and selfishness. He rolled forward like an apple, a smile on his face, but a bodeful gleam in his eyes for any plutocrat who, unhappily for himself, might be present.

Mr. Johnson lived and died the apostle of one major issue. Single tax was his only real political principle. He used other subjects as vehicles to carry him into office, where he hoped, little by little, and in one way and another, to promote the doctrine which he said would end monopoly, halt injustice and close the era of human poverty. A tax on land alone, he seemed to believe, would untangle all the economic snarls and fill every public treasury in the land to overflowing.

The issue was laughed at in Cleveland, and Mr. Johnson, therefore, unabashed by his own record, campaigned in that city as the champion of threecent fare on the street railroads. His tent speeches were mainly on that subject. Cooley through, and Baker closed for the evening, Mayor Tom would show that, on the actual value of their property, the owners of the railroads could haul passengers for 3 cents apiece, long distances and short distances included,

Let him stay. He was sent here by the railroads and is in their employment. Yes, I charged 5 cents. The laws permitted me to do so. The laws are permitting other men to do so. But the laws should be changed. The truth is, my friends, transportation in cities should be as free as transportation in the elevators of office buildings, but, with a meaning look at the electorate, "I am not ready to go that far—at this time."

Lastly in the tent would appear Peter Wit, a rapid-fire and rough-and-tumble genius, who abused the rich tax dodgers on Euclid avenue, told hu-morous stories about the republicans and linked them up with all the economic misdeeds of the generation.
"Pete"—and that is the name he pre-

"Pete"—and that is the name he prefers—would bring the meeting to an end in a gale of laughter and a hurricane of cheers. The night following the tent would be somewhere else.

Cooley, Baker and Witt were undesigning men. The combination as a whole was never equaled, perhaps, in any city of the world. Its elements were balanced with an art and a precision that confounded the republicans and wrung from them high words of praise; also laments that they were without "talent" to compete. Johnson was elected mayor four times, and Baker, coming after him, was elected twice.

was elected mayor four times, and Baker, coming after him, was elected twice.

"I follow the light of Tom Johnson." Mr. Secretary Baker once told the writer of this article. He cannot be assayed out of and away from the preachments and the principles of his master. Nor does he want to be, unless his mind has recently changed. Following the light gave him high dignities in Cleveland and made a way for him into President Wilson's cabinet.

To understand Secretary Baker one must try to understand Tom Johnson. Old scorners of Johnson in Cleveland are saying today that he did much for the city. They mean that his agitation of ten years brought reduced fares and tranquillity in local transportation matters. There are other persons who assert that Johnson hardly expected at first to accomplish anything more than to raise an issue by which he could successively become mayor of Cleveland, Governor of Ohio and President of the United States. They say further that he was not averse to keeping the street railroad battle going. Once settled, they argue, he would have been minus the vehicle which he hoped would finally carry him to Washington. So when he arose and advanced to the brow of the platform, the audience gave an honest cheer and Mayor Tom's first maneuver was successful. Mr. Cooley's face is benevolent and his language is evangelical. No better-hearted man, perhaps, ever managed a workhouse or an infirmary for paupers. He likes to talk about those who are hungry and ill and despised socially. And so he would talk, as he stood up at the tent meetings, the glare of the torches lighting up his saintly countenance.

Thus the minds of the voicing, Mayor Tom would so he would talk, as he stood up at the ground before, were plowed deeply and so wel with the seeds of love and charmover the assemblage. "Are not the unfortunate our brothers?" Mr. Cooley through, and Baker clead for the evening, Mayor Tom would so when a hungry and distances and short disaptical. No better, leading the would dealy his fert and the very business he attent meetings, the glare of the torches lighting up his saintly countenance.

Thus the minds of the voice and Brook his fortune from the would falk, as he stood up at the tent meetings, the glare of he torches lighting up his saintly countenance.

Thus the minds of the voice and short disaptical, not call that he said in the very business he attent when the minds of the voices, fallow ground before, were plowed deeply and sowed with the seeds of love and charmony and the larger the moment unanimously.

A wave of religious feeling swept over the assemblage. "Are not the unfolk of the would declare: "And I have owned and managed street railinglets he would dealy even the moment unanimously."

The next orated which he even beneve a fair profit for all and the profit of and bronking the profit of and tranquillity in local transportation of the very business he attent when the provided profit of the very business he attent were been with the seads of love and charmony would ask. They are not the unfolk of the would delay the work of the unfold some the city. The work is a profit of an all the larger the moment unanimously.

The



NEWTON I

tion. Levelers and distributers were spouring in the public square from morning until late at night. A big mercantile, financial and manufacturing center was fast being turned into a bedlam of violent and incoherent oratory. The whole proceeding, men of business grumbled (but under their breath, was unprofitable, unbecoming and evan scandalous.

Ther up rose an energetic, impressive and powerful inhabitant, who said, though a political friend of Johnson,

Wash, Sunday

His Political Adventures Johnson im



VTON D. BAKER, ecretary of War.

s were that the game had gone far enough.

If the first six months of negotiation the guestion was settled. Since then there has been dignity and peace in Cleve-into a land. Mr. Baker, now of the War Department, was city solicitor, and not mayor, when the bargain was struck—a follower of the light of Tom Johnson and not the torchbearer himself.

These two men, Johnson and Baker, mpreston said, standing is wanted of the latter. A chinson, biography of Johnson would not need

to include Baker. A history of Baker, however, could not omit Johnson, who, returning to Cleveland unexpectedly after he had moved away with a large fortune, attracted and attached to himself a group of young college men and social reformers. Frederick C. Howe, at present United States commissioner of immigration at Ellis Island, was one of them. Baker was another. And all of the young men profited by the relation politically.

In the meantime, Tom Johnson had also brought himself into close juxtaposition with a company of very practical persons—youngish, too—who knew the wards, if they did not the churches, and who believed in single-tax just as earnestly as they did in any other question they had never heard of and could not understand even after it had been explained.

Johnson had a genius for mixing his disciples. Thus in his first cabinet, after his election as mayor, the good Mr. Cooley daily sat at the counsel table at the side of a retail liquor dealer. Johnson said that he longed to better things. Therefore he required the help of all classes.

The young university men who gave him their hearts, heads and hands were, for the most part, newcomers in Cleveland. Howe, since then a wide student of cities here and abroad, a Johns Hopkins graduate like Baker, and the law partner of James A. Garfield's two sons, had emigrated to Ohio from Pennsylvania. His association with Johnson made him a state senator.

Another of Johnson's zealous helpers was Starr Cadwallader, originally of Howard, N. Y., an ordained Presbyterian minister and the head worker of a social settlement on the skirts of the business district. His loyalty to Johnson made him director of the public schools in Cleveland.

:Politicians of the conventional and slow-witted type are afraid of preachers. Johnson never was, but he chose young preachers of energy and pleas-ing personalities and then, if they proved capable, he put them on the stump

which task he failed to accomplish—
Johnson brought forth his tent and took
to the road. The procession contained
eleven wagons, twenty-three horses and
twenty-two men, exclusive of Tom, who
traveled in an automobile, profanely
called the "Red Devil," accompanied by
scoretaries, spellbinders and accompanied by
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called the "Red Devil," accompanied by
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a democrate, that he had slandered President Cleveland and had declared that
the democrate, that he had slandered President Cleveland and had declared that
the democracy was "broken, discreditded and degraded." And he in turn
stood up in the tent and, with the
saudacity for which he was notorious,
coolly mentioned his hostile critics by
name and read them old of the purpose
succeeded in Cleveland. But the state
of the mething and the social evil
should be coulawed or pentitled. "I and democratic votes. So ended his
spectacular march to the White House.

All of the young men grouped about,
scall, the initiative and the referendum.
Home rule also is one of their chief doctrines—that is to say, they hold that
amount of its own taxes and how and
where the taxes should be laid, whether
succeeded in Cleveland and where the taxes should be laid, whether
and amount of its own taxes and how and
where the ratiorads, lighting plants, water
works and telephone systems—Johnson
That was his boast.

The public ownership of all city utilities
—street railroads, lighting plants, water
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and that the nation." This recalls his philose

"We when recei

ed capable, he put them on the stump and gave them a generous taste of the loaves and fishes. He went the whole length of Ohio, to Cincinnati, in 1902, and nominated Rev. Herbert S. Bigelow, pastor of the Vine Street Congregational Church, for secretary of state. Bigelow was thirty-two years old, had large gray eyes, fluffy brown hair, brawny shoulders and a voice full of melody.

It was said that Johnson believed then that he himself would soon be President. Indeed, at the convention which nominated Bigelow several strange men appeared with valiese filled with campaign buttons on which were printed the more or loss cryptic declaration: "Tom L. Johnson, 1904."

The hat he mation." This he calls his philosophy.

Newspaper readers already know that Mr. Baker was born in West Virginia and that he was educated at Johns Hopekins and Washington and Lee universites. His father was a village and country physician. Dr. Baker and seventeen the same company, under Gen. James E. B. Stuart, the great Confederate cavalryman. The great Confederate officers and privates. She was captured duringone of her adventures and imprisoned.

"My father," Secretary Baker remarked to me, "became a thoroughly father," Secretary Baker remarked to me, "became a thoroughly mother, however, never changed her

"I pushed myself into the conversation," Mr. Baker said to the writer, "whereupon the American turned on me."

The tall, swarthy man was Martin Ambrose Foran of Cleveland, an Irishman by blood, a cooper by trade, a lawyer by profession, a former member of Congress, and a democrat of the kind that hated Tom 'L. Johnson and was hated by him in return. Foran, later a judge, was captivated by young Mr. Baker.

"Within a year," Mr. Secretary Baker told me, "Judge Foran ordered me to report to him in Cleveland. He didn't say 'Will you?" or 'Is it possible?' He simply commanded me to pack my books and other belongings and move." And that was the method by which Martin A. Foran obtained a partner. But the light of Tom Johnson destroyed the connection. Baker separated from Foran that he might become Mayor Tom's assistant city solicitor. Then he was elected solicitor. When he ran for mayor the first time, his majority, exceeding all records, was 18,000. Liquor dealers and ministers voted for him. The slums and the beautiful and wealthy East End were unanimous on that occasion. Neither grieved over its bargain, as was shown by Mr. Baker's second triumphant election.

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NEW WAR SECRETARY IS TAKING HOLD WELL

GRASP AND INTELLIGENCE WERE QUICKLY REVEALED.

Newton D. Baker Learns Rapidly, and Has Been Quick to Comprehend the Organization and Details of the War Department - His Ability as a Lawyer Standing Him Well -No Delays in Sending Out the Villa Expedition Due to Him.

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WASHINGTON, March 29.-Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, is taking hold very well. That is the conservative but fair judgment which Washington has reached in its critical appraisal of the new Cabinet member.

To say that the Secretary is "taking hold" means much more in this case than ordinarily can be said of the advent of a new Cabinet officer. For Newton D. Baker entered the office of Secretary of War as green as the carpets that adorn his office. Yet in the fortnight or more that he has presided over the War Department, during a period when it has been more active and busier than it has been since the days of the Spanish-American War, Newton Baker has given an exhibition of rare Lasp and intelligence in public office.

Mr. Baker has made some mistakes. That is because he is human—but he will not make the same ones again. And he will make fewer errors in the future. This is because he is an apperceptive person-acquisitive would be a better word. He learns and learns rapidly-almost instantaneously. The correspondents who quiz him for news every day have found him alert to the meaning of their questions. He is thoroughly awake to the subtleties of newspaper crossexamination and the vernacular verdict seems to be that "he gets away with it fairly well."

The other afternoon, for example, at the regular newspaper conference, the discussion turned to the matter of getting motors for aeroplanes and trucks. Also there was talk of the kinds of wireless instruments used by the army, that on the movable truck, power for which emanates from the dynamo of the automobile, the field sets on mule back, and a number of other things of a decidedly technical nature, about which a baby Secretary of War wouldn't be presumed to know anything at all. In fact, his ignorance would be indulgently forgiven were he to say frankly that he had not had opportunity to familiarize himself with technical detail.

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Perhaps it is Mr. Baker's legal ability that is standing him so well. President Wilson's idea from the beginning has been to have in the War Department a capable lawyer. That was why he sought out Vice-Chancellor Lindley M. Garrison. Baker is quick-witted and clear-headed. He has no preconceived notions or fads about his job. He has jumped into the fray with youthful enthusiasm, and has made headway. He is not concerning himself with matters outside his Department, but is applying himself to military affairs in general, and just now that punitive expedition in particular.

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Newton Baker is a tactful person. He might have interjected his ignorance of military affairs to hold up everything in sight until he knew exactly what the meaning was of every recommendation made to him. But the Secretary came to the Department at a time when things had to be done in a hurry. He assumed the officers of the General Staff were thoroughly disinterested in their efforts to get adequate equipment for the Villa expedition. Therefore, Mr. Baker interposed no obstacle. What the General Staff recommended, he approved. No one ever will be able to say, no matter what criticism is launched in the future what criticism is launched in the future against the punitive expedition, that Secretary Baker's inexperience delayed matters a single instant. He approved right and left—and incidentally this was President Wilson's wish. The President is perhaps as much a tyro on technical matters of army equipment as Mr. Baker. This is natural, because in Mr. Wilson's rather eventful Administration he has had a lot more to do than to think about the number of army trucks and horse-power needed to ascend a difficult mountain trail somewhere in Chihuahua.

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OPPOSES CHANGE IN WATER SYSTEM

Secretary Baker Against Placing Full Control in D. C. Commissioners' Hands.

UPHOLDS GEN. BLACK; FRICTION NOT FEARED

Head of War Department Makes Views Known to Congressional Committees.

Secretary Baker has informed the chairmen of the Senate and House committees on the District of Columbia that he concurs in the views of Gen. William M. Black, chief of engineers of the army, in opposition to the bill providing for the transfer of control over the Washington aqueduct and its appurtenances from the War Department to the District Commissioners.

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Under the present system the federal government brings the water to the city, purifies it and supervises consumption in federal buildings, and the District government distributes the purified water and supervises consumption by citizens.

In support of the proposition to place control of the entire system in the hands of the District Commissioners, it is argued that the division of jurisdiction may create friction and be objectionable, while the combination of the system under one management would be more economical.

Friction Not Anticipated.

Col. C. A. F. Flagler, the District en-Col. C. A. F. Flagler, the District engineer officer in charge of the aqueduct, reported that "it is not seen how any friction could occur in the dual administration unless the United States failed to supply the amount of water required, which has not occurred to the present time, except in the case of accident to the aqueduct." He also stated that if the entire system is placed in the hands of the District Commissioners "there is doubt as to the possibility of increasing economy without decreasing efficiency."

Gen. Black concurred in these views. "The division between jurisdictions is sharply defined and clearly understood. There appears to be no evidence that the present arrangement creates friction or difficulties. Neither does it appear that economy will result from turning the entire system over to the Commissioners." He added that the cost of the construction and maintenance of the present system is about \$15,500,000, and that the estimated cost of the enlargement of the supply, coupled with the Great Falls power plant, is about \$15,000,000. gineer officer in charge of the aqueduct,

Further Objections.

"Under the proposed legislation," said Gen. Black, "review by the division engineer and the chief of engineers of the gineer and the chief of engineers of the army would be dispensed with and the final decision as to engineering features would rest with the Engineer Commissioner of the District, who is usually of the rank and experience of a District engineer officer. While I believe that the existing form of government for the District of Columbia is probably the best that could be devised agitation for a change has been made in the past and may be renewed in the future. Should such a change occur the objections to the transfer of the aqueduct system will have increased force. "In view of the satisfactory operation of the present arrangement, of the vital interest of the federal government in the matter and of the uncertainty that any benefit would accrue from the transfer. I recommend that the chairmen of the congressional committees on the District of Columbia be advised that in the judgment of this department the enactment of the proposed legislation is not advisable."

Secretary Baker, in his letters to the District committee chairmen, said he concurred in the views of the chief of engineers.

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"I might add," said the Secretary, "that there are recognized to be certain imperfections in the operation of the water system, more especially in the consumption of water at certain of the federal buildings. I had a conference with the chief of engineers and District Commissioners on the subject the 23d instant, and it is probable that joint recommendations will later be submitted looking to the enactment into law of remedial measures."

It is understood that the District Commissioners will request the withdrawal of the bill in question, which was introduced at their suggestion early in the present session of Congress.

Dispatches Indicate Pershing Now Using Mexican Railroads

News Contained in Official Report to Gen. Funston of Death of Trooper While Being Transferred on Train South of Casas Grandes

While no word had come today from Special Representative Rodgers at Queretaro concerning the request for use of Mexican railways to transport supplies to Gen. Pershing's troops, there were indications in official dispatches from Gen. Pershing, through Gen. Funston, that troops were using railways in the Casas Grandes district, probably upon permission from the local Carranza officials.

A dispatch reporting that Saddler George A. Hudnelt of the 10th Cavalry, had died from injuries received in a railroad wreck was taken to mean that troops were being transferred by rail southward from Casas Grandes. This was the first official intimation that Pershing's troops were using the railroads.

Confers With Secretary Lansing.

Secretary Baker took the message from Gen. Funston to the State Department and conferred with Secretary Lansing. It was announced there that additions proposed by Gen. Carranza to the projected proctocol covering the use of the Mexican railways still were under consideration. Instructions were sent last night to special representative Rodgers urge Gen. Carranza to grant permission for use of Mexican railways as a matter independent of the procotol.

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Only routine reports came from the border to the War Department today. The department has no information as to the actual steps taken by Gen. Pershing to close in on the bandits.

Conditions on the east and west coasts of Mexico were reported to the Navy Department today as generally satisfactory. From Tampico came word of apparent improvement noticed by American residents concerning whose safety considerable anxiety was felt.

Lawlessness Near Laguna.

Reports of lawlessness in the Laguna region were contained in an announcement made by the State Department today. It said Gen. Trevino has arrived at Torreon and will institute an energetic campaign against the lawless ele-

getic campaign against the lawless element. A telegram from Durango states there are twenty Americans in that city and ten in the outlying districts. All are reported to be well.

Telegraphic advices from Saltillo state that quiet prevails there and that eighteen Americans remain in the district. Railroad and telegraph communication is reported to be open to all points, and the wireless station is working.

Preparing Aero Specifications.

War Department officials were preparing recommendations today as to the number and type of aeroplanes for border use to be purchased with the emergency fund of \$8,000,000 made available yesterday by Congress. Secretary Baker expected to act as soon as the report reached him and the new machines, probably eight in number, probably will be shipped within a few

days.

Aeroplane manufacturers have evinced a desire to co-operate closely with the government in developing satisfactory war planes, the Secretary

eight-million-dollar congressional appropriation now available will enable the department to establish a complete independent motor truck supply system regardless of the railroads. Secretary Baker announced that two more motor truck companies have been requested by Gen. Funston and will be forwarded soon,

There are twenty-seven trucks in a company. Four companies are now in service and two others are on their way to the border. With the additional two companies Gen. Funston will have 216 trucks with which to maintain Gen. Pershing's constantly lengthening lines of communication.

With funds available, the department, it is said, has now under consideration plans for purchasing eight new aeroplanes for Mexican service and for establishing three high-powered radio stations along the border to provide constant communication with the wireless sets of the troops now in the field.

Lieut. J. W. Allison Dies.

EL PASO, Tex., March 29.-Joseph W. Allison, second lieutenant of the 13th Cavalry, who was brought back to the base hospital at Fort Bliss from Casas Grandes suffering from a cold that developed into pneumonia, died today.

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A dispatch reporting that Saddler George A. Hudnelt of the 10th Cavalry, had died from injuries received in a railroad wreck was taken to mean that troops were being transferred by rail southward from Casas Grandes. This was the first official intimation that Pershing's troops were using the railroads.

Confers With Secretary Lansing.

Secretary Baker took the message from Gen. Funston to the State Department and conferred with Secretary Lansing. It was announced there that additions proposed by Gen. Carranza to the projected proctocol covering the use of the Mexican railways still were under consideration. Instructions were sent last night to special representative Rodgers urge Gen. Carranza to grant permission for use of Mexican railways as a matter independent of the procotol.

matter independent of the procotol.

Only routine reports came from the border to the War Department today. The department has no information as to the actual steps taken by Gen. Pershing to close in on the bandits.

Conditions on the east and west coasts of Mexico were reported to the Navy Department today as generally satisfactory. From Tampico came word of apparent improvement noticed by American residents concerning whose safety considerable anxiety was whose safety considerable anxiety was

Lawlessness Near Laguna.

Reports of lawlessness in the Laguna region were contained in an announcement made by the State Department today. It said Gen. Trevino has arrived at Torreon and will institute an energetic campaign against the lawless ele-

getic campaign against the lawless element. A telegram from Durango states there are twenty Americans in that city and ten in the outlying districts. All are reported to be well.

Telegraphic advices from Saltillo state that quiet prevails there and that eighteen Americans remain in the district. Railroad and telegraph communication is reported to be open to all points, and the wireless station is working.

Preparing Aero Specifications.

War Department officials were preparing recommendations today as to the number and type of aeroplanes for border use to be purchased emergency fund of \$8,000,000 made available yesterday by Congress. Secretary Baker expected to act as soon as the report reached him and the new machines, probably eight in number, probably will be shipped within a few days.

days.

Aeroplane manufacturers have evinced a desire to co-operate closely with the government in developing satisfactory war planes, the Secretary said. They have suggested that a testing ground be established by the army at Fort Myer, Va., or some other central point, where new types of machines can be sent for test by army aviators as fast as they are produced. Mr. Baker indicated that some such plan would be followed by the department.

Uses of the Appropriation.

While it was admitted at the War Department that the use of the railways would simplify the troops supply problem, it was said that the

eight-million-dollar congressional appropriation now available will enable the department to establish a complete independent motor truck supply system regardless of the railroads. Sec retary Baker announced that two more motor truck companies have been requested by Gen. Funston and will be forwarded soon,

There are twenty-seven trucks in a company. Four companies are now in service and two others are on their way to the border. With the additional two companies Gen. Funston will have 216 trucks with which to maintain Gen. Pershing's constantly lengthening lines of communication.

With funds available, the department, it is said, has now under consideration plans for purchasing eight new aeroplanes for Mexican service and for establishing three high-powered radio stations along the border to provide constant communication with the wireless sets of the troops now in the field.

Lieut. J. W. Allison Dies.

EL PASO, Tex., March 29 .- Joseph W. Allison, second lieutenant of the 13th Cavalry, who was brought back to the base hospital at Fort Bliss from Casas Grandes suffering from a cold that developed into pneumonia, died today.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 1, 1916.

Baker Is Making Good

HEN Newton D. Baker of Cleveland was appointed secretary of war, the New York Evening Post said: "Mr. Baker's appointment is one neither to arouse great hopes nor to provoke bitter opposition.'

Today, three weeks later, the Post's Washington correspondent has this to say:

Baker entered the office of secretary of war as green as the carpets that adorn his office. Yet in the fortnight or more than he has presided over the war department, during a period when it has been more active and busier than it has been since the days of the Spanish-American war, Newton Baker has given an exhibition of rare grasp and intelligence in public office.

Baker reminds one of Frank Polk, counselor of the state department, who in less than two weeks showed an aptitude for affairs which made it hard for the uninitiated to believe that the newcomer knew nothing about foreign affairs and international law before coming to Washington.

Baker is quick witted and clear headed. He is a tactful person. He might have interjected his ignorance of military affairs to hold up everything in sight until he knew exactly what the meaning was of every recommendation made to him.

But the secretary assumed the officers of the general staff were thoroly disinterested in their efforts to get adequate equipment for the Villa ex-

Therefore, Mr. Baker interposed no obstacle. No one ever will be able to say, no matter what criticism is launched in the future against the punitive expedition, that Secretary Baker's inexperience delayed matters a single instant.

He approved right and left-and incidentally this was President Wilson's wish.

It is too early to make sweeping predictions, but persons, like the writer, who knew little of Baker before he came to Washington will be very much disappointed if after a little while the new secretary of war doesn't turn out to be as capable an administration officer and as astute an adviser, political and otherwise, of the president, as there is in the cabinet.

who resigned of Cleve-

and, for secretary of war to succeed Lindley Garrison,

Baker, New Secretary

Pershing and Dodd Divide Credit For First Victory

Gen. Funston Receives Message of Congratulation From Secretary Baker After Details of Battle With Villa's Band Becomes Known—Delight at Border.

(By Associated Press to The Tennessean.) SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 31 .- Thirty of Villa's soldiers killed, four American troopers wounded, none seriously, and more than 450 of the fugitive band dispersed after a running fight that extended over ten miles, is the summary of the first engagement between the American punitive expedition and Francisco Villa.

Col. George O. Dodd surprised 500 of Villa's men at Guerrero March 29 and with a smaller force, comprising detachments of the Seventh and Tenth cavalry, began the ck that ended five hours later when Villa force had been chased into the hills northeast of Guerrero and broken into small bands.

Gen. Elizeo Herandez was among the Villa followers killed. A man named Lopez, who was wounded, is believed to be Pablo Lopez, who commanded the ban-

cavalry to its utmost to run him down before he could reconcentrate his scattered men. It was reported to army headquar-ters here that Villa was wounded; that one of his legs was broken and one of his hips badly bruised. The character of his reported injuries suggested that perhaps he had been injured in falling from his horse rather than by a gunshot, as had been unofficially reported.

Attack Made Early In the Morning.

Col. Dodd attacked the Mexicans at 6 o'clock, according to Gen. Pershing's report, but whether in the forenoon or in the afternoon was not stated. Here it was regarded as probable that it was in the morning, for the action which followed was a cross counter chase that could not

well have been made after dark.

It was known at Gen. Funston's headdits that killed seventeen Americans at Santa Ysabel and who erroneously was reported killed in the fight at Columbus, N. M. The number of Mexicans wounded was not stated in official advices.

Gen. Pershing's report, filed at San Geronimo reached Gen. Funston today, Villa was not with the defeated force and Col. Dodd was believed to be forcing his with Villa's men at Guerrero.

because of the administra-

net. He began practising law in Martinsburg in 1897 and shortly thereafter moved to Cleveland, where was city sonow.

Was city sonow.

He has been to have won the respect of the country. Baker was a tion's failure to back his continental army plan, seems burg, West Virginia, forty-four years ago, and at the pupil of President Wilson years ago in Johns Hopkins President since the pre-convention campaign of 1912. He was born in Martinsage of 25 was private secre-tary to Postmaster General warm supporter of the Wilson in Cleveland's cabimarried in 1902 Miss Elizabeth Leopold of Pottstown, University, and has been mayor for two terms.

took up the famous Mayor Tom Johnson's fight against the street car railway after Johnson had died. He carried on the fight which jection was heard to his appointment because he was reported to have been a peace advocate. I believe in peace and in the proper gave Ohio cities the right to write their own charters. degrees from Johns Hopkins and Washington and Lee He has been identified with the

Pennsylvania. He received

END OF MEXICAN CAMPAIGN THOUGHT MATTER OF

War Department Gets News **Daring Feat By Dodd**

CONGRESSMEN CHEER

High Praise Is Given Col. Dodd by Army Officials—Secretary Baker Wires Congratulations to Funston to Be Forwarded to Men at Front-Matter of Great Gratification to All, Says Statement Issued-End of Agitation in Congress for More Soldiers on Border Expected as Result of Victory-Delay in Receipt of News Explained by Difficulties of Communication

WASHINGTON, March 31. - With Villa's main command shattered by Col. Dodd's cavalry dash, the war department expects that the death or capture of the bandit leader himself and the successful conclusion of the American punitive expedition to rid northern Mexico of his raiders will follow more quickly than it had at first been antici-

The five-hour running fight in which Dodd's outnumbered troopers killed Villa's chief lieutenant and many of his men with only four of their own number slightly wounded, occurred fortyeight hours before the news reached Washington. Army officers are sure that since the fight, heavier forces have come up to support the flying columns and another action may have followed of which nothing was known here tonight.

Congress stopped business and cheered the news of the dash of the American troopers. President Wilson sent words of congratulation to Secretary Baker, and the secretary sent messages of congratulation to Major-General Funston to be conveyed to Brigadier-General Pershing and Colonel Dodd. The first smashing blow at the bandits was what all officials had expected of Pershing's seasoned troopers, but few of them had hoped it would come so soon.

Pershing's Report Reaches Washington.

General Pershing's dispatch with the news of the fight reached the war department late this afternoon. It re-ported the results in terse sentences, giving few details.

Desperately wounded, and permanently crippled with a broken leg and lame hip, Villa was reported to have left his men before the fight to hide in nearby mountains. His force, broken into small bands, was reported attempting reformation in the Senta Maria valley, pressed on all sides by American and Carranza columns.

Everywhere tonight satisfaction over the exploit of Col. Dodd and his men was expressed. Secretary Baker's congratulations were sent in this message from General Scott, chief of staff, to Major-General Funston on the border:

"Secretary of war desires you to convey to General Pershing and Col. Dodd and command his hearty congrat-ulations on exploit."

On behalf of the President, the White House authorized a similar expression. In congress the news caused a dem-onstration of cheers and applause in the house when Speaker Clark interrupted proceedings for reading of General Pershing's disnatch. Debate on the army increase bill was halted in the senate for the reading of the telegram, sent to the vice-president's desk by Senator Warren of Wvoming, General Pershing's father-in-law.

Already Been Taken. Villa May Have

Officials anxiously awaited further news. Army officers believed it probable that in the forty-eight hours since the fight there had been further skirmishes with the hard-pressed outlaws and possibly that even Villa himself had been found.

Delay in receipt of General Pershing's report was ascribed by war de-

ing's report was ascribed by war deand the border and difficulties of communication. The scene of the fight was about 225 miles south of Juarez. While on the railroad line, General Pershing was thought to have forwarded his discussed to the communication. was thought to have forwarded his discourier to the signal corps

telegraph lines.

Belief was expressed tonight in all quarters that the successful end of the American expedition was in sight. Officials believed, too, that Dodd's victory, if followed promptly by the capture or death of Villa himself, would go far toward aiding in the restoration of peace in Mex-They believed the rout would discourage outlaws generally; and deter fur-ther desertions from Carranza's army.

In his telegram to General Funston, forwarded here by the latter from Fort Sam Houston, Tex., General Pershing indicated probable results of the American vic-

tory.
"With Villa permanently disabled, pez wounded and Hernandez dead, blow administered is a serious one to Villa's band," he said. The Lopez referred to was believed here to be Pablo Lopez, leader of the Santa Ysabel massacre, in which seventeen Americans were killed.

Baker Says All Should Be Gratified.

Tonight Secretary Baker issued the following statement:

"The success of Colonel Dodd in catching up with the retreating bandits and dispersing them shows the value and effectiveness of the careful preparation made by General Funston, as well as the dash and vigor with which Colonel Dodd himself and the members of his command have undertaken their task.

"It is a matter of great gratification to us all that the first encounter is so decisive and that our own troops have suffered so slightly. The effect on both sides of the border will undoubtedly be good. It will ally apprehension on the American side by showing the rapidity and effectiveness with which our army acts, and among the Mexican people it will show the sin-gieness of our purpose and discourage bandits from sympathetic demon-

"This comes as a very adequate answer to those who feared that it would be a long and painful pursuit before we overtook the marauders, and gives strong ground to the hope that the entire object of the expedition can be speedily accomplished."

High Praise I Given Colonel Dodd.

Unstinted praise was given in all quarters to Col. Dodd, the veteran cavalry officer, who rode with his command contin-uously for 17 hours, covered 55 miles and then engaged in a five-hour fight. Col. Dodd is 64 years of age and has been in Dodd is 64 years of age and has been in the saddle practically ever since the troops were ordered to the border. He will retire on account of age next July. Appointed to the military academy from Pennsylvania, he graduated in 1876. He commanded the Third cavalry during the Apache outbreak in Arizona, fought during the Indian campaign in Oklahoma, in the Chicago riots in 1894 and distinguished himself during the Spanish-American wan, participating in the battle of San Juan and in many fights in the Philippines. He is declared to have been the first to suggest the now-famous "monkey drill" of cavalry training.

For some time Col. Dodd had charge of recruiting at Columbus Barracks. Ohlo, and is credited by Adjutant-General McCain with having done much to reduce army desertions, although a strict disciplinarian. Among the West Point classmates of Col. Dodd were Col. Slocum, commanding the Thirteenth cavalry, which was raided by Villa at Columbus, N. M., and who is with the United States expedition. Inspector-General Garlington, another classmate, said tonight Dodd was celebrated in the army for fearlessness.

The war department was not advised officially regarding the troops in Col. Dodd's command, although the Seventh and Tenth cavalry were understood to be the nucleus of the column picked for the raid. The Seventh cavalry is famous as the regiment which was wiped out in the Custer massacre, and cut to pieces in the Wounded Knee affair in 1891, the last of the big Indian fights.

That the Villa prisoners taken and the Carranza soldiers released by Col. Dodd's victory might aid Gen. Pershing in trapping Villa was generally believed among army officers. State department officials were hopeful tonight that there would be little further delay in concluding negotiations of the protocol providing for general 'co-operation of Carranza and American forces in hunting Villa.

Administration officials also were confident that agitation in congress for additional troops to guard the border would not be renewed in the light of the saddle practically ever since the troops were ordered to the border. He will re-

The News

RALEIGH, N.

OHIOAN APPOINTED SECRETARY OF WAR



Here is shown a characteristic attitude of Newton D. Baker, of Ohio, who has been appointed Secretary of War by President Wilson. The sketch was made by the famous artist, Norman Lynd, at the last Democratic convention in Baltimore, Maryland.

The Progressives in the Cabinet

The new secretary of war has a fine conception of the opportunities of his department, considered in their broadest sense. One might say he was an idealist concerning the social bearings of the war department's work. Writing to a New York friend, he has lately said:—

I hope none of my old friends in social work will feel that my being in this department, either because of the name of the department or its exacting demands upon my time, in any way obstructs my interest, or that I want to be let out in the future planning and doing. As a matter of fact, I think the war department has, as its primary ideal, making America a strong and virile people. The accidental use of a part of that strength for war, when it is unavoidable, is an important aspect from the point of view of this department, but the primary thing is that we should be strong for the arts of peace, strong industrially, socially and morally.

Is it not possible for a man to be

Is it not possible for a man to be a better war secretary, even in the military activities of the department, because of such a vision? While mayor of Cleveland, Secretary Baker had become one of the pillars of the social welfare movement in America; he was already head of the national consumers' league when the call from the president came to him to join the cabinet. Newton D. Baker was precisely the kind of a man whom Mr Roosevelt sought to attract when he organized his new party.

In the cabinet are two other men who rank with Mr Baker as highclass progressives; one refers to Secretary Lane of the interior department and Secretary Houston of the department of agriculture. And these two have made excellent records in the administration. Secretary Lane's conservation policies have been most progressive. He is now engaged in a remarkable development work in Alaska. There has been no Ballinger scandal, and Gifford Pinchot has scarcely been heard from as a critic of this highly capable administrator. Secretary Houston is also indisputably a success in a department where progressive ideas should have free play.

The three secretaries. Lane, Houston and Baker, form a trio of admirable administrators who would have been a credit to any administration Mr Roosevelt himself could have formed to promote the policies of his national progressive platform of 1912. Does this fact constitute another reason why, in the opinion of Mr Roosevelt, George W. Perkins and Charles Sumner Bird, the defeat of Wilson must be effected at any cost?

Springlesto)

No Withdrawal of U.S. Troops Contemplated, Says Baker

Secretary Says That American Forces Will Continue the Pursuit Until Villa Has Been Killed or Captured. Looks for Early Result.

(By Associated Press to The Tennessean.)

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Secretary
Baker, in formally denying today that immediate withdrawal from Mexico of the American expeditionary force was contemplated, indicated that the war department had information that the United States troopers were close upon Villa's soon as the defacto government of Mexico is able to relieve them of this work."

Secretary Baker, said General Viscotte Content of the Co WASHINGTON, April 8.—Secretary Baker, in formally denying today that immediate withdrawal from Mexico of the mediate withdrawal from Mexico of the American expeditionary force was contemplated, indicated that the war department had information that the United States troopers were close upon Villa's trail and that the expedition might soon accomplish its purpose.

"The object of the expedition was stated when it was undertaken," said Secretary Baker. "It has never been changed. No other orders have been given and the ex-

other orders have been given and the expedition is busily pursuing it now with what I hope is a fair chance of early suc-

Reports that preparations for with-drawal were under way were declared by Mr. Baker to have "absolutely no basis." All the war department's plans for pursuing the chase were going forward actively, he declared, an order being placed only today for fifteen gasoline carrying motor trucks for General Pershing's campaign. The American forces were "pushing ahead," he said.

Publication today of the text of the original army order to cross the border a month ago revealed that no specific direc-

Mexico is able to relieve them of this work."

Secretary Baker said General Funston had not yet reported that the American expedition's object had been attained. It was recalled that on the day the troops crossed Secretary Baker said their object was to "capture or disperse" the bandits who raided Columbus.

Secretary Lansing also issued a statement today, saying he knew of no intention to withdraw the troops. He said no intimation had come that the Carranza government thought General Pershing had accomplished his mission and should return to United States territory.

It was stated officially today that General Funston's orders were broad enough to include dealing personally with Villa in case he should be encountered.

Satisfaction with the transportation situation was indicated at the war and state departments today. With private shippers getting supplies through on the Mexican railways, ultimately available to the American troops, Secretary Lansing believes the railway situation has ceased to be a factor.

New Cabinet Woman Dislikes Society.

April 1916



Mrs. Newton D. Baker.

Washington from her Cleveland home there with an aversion to the high society of the capital. She thinks society in

Mrs. Newton D. Baker, wife of the Washington is the least attractive new secretary of war, has gone to feature of the position she will hold

century Opinion. april.

PERSONS-IN-THE-FOREGROUND

NEWTON D. BAKER, THE MAYOR-IDEALIST OF CLEVELAND, BECOMES THE NEW SECRETARY OF WAR

N alert and youth-like lawyer, fighting doggedly for years against the entrenched forces of special privilege, fighting for an ideal of the city as "the hope of democracy" in this nation—that is the Newton Diehl Baker of Cleveland, Ohio, whom President Wilson has called to be Secretary of War. Citizen Militant he surely is, but quite as surely no one will ever mistake him for a militarist.

Tom L. Johnson, the fighting mayor of Cleveland, gripped hold of Baker's idealism and gave the latter's brilliant legal mind the chance to shine during a "seven years' war" with the traction companies. After Johnson died Baker was elected by the largest plurality ever given a mayor of Cleveland. Persistent always, diplomatic when necessary, Mayor Baker achieved things for which Johnson had bludgeoned the way. His executive and administrative capacity have been proved, altho he calls himself a dreamer. The President, when first elected, wanted Baker for Secretary of the Interior (having another portfolio in view for Lane), but the tender was declined by Baker in order to complete a second two-year term as mayor. That ended January 1st of this year. Now he is named and promptly confirmed without opposition as successor to Lindley M. Garrison, resigned. He becomes, at 44, the youngest member of President Wilson's cabinet.

Baker belongs to the same era of municipal turmoil in the Middle West that developed Brand Whitlock into mayor of Toledo and then minister to Belgium. The two men fought on similar lines in city matters, they campaigned together to secure powers of home rule from the Ohio legislature. Contemplating one of their motor-car tours Whitlock whimsically writes in his book, "Forty Years of It":

"I would dramatize Baker as speaking, while I sat there utterly charmed with his manner, his clear and polished expression, and envied him his ability to speak with such surprising fluency, such ease and grace, as if the fact of putting words together so that they would form clear, logical and related sentences were nothing at all, and wondering why it was that every one that heard was not instantly converted to his plan, whatever it was. And then, between times, Baker would not

be talking politics at all; he would not be those to whom he speaks. Withal he indulging in politician's low gossip, slan- has that indefinable quality in a speaker dering every one he knew-the ineradicable and, I suppose, inevitable habit of politicians, because in public they are obliged to be so suave in utterance and so smiling and ingratiating in manner. Baker was not like them at all; he knew a vast deal of literature and could talk about books with comprehension; if you mentioned a passage from John Eglinton, or a scene from Turgenief, or a poem of Yeats or Masefield, he would know what you were talking about. He is not one of those who, by the little deceit of a thin, factitious smile of appreciation, pretend an acquaintance they have never enjoyed. Baker has been able to keep the habit of reading, even in politics - a singular achievement. Only he would not read novels that were in the somber or tragic manner. I used to tell him that this was a sign he was growing old, since only the buoyancy of youth can risk its spirit in such darkened paths. For instance, he would never read my novel about prisons, 'The Turn of the Balance'; he said he knew it was too terrible. But I did not reproach or blame him. I no longer like to read terrible books myself."

Baker frankly says that in the War Office he has everything to learn. But he believes in all of President Wilson's policies so far as he knows them, and this belief apparently runs back to student days at Johns Hopkins in 1889, when he attended Woodrow Wilson's lecture course on political administration and sat at the same table in a Baltimore boarding-house. Twentythree years later, at the Baltimore convention of 1912, Baker led his "progressive" Cuyahoga County delegation of Wilson men while the majority of the Ohio delegates were for Governor Harmon. Under the sacrosanct unit rule, Baker and his crowd were supposed to be smothered; but he got to the platform and in a vibrant voice that secured immediate attention he made one of his rapid-fire speeches on the absurdity of the unit rule when delegates had been elected at primaries. He won his point and the count of his Ohio votes helped to nominate Wilson.

His "Gatling-gun" style of speaking goes with a mind that President Wilson has said "works like chain lightning." He does not indulge in oratorical flapdoodle. An occasional fondness for Latin phrases is a peculiarity that

has that indefinable quality in a speaker called "charm." This comes, however, from his mental traits, not from an impressive physique. Baker takes himself seriously in public utterance, in private conversation, in court, and in office, and one quickly enough forgets to take him otherwise on contact.

Of Baker in office at Washington, it is safe to say that correspondents will get the same impressions which Burton J. Hendrick set down for the World's Work several years ago when he studied "Tom Johnson's successor." Said Hendrick:

"He is a small, dark-haired, brown-eved, boyish figure. After wheeling around in his chair to greet his visitor, Mr. Baker throws one leg under his body and sits upon it. This leaves the other swinging free and it barely reaches the ground. . . One might easily take him for a Latin tutor or a mincing theolog. His colorless face too clearly lacks acquaintance with out - of - doors; its indentations, however, disclose that Mr. Baker is not so young as he at first seems-they show that he, like his predecessor, has had his moments of agitation and trial. Indeed, if one ignores the slender body and focuses upon the face and head, a different and stronger impression is obtained. Here the man is full-grown - there is nothing juvenile, nothing callow. Tho the rest of the tenement may be undersized, the head itself is ample in its proportions. Mr. Baker wears a small shoe but a large hat. A six - footer's top - piece is superimpozed upon a boy's body.

'Clearly we have a man whose activities are all mental. He works, plays, and dissipates all through the mind. Golf, mountain climbing, yachting, even automobiling, probably offer him few attractions. books that are scattered carelessly about the Mayor's desk force home the same idea. Here is a copy of Bernard Shaw's plays; here the last number of the Survey magazine; the place is littered with large treatises on the initiative and referendum, proportional representation, workingmen's compensation, city planning, and the like. Outside, his friends and associates tell the most amazing stories of the man whom they regard as a prodigy. Greek tragedies, they say, do not terrify him, even in the original. His coat pockets are always stuffed with books and periodicals.

Any one who knows Baker will exstrangely enough seems to interfere pect him to be most interested personnot a whit with effectiveness before ally in any measures of national pre-

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Century Opinion, april.

MAYOR BAKER BECOMES SECRETARY OF WAR

industrial community. He has called three-cent fare basis that paid a fair

paredness that promise to foster the Cleveland's City Sense. Johnson, in development of a distinct species of his remarkable autobiographical story, American democracy in the world. He counted it a civic victory worth while has seen and helped to promote a grow- to have taken more than ten million ing City Sense in one American mu-dollars of "fictitious" value out of a nicipality of 650,000 souls, sixth in street railway capitalization of thirty size on our list of cities and a typical millions, and to have established a

ALMOST THE FIRST THING THIS PACIFIST SECRETARY DID WAS TO ORDER AMERICAN SOLDIERS INTO MEXICO!

Newton D. Baker, the new Secretary of War, is a postgraduate of the Tom Johnson mayoralty school at Cleveland and "the original Wilson man" in Ohio politics. He won more than a hundred legal battles for his city and made good as mayor, tho he thinks himself a bit of a dreamer.

the bitter struggle for municipal conequalize taxation, the contest to secure a real home rule charter, innovations in the field of charities and correction, wholesale use of the parks for recreation, and popular education. Baker says Tom Johnson is the father of glowing tribute:

this sense "civitism" in lieu of a better return on investment. But above that word to express the idea of city pa- in value he rated the development and triotism actually at work. The City training for practical service of men Sense has grown out of such things as interested in economic justice. Frederick C. Howe, commissioner of imtrol of public utility services, a fight to migration at New York, was one of Johnson's lieutenants, and his book on "The City, the Hope of Democracy," elaborates the thesis that came out of this group experience. To Baker Tom Johnson in his autobiography paid this

"Mr. Baker, tho the youngest of us, was really head of the cabinet and principal adviser to us all. He has been an invaluable public servant . . . elected even when I was defeated. Newton Baker as a lawyer was pitted against the biggest lawyers in the State. No other city solicitor has ever had the same number of cases crowded into his office in the same length of time, nor so large a crop of injunctions to respond to [he is said to have won fifty-five lawsuits brought in succession by the street railways and to have disposed successfully of fifteen injunctions in six months], and in my judgment there isn't another man in the State who could have done the work so well. He ranks with the best, highest-paid corporation lawyers in ability and has held his public office at a constant personal sacrifice. This lowpaid city official has seen every day in the court-room lawyers getting often five times the fee for bringing a suit that he got for defending it. He did for the people for love what other lawyers did for the corporations for money."

Baker's views on the problems of municipal ownership and control may be read in a monograph of the Annals of the American Academy of Sciences. Concretely he holds that the people of a city are entitled to public utility services at cost, and as Mayor he effected a cost system in transportation under which fares go up or down by the barometer of a 6 per cent. guaranteed dividend upon a fixed capitalization. The growth of City Sense implied in the gradual extension of municipal ownership appeals to Baker's instinct. His imagination pictures a city life in which everybody may feel that he has a stake, a responsibility, some joy and

After graduation from Johns Hopkins, Mr. Baker took a law course at Washington and Lee University, then returned to his native town of Martinsburg, W. Va. In 1896 he went to Washington as private secretary to Postmaster-General Wilson during the last year of President Cleveland's administration. He returned to Martinsburg for law practice but jumped to Cleveland by request of Judge Foran, who took him into his firm in 1897. Then came the Tom Johnson inspiration or obsession-both terms are still used in Cleveland-and Baker was elected City Solicitor in 1902. He was continuously reelected up to 1912, when the city made him mayor. Last fall he declined to run for a third term as mayor, and Peter Witt, his candidate, a Tom Johnsonized co-worker, was defeated. Once more Baker began private practice as a lawyer and a few weeks ago had been made active chairman of the local Democratic party organization.

It is customary to point out that the tradition of appointing a civilian to be Secretary of War further implies nowadays legal experience to cope with questions arising from colonial pos-

THE NEW SECRETARY OF WAR

IE country is well pleased with President Wilson's selection of Newton Diehl Baker, former Mayor of Cleveland, to be the Secretary of War in his Cabinet, to fill the va-cancy caused by the resignation of Lindley M. Garrison.

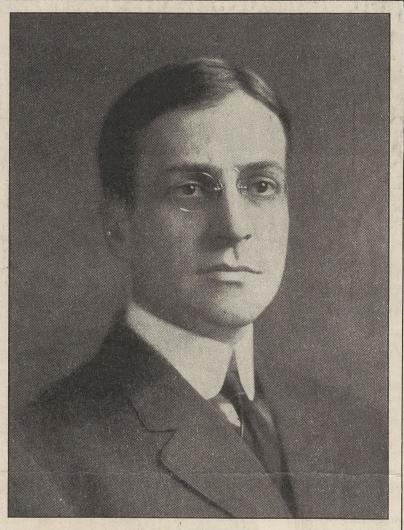
Following President Wilson's election in 1912 Mr. Baker's name was frequently mentioned for a Cabinet place, and his selection at this time to fill the important place in the Cabinet left vacant through Mr. Garrison's retirement came as no very great surprise to the counno very great surprise to the country. Successful in the profession of law and successful as Mayor of the sixth city of the country, and having near-Cabinet experience in having served as private secretary to Postmaster General William L. William Service of the Chyslend's Cabinet. son in President Cleveland's Cabinet, Newton D. Baker was at once acclaimed by the press of the country as well fitted to administer the affairs of the War Office and to sit in the Cabinet of President Wilson.

The new Secretary of War was born at Martinsburg, West Virginia, in 1871, the second son of Dr. and Mrs. N. D. Baker. As a boy he took to books as a duck takes to water. In 1891 he received the Bachelor of Arts degree from Johns Hopkins University, having completed the four-year course in three years.

Young Baker, then twenty years old, at first thought to follow his father's profession, but a stirring incident changed his views on that subject. Going with his father to secret in the appropriation of a man's subject. Going with his father to assist in the amputation of a man's leg, young Newton was left to bind up the arteries. The doctor returning to the room a few minutes later, found his son attentively engaged in repairing veins while the patient was bleeding copiously through the

That incident, which gave Cleveland its two-term Mayor who "did

BY KATE BURR



HON. NEWTON D. BAKER, The New Secretary of War in President Wilson's Cabinet.

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Dwight M. Clark, of Woodbridge, Conn., who is 87 years old, made the winter's best score for nine holes at the Pinehurst winter golf course. * * * *

soffles and lemon jelly cakes are justly famous. erally known as an expert cook. Among her per-sonal friends her strawberry shortcake, prune over the globe as a suffrage organizer, is not gen-Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, who is known all

himself. He started to college with just \$1.50 and tessor for the Chicago Kent College of Law, has had a varied career. He has been janitor, waiter, real estate agrent, Alaska miner and was managing editor of the fifth largest daily paper in Colorado, writing editorials advising 20,000 people how to vote before he was old enough to cast a vote himself. He started to college with just \$1.50 and himself. He started to college with just \$1.50 and niled and that every cirizen relider angelance to government, for when rulers abandon the scepter, fools hold court, and when a citizen of this nation neglects his duty to government, he abdition neglects his duty to government, he abdings of citizenship, mocks the patriots whon followed Washington to victory and tramples upon the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States. royal shoulders. The conditions now confronting the citizenship of this nation require that the traditions of Washington and Jefferson be fulfilled and that every citizen render sillegiance to The Americanism of Washington places unbounded confidence in the people and trusts them and them alone with government and we elect men to serve, not rule us. The citizen is made the sovereign and we have now almost twenty million kings—and a large number of queens—sitting upon the American throne and the responsibilities of government rest heavily upon their bilities of government rest heavily upon their polities. The conditions now confronting royal shoulders. The conditions now confronting citizensnip, Inese documents promise the citizens the rights endowed upon them by their Creator and among these rights are mentioned life, made and not man-made liberty that our governmen proposes to give its citizens. Our government proposes to give its citizens. Our government genies man the right to create liberty or grant special freedom. We can only define and equally distribute them. Thomas Jefferson in writing the Declaration of Independence was so citizenship. These documents promise the citizens IN THESE days when men earnestly inquire what true Americanism is, the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States afford a convenient touchstone for the States afford a convenient touchstone for the

On the Americanism of Washington.

Washington.

the order named, that is capable or enjoying the

THE NEW SECRETARY OF WAR

HE country is well pleased with President Wilson's selection of Hon. Newton Diehl Baker, former Mayor of Cleveland, to be the Secretary of War in his Cabinet, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Lindley M. Garrison.

Following President Wilson's election in 1912 Mr. Baker's name was frequently mentioned for a Cabinet place, and his selection at this time to fill the important place. this time to fill the important place in the Cabinet left vacant through Mr. Garrison's retirement came as no very great surprise to the country. Successful in the profession of law and successful as Mayor of the sixth city of the country, and having near-Cabinet experience in having served as private secretary to Postmaster General William L. Wilson in President Cleveland's Cabinet, Newton D. Baker was at once ac-claimed by the press of the country as well fitted to administer the af-fairs of the War Office and to sit in the Cabinet of President Wilson.

The new Secretary of War was born at Martinsburg, West Virginia, in 1871, the second son of Dr. and Mrs. N. D. Baker. As a boy he took to books as a duck takes to water. In 1891 he received the Bachelor of Arts degree from Johns Hopkins

University, having completed the four-year course in three years.
Young Baker, then twenty years old, at first thought to follow his father's profession, but a stirring incident changed his views on that subject. Going with his father to assist in the amputation of a man's leg, young Newton was left to bind up the arteries. The doctor returning to the room a few minutes later, found his son attentively engaged in repairing veins while the patient was bleeding copiously through the

That incident, which gave Cleveland its two-term Mayor who "did things," and is now giving the country a War Secretary of whom good things are expected, closed young Baker's medical career sine die.

In 1893 he graduated in law at Washington and Lee University, compressing two years' work into one for family reasons, money being not too plentiful in a country doctor's family and there being three other sons to educate.

A FTER hanging out his shingle to the attention of the 8,000 citizens of Martinsburg, there followed a period of waiting, until, in 1896, Post-master General Wilson called him to Washington to be his secretary during the last year of President Cleveland's Administration.

On a steamship returning from a brief trip abroad the year following, Newton D. Baker met Martin A. Foran of the Cleveland bar and formed a friendship with him which bore fruit in the law firm of Foran, McTighe & Baker at Cleveland in

When Mayor Baker was named as Secretary of War he was trying a case before Judge Foran in the Court of Common Pleas.

The Foran law firm was an anti-corporation

office and there young Baker met Tom Johnson—one of the arteries of his career which he tied.

Through Mayor Johnson, Mr. Baker was drawn into active participation in local politics in Cleveland, serving four terms as City Solicitor and two terms as Mayor, following Johnson. clining to run for a third term, Secretary Baker had just resumed his law practice when called to Washington.

Perhaps a more agreeable personality than Newton D. Baker's could hardly be found.

Nature sprinkled her box of personal gifts liberally over the physical man.

Small, but finely proportioned, with well-knit frame, suggestive of athletics and simple living, he carries his head from a full-developed chest.

Straight black hair, a swarthy skin and clear, frank hazel eyes, which seem to comprehend everything, a firm, wide mouth, a dignified but friendly manner-you have the first impression in a nutshell.

BY KATE BURR



HON. NEWTON D. BAKER. The New Secretary of War in President Wilson's Cabinet.

The second impression is somewhat different; his youth does not seem so obvious when you study the man at short range. There is something about his mentality which is baffling. His own analysis of his mental outlook is undoubt-

edly the accurate one:

"Looking at myself impersonally," he said in an interview. "I am inclined to think I have a very patient mind. I mean by that a mind which moves slowly, which plods forward instead of dashing or leaping. There is nothing brilliant about it. A brilliant mind, it strikes me, is like a thoroughbred horse, good for a race, but after-

wards needing to be stabled for a day or two.
"My mind is like a plough horse. It cannot spurt, but it can go on turning furrow after furrow. That lets me get through a lot of work.

"By a patient mind, I also mean a mind which does not leap at attitudes and decisions, but feels its way. And a mind which does not get its back up easily. Opposition does not make my mind bristle. A difference of opinion is not a personal thing with me."

To those who read between the lines this trenchant statement of Secretary Baker's mental equipment is a whole history in itself.

Do you begin to see light on the recent ap-

There may be many "furrows" to be turned in the War Department while the present occupant of the director's office is on the ground; and a "patient mind" may be needed to face and to deal with certain possible crises which may upspring at the instant notice.

IN Cleveland, after the Johnson Waterloo, Mayor Baker was the only Democrat elected on the City ticket, and the only Democrat in City Hall to stay through a Republican administration. The election of 1911, sent Baker to the Mayorby the largest plurality ever cast for candidate for office. He was renominated in 1913 on a non-partisan ticket and elected.

To recapitulate, it will be remembered that Tom Johnson's fight for public control of the Cleveland street railway system resulted in the

establishment of the Taylor plan of operation, by which the lines are left in possession of their individual owners but are run under the direction of the City Council. Stockholders are guaranteed a certain return on their investment and the carfare is made as low as possible, after legitimate expenses are cared for. This novel experiment has worked with excellent satisfaction. Newton
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paramount importance.

A man who never pushes, but whose unaired qualities make him sought after by men in high places, must be and is a man of destiny.

In the Baltimore convention, on the unit rule when the backbone of the Harmon strength was broken, it was a service on behalf of President Wilson which introduced the Mayor of Cleveland to the National Democracy. He loomed big in the Baltimore convention.

SECRETARY BAKER has been asked since taking office in the Cabinet, his idea of the duties

of the Secretary of War.
"The duties," he answered, "are largely legal. "The duties," he answered, "are largely legal. Nearly all of the War Secretaries have been lawyers." (mentioning Stanton and others down to Garrison.) "Strictly military affairs are not my province. Experts must care for these things. I am an executive. Congress has made laws governing my department. It is my duty to see that they are conscientiously carried out.

"It is a tradition that the Secretary of War should always be a civilian, which seems to me wise. The army, made up of soldiers, belongs to the common people. The Secretary represents the

the common people. The Secretary represents the owners. He is here to temper and direct the zeal and ardor of professional soldiers by holding the viewpoint of the common people, although there does not seem to me to be in the army any militaristic peril to republican institutions. The officers I have met are not spoiling for a fight. Being soldiers they wish to be good soldiers, ready for war if it should come. That is not 'militarism.'"

There is no ostentation, not the slightest appearance of pride in office about the new Secretary of War.

In Cleveland the Bakers with their three children lived in a modest frame house, while Mayor Baker drove his own Ford car and smoked an ordinary mixture in a twenty-five cent pipe. Before he owned his Ford he used to read Latin and Greek books in the street cars.

The Bakers will not care for the frivolous

side of Washington-(Continued on Page 285.)

The New Secretary of War

(Continued from Page 273.)

life, but Mrs. Baker, who was Miss Elizabeth Leopold, of Pottstown, Pa., will be a charming Cabinet hostess. She will not take her place in Washington society until the end of the school term in Cleveland, as the parents do not wish to break into the school year of their children.

Mrs. Baker is greatly interested in civic matters and at the time when the official notification of her hus-band's appointment to the War Sec-retaryship arrived from Washington, while he was trying a case in court, she herself was appearing in Police Court in a case against a grocer charged with selling impure food.

The new member of the President's

Cabinet is at present living in

bachelor quarters at the University Club, where he smokes his small straight-stemmed black pipe for company after office hours.

AT the present time he is working overtime to familiarize himself with the tasks of his new office.
"This slow mind of mine," he smil-

ingly says, "compels me to put in the from half-past eight in the

morning until midnight to become acquainted with my work."

So far along the way Secretary Baker has not experienced difficulty in becoming more familiar with his "work" than any opposing interests have with the same "work." The future must write its own story.

Meh. 23/16

Leslie's Weekly

PACIFIST FOR THE WAR POST PRESIDENT WILSON has had more than the usual amount of trouble in keeping his cabinet intact. Mr. Bryan had to retire because he

was too peaceful; Mr. Garrison because he was too military. The newly selected Secretary of War, Mr. Newton D. Baker, a former mayor of Cleveland, is an ardent pacifist. "Why not," says the New York *Herald*, "appoint Mr. Henry Ford as Secretary of War and be done with it?" Mr. Baker states his position on peace and war as follows:

"I have always been a peace advocate. I believe in peace and in the proper enforcement of peace—by force, if necessary." William B. Brewster, field secretary until a month ago of the National Security League, and since then secretary of the Committee of Mayors on National Defense, says, "Of all the mayors I interviewed, Mr. Baker was the most pronounced opponent of preparedness." An endorse-ment of Mr. Baker's appointment, not altogether pleasing to President Wilson, is that of the Anti-Preparedness Committee which declared the appointment would "tend to convince the country that the President is not entirely the

his department in a critical way.



NEWTON D. BAKER The new Secretary of War, who is against military preparedness, and is a member of nearly all the peace societies in the country.

jingo which some would make him out to be." The opinion at Washington seems to be that the new appointee is to be a mere executive officer and that the President will be the real head. In stating his position, Mr. Baker said, "I believe in the President's preparedness policy. I believe in all of his policies that I know anything about." Mr. Baker was sworn in on March 9th, the day on which the Villa raid on Columbus, N. M., brought the Mexican problem to the attention of

THE NEW WAR SECRETARY.

N NAMING the Hon. Newton D. Baker, former Mayor of Cleveland, as Mr. Garrison's successor, President Wilson has chosen for a position which requires signal qualities of ability, initiative, fearlessness, and grasp of large generalizations and multitudinous details, a man who has given ample proof of all these characteristics.

The new War Secretary is a man in the full

vigor of the prime of life, Mr. Baker being 44 years old. A prominent Ohio Democrat, he is a firm supporter of President Wilson's policies, and, though comparatively speaking, a young man, he has been for many years a leader of the Ohio bar. As citizen, lawyer and official, Newton D. Baker is widely and favorably known to the country.

utilization of thousands of troops now compelled to guard the 400-mile line distance to the

Baker and President Approv Redisposition; Use of 14, Suggested WASHINGTON, April 23.—The American expedi tionary forces will remain in Mexico. The Villa hunt will

not at present be dropped by withdrawal of troops.

This authoritative announcement was made after a conference between President Wilson and Secretary of War Baker at the White House this morning.

Secretary Baker took to the White House a joint report by Generals Scott and Funston, recommending continuance of the campaign. This recommendation was approved by the President.

After his return to the war department

issued the following statement:

forces of the de facto government Mexico for the purpose of recuperation and pending opportunity for further co-operation with the forces of the de facto government Mexico. His recommendation has been approved and its execu-Secretary Baker refused to go further than this in discussion

Scott, chief of staff, who went to San Antonio was said on Highest authority today, however, that Major

Avening Star

D. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1916.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.



War Department Without Evidence That Villa Bands Are Effectively Dispersed

Secretary Baker of the War Department said he was unable to comment upon Gen. Carranza's note, because it raised questions of administration policy entirely within the jurisdiction of the President and the State Department.

Although Gen. Carranza raised side issues, administration officials, at their

Although Gen. Carranza raised side issues, administration officials, at their first view of the communication, regarded the principal contentions as being that the object of the punitive expedition has been accomplished so far as it can be, and that the Villa bands have been dispersed.

War Department officials take the view that they have no evidence that the Villa bands have been dispersed, because they never have had definite information of their number and that the very nature of the situation gives no evidence that the raiders have been exterminated.

Some State Department officials confessed that Gen. Carranza's note was not a surprise.

Counselor Polk confirmed the statement in the note that when he asked for use of the Mexican railways the reply was "satisfactory," but was coupled with an expression of surprise that the United States had not awaited final approval of the pending protocol before sending troops across the border.

It was declared officially, however, that no formal protest against the éntry of Gen. Pershing's columns had been previously made by Gen. Carranza. When the advance troops crossed at Columbus, it was officially stated, a Carranza general met them at the border and made no protest either personally or on behalf of his government.

State Department officials took the view that Gen. Carranza's note was not a demand for immediate withdrawal of the forces, but an invitation to begin negotiations to limit their stay. Counselor Polk conferred with Maj. Gen. Scott, chief of staff, and announced that the negotiations would be handled exclusively by Secretary Lansing.

Bandit Raid Near Guaymas.

Dispatches received early today at Navy Department from Admiral Winslow, commanding the Pacific fleet, made no mention of a reported bandit raid upon Americans near Guaymas. Admiral Winslow reported arrival of the cruiser Denver at La Paz, Mexico, en route to San Diego. He did not mention ordering the Denver to Guaymas to investigate the alleged attack upon the Americans and no orders have been sent from the Navy Department to that effect.

Admiral Winslow stated that the supply ship Glacier was bringing a number of Americans from Mazatlan. The last report from Admiral Winslow was dated yesterday at 10 a.m. and reported Guaymas and vicinity quiet. The cruiser Chattanooga there, navy officials believe, is able to cope with any anti-American incident without assistance from the Denver. A considerable Carranza garrison is also understood to be at Guaymas.

Navy dispatches reported quiet at Vera Cruz, Tampico and Progreso.

It was evident today that the War Department, without reference to diplomatic considerations, has endeavored to provide against every possibility in details of the pursuit of Villa's bands. Strictest secrecy has been observed in that regard, but it is well understood that in every movement of troops beyond the border and along the international line, the possibility of an attempt to cut off the expedition has been considered.

It is unquestionalle that the War Department is prepared to take immediate steps to back up the border forces with National Guard organizations should need arise.

The diplomatic situation was not nearly so clear as the military. Some officials Winslow, commanding the Pacific fleet, made no mention of a reported bandit

arise.

The diplomatic situation was not nearly so clear as the military. Some officials privately expressed the view that Gen. Carranza might have felt compelled to seek the withdrawal of American troops in deference to public sentiment in

in deference to public sentiment in Mexico.

It was pointed out that the unofficial text of his note sought only the opening of negotiations to that end, and that it contained not even a request for the withdrawal. Even that suggestion was founded on statements of fact which would be themselves debatable, one of these being that the expedition had already accomplished its purpose.

In any event, it seemed likely that a more or less prolonged diplomatic discussion was foreshadowed rather than any military-change.

nalional Maglegine apr. 1916

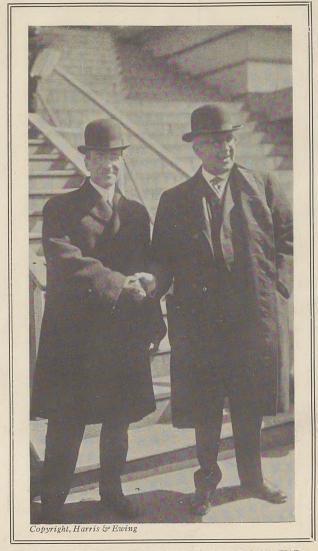
AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON

EMORIES of the aggressive Tom L. Johnson are revived in the appointment of Mr. Newton D. Baker of Cleveland, Ohio, as Secretary of War. Mr. Baker was an able and enthusiastic lieutenant of the great single-taxer. He has met fearlessly many of the problems that arose in the

transition of Cleveland from a comfortably growing city into a cosmopolitan center. An ardent personal friend of President Wilson, he has enjoyed his confidence in personal correspondence, and was previously offered a Cabinet position. Good guessers at Washington determined long before the announcement was made that Newton D. Baker would be the new member of the Cabinet. The office of the Secretary of War, while ranking next to that of the Secretary of State and Treasury, has been regarded by various Presidents as a department of primary importance.

There is a suggestion that "Department of the Army" rather than "War Department" would be an appropriate change. The reason has never been recited as to just why it should not be "Army Department" as well as "Navy Department." In these piping days of peace propaganda, it would certainly sound better to eliminate the word "war," especially as "war taxes" are already acknowledged a grim misnomer.

Singularly enough, lawyers have made the



GARRISON AS TUTOR TO NEW SECRETARY OF WAR
Preparation for war or even for the job of "punishing" Pancho Villa is a
new thing to Newton D. Baker, newly appointed Secretary of War, and Mr.
Baker has been taking lessons from his predecessor, Lindley M. Garrison,
in the "ins and outs" of the secretary's office. At the time of Garrison's
resignation he offered to return to Washington and help the new secretary
of war get into the swing of things. The day after Mr. Baker took the
oath Mr. Garrison dropped unheralded into his old office, and renewed
his offer to Mr. Baker in person. The new cabinet minister has always
been a peace-worker and he accepted the proffer of tuition readily. The
photo shows Garrison and Baker at the close of a strenuous day on the
preparatory work for the United States' entry into Mexico

U. S. ARMY

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glove silk, in medium and heavy weights; plain tailored, lace trimmed, embroidered, all-over lace, in envelope and regular shapes. Better Quality Union Suits, of

92.50 in pink and white. neck and arms; reinforced seat and under arms; low neck, no Glove Silk Union Suits; plain crochet edge; silk ribbon finish crochet edge; silk ribbon finish

Kann's-Street Floor. Bodices, photolegical, plain hem-stitched, picot-edge, lace trim-med, etc.; shapes are Empire, Du Barry and Opera. \$4.00

Diove Silk Bodices; tailored band with ribbon \$1.50

Straps; white or pink Better Qualities in Vests and Better Qualities in Alexand

edge; low neck; no sleeves; re-inforced under arms; ribbon in neck and arms; pink \$1.00 Glove Silk Vests; plain crochet

All-over Lace and Net Bloomers at \$3.00 & \$3.50 Extra Heavy Weight at \$3.50 and \$4.50 Better Qualities at \$2.25, \$2.50, \$3.00

special values, at \$1.50 and Glove Silk Bloomers, in pink and white; elastic at waist and at knees. Two \$2.00

embroidered gold lace, etc., in empire \$6.50 and Du Barry shapes. Priced \$1.50 to Better Qualities, in cobweb lace,

either style, at in black, white and pink. Choice of \$1.00 with ribbon straps; also opera bodice camisoles, plain hemstitched, embroidered and lace trimmed Glove Silk Camisoles, in white and pink;



ably, but are noted for their desirability. Popular prices, of soles, bloomers, vests, union suits, that not only fit comfort-The loveliest new garments you could hope to wear. Cami-

to woll Assortments Splendid

Duplex and Plain Color Oil

Duplex and Plain Color Oil

Seconds of 65c to 75c qualities;

size 3x6 foot; on spring rollers,

Ghoice of white, edru, gray and
green, also white and green and
green, gray and
green, size with faxtures

and crochet ring. Friday

"Bris Bie" Sash Curtains; size

yards; in greens, browns, blues and rec Fine assortment from which to matched into pairs. Floral and conv ed grounds, with bordered sides and

Special, or Door. For Window

1 4isq 00.2\$ of 02.8\$ Odd Lots and Manufi

Friday Sales in the Drap

tomorrow, at..... ished with ball and tassel, 160 e de chine or in ombre effect, dec-

suits or coats. Pleated back, long lars, in a great variety of different





fruit, ribbon, quill and wing trimmings; some trimmed with ostric mings; black and white combinations, with flov pink or blue with facings of the same color a satin braids and satin, white hemp hats, trim: Lustrous straws, fine hemp hats, combinati

south of New York at the same price. superior in quality and style to any other line so

No two exactly alike.

CARRANZA SAYS ECRETARY LANSING dents like those which occurred at Columbus should be repeated. "Lastly, on the fifth of the present month your excellency in delivering to our confidential agent a counter project of an

agreement on the reciprocal passage of troops to be presented for the consideration of the Mexican government, accompanied it with a note declaring that the American government trusted that the conditions contained in the said agreement should not apply to American forces which actually found themselves within Mexican territory at that time in pursuit of Villa.

"Your excellency further assured us that in exercising that privilege of entering our territory those forces would confine their military operations only to the object of the expedition and that they would retire immediately afterward to their own Your excellency also expressed your gratefulness to the Mexican government for having, as you stated, reached a compact by means of which the United States forces had permission to pursue Villa and his party in Mexican territory, and stated that the American government found itself disposed to respect the confidence shown it was that it would, by no means, violate Mexico's sovereignty or abuse the privilege so generously and freely granted it.

NO AGREEMENT; NO RIGHT TO ACT.

"Furthermore, the honorable Secretary of the State Department, Mr. Polk, in conference with our confidential agent in Washington declared that the United States government had acted in all good faith in sending its expedition into Mexico in pursuit of Villa on the supposition that the note of March 10 contained a definite agreement; but that the American government consented to let the expedition remain in Mexican territory only until details of an agreement could be arranged.

"In consequence of the facts previously expressed, as no

final agreement has been reached as to the terms of a treaty tor regulate in general the reciprocal passage of troops over the dividing line for the purpose of pursuing outlaws who may henceforth commit depredations in one or the other country the Mexican government judges it convenient to suspend form the present all discussion or negotiations in this particular, ops founded on the circumstances that the expedition sent by the United States government to pursue Villa is without found? tion in virtue of the non-existence of a previous agreemen_ formal and definite.

"And as that expedition has fulfilled its object, in so far it will be able to do so, as the party headed by Villa has alread been dispersed; and, finally, because there are Mexican troop in sufficient number pursuing them, and more forces are beir sent to exterminate the rest of the beaten party, the first chi of the constitutional army, charged with the executive power the nation, considers that it is already time to treat with the United States government for the withdrawal of their force from our territory.

"I take this opportunity to reiterate to your excellency n very distinguished estimation and consideration.

"CANDIDO AGUILAR, "The Secretary for Foreign Affairs

TIME TO WITHDRAW U.S. ARMY FROM MEXICO, CARRANZA SAYS IN NOTE TO SECRETARY LANSING

The note which Carranza sent to Eliseo Arredondo, the Mexican ambassador designate at Washington, to be delivered to Secretary Lansing, is as follows:

"Deliver the following note to Secretary Lansing, so ending negotiations for a reciprocal passing of troops and asking for disoccupation of territory occupied by American troops in view of Villa's party having been destroyed and Mexican forces having relieved those in pursuit of the bandits a few days after the event at Colum-

"Your Excellency Robert Lansing, Secretary of the United

States, Washington:

"The Mexican government in its desire to conserve cordial and unchangeable good relations of friendship which ought to exist between Mexico and the United States, as much for the sentiment that animates this government as for a desire of satisfying the spirit of article 23 of the treaty of friendship celebrated between both countries on the 2d of February, 1848, and in view of the lamentable happenings that took place in Columbus on the 9th of March last, and remembering the historical antecedents in similar cases, did not hesitate to make to the government of the United States, under date of March 10, a proposal by means of which the forces of one and the other country could reciprocally cross the dividing line in pursuit of bandits if unfortunately there should be repeated along the border acts like those committed in Columbus. From the beginning the Mexican government judged that, by reason of the time which had transpired and for the purpose of treating a case already passed, the said incident could not remain comprehended as a proposal for the reciprocal passing of troops.

COLUMBUS RAID NOT INCLUDED.

"It is for this reason that the note of our government, sent on the 10th of March, indicates with all clearness that the proposition contained in it was conditional, or, what is the same, that reciprocity could take place only if the irruption registered in Columbus should unfortunately be repeated at any other point

"The American government, relying on the text of said note and without having penetrated all these conditions of its limitation, but rather believing in the existence of a definite agreement, as is indicated in the terms of its note of March 13, gave expression to its views as follows: That in view of the consent of this reciprocal agreement proposed by the de facto government of Mexico, this agreement is now complete and in vigor and in the reciprocal privilege previously mentioned may be exercised by each government without a future interchange of

"It was considered right to send on Mexican territory an expedition which has been called punitive with the object of pursuing and chastising Villa and his party of outlaws, and the expedition was sent some days after the wrongdoers had re-

turned to Mexican territory.

'On the 17th day of March the Mexican government sent a note to the American government through our confidential agent in Washington, Licenciado Elisea Arredondo, stating that the Mexican government had reliable information that without knowledge or the advice of the nearest civil and political authorities, and without sending any communication on the part of the American government, a so-called punitive expedition had passed through Palomas with the object of pursuing Villa and his party.

'As a consequence the said confidential agent was instructed to call the attention of the United States government to the fact that it was giving a crooked interpretation to the text of the note of March 10, and that the government of Mexico was disposed to sustain its proposal regarding the reciprocal passage of troops, but that an expedition could not be sent in the meantime, as the terms and conditions relative to the agreement were not defined.

DENIES PERMISSION FOR INVASION WAS GIVEN.

"This government insisted in its note of March 17 that the reciprocal passage of troops would be permitted only if unfortunately from this time forward there should be repeated irruptions like the one registered at Columbus or of any other kind whatever at any part of the frontier line.

"In the meantime, the Mexican government, faithful to its proposal and with the intention of fulfilling strictly its compromise, began drawing up a project for the reciprocal passage of troops, which was presented with all form to the United States government under date of March 13, it being hoped that the terms and conditions established in the said agreement would

meet with approval.

"The American government, through the medium of our confidential agent, communicated that in principle it accepted the agreement and was only studying the points in detail in order to finish it. So things went on until the 19th of March, when the Hon. James Linn Rogers presented a note to our secretary, begging that the corresponding authorities in Chihuahua should give the necessary instructions to permit that some provisions be transported by the Northwestern railroad for the American troops pursuing Villa and his party.

"On the same date the Mexican government answered the note, manifesting surprise that, without any official advices whatever on the part of the United States government, American troops had crossed over into Mexican territory and were

already in Casas Grandes or its surroundings.

"On the 18th of March our confidential agent in Washington had an interview with one Frank Polk, then secretary to the State Department, and he expressed to our confidential agent that he deplored not having received the observations of the Mexican government before the passage of American forces over the border, and assured our agent that the passage of these troops took place in the best of faith and in the belief that it would not be necessary to enter into more particulars and details of an agreement which was considered definite and ended.

PUT LIMIT ON ADVANCE OF TROOPS.

"These declarations, made by the Hon. Mr. Polk, were confirmed in all their parts at a conference on March 23 between our confidential agent and your excellency, who stated also that he was sorry at having interpreted wrongly the contents of said note in respect to the passage of troops, and that they would not advance more to the south of the place where they

"On the 19th of March the Hon. Mr. Polk addressed a letter to our confidential agent in Washington, ratifying in writing the conference held on the previous day, and expressing in a clear and conclusive manner that it was a motive for sincere lamentation that there had been a bad interpretation as to the attitude of the first chief relating to the passage of United States troops over the frontier in the pursuit of Villa, and declaring that the State Department of the United States believed that our government had consented plainly to the arrangement proposed in its communication of March 10 from the then secretary of foreign affairs, Licenciado Jesus Acuna, which arrangement was accepted by the United States government in its note of March 13.

"In declarations which his excellency the Hon. President Wilson made public on March 26, he expressed himself in the

following manner:

"'As we have already announced, the expedition was ordered under an agreement with the de facto government of Mexico for the purpose only of capturing the bandit Villa, whose forces have invaded the territory of the United States, and on no pretext whatever would we order an invasion of that republic or a violation of its sovereignty.

"That idea, published by his excellency President Wilson, was rectified on March 31 by a message sent to our confidential agent in Washington, in which he was instructed to call your attention to the idea indicated, since the note of March 10 referred to the reciprocal passage of troops only in case that incidents like those which occurred at Columbus should be repeated.

"Lastly, on the fifth of the present month your excellency in delivering to our confidential agent a counter project of an agreement on the reciprocal passage of troops to be presented for the consideration of the Mexican government, accompanied it with a note declaring that the American government trusted that the conditions contained in the said agreement should not apply to American forces which actually found themselves

within Mexican territory at that time in pursuit of Villa. "Your excellency further assured us that in exercising that privilege of entering our territory those forces would confine their military operations only to the object of the expedition and that they would retire immediately afterward to their own country. Your excellency also expressed your gratefulness to the Mexican government for having, as you stated, reached a compact by means of which the United States forces had permission to pursue Villa and his party in Mexican territory, and stated that the American government found itself disposed to respect the confidence shown it was that it would, by no means, violate Mexico's sovereignty or abuse the privilege so generously and freely granted it.

NO AGREEMENT; NO RIGHT TO ACT.

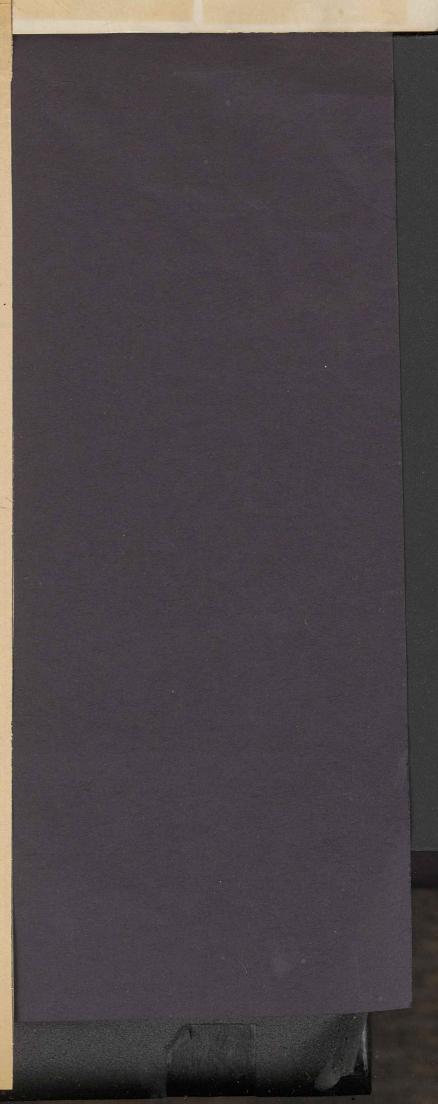
"Furthermore, the honorable Secretary of the State Department, Mr. Polk, in conference with our confidential agent in Washington declared that the United States government had acted in all good faith in sending its expedition into Mexico in pursuit of Villa on the supposition that the note of March 10 contained a definite agreement; but that the American government consented to let the expedition remain in Mexican territory only until details of an agreement could be arranged.

"In consequence of the facts previously expressed, as no final agreement has been reached as to the terms of a treaty to regulate in general the reciprocal passage of troops over the dividing line for the purpose of pursuing outlaws who may henceforth commit depredations in one or the other country, the Mexican government judges it convenient to suspend for the present all discussion or negotiations in this particular, or founded on the circumstances that the expedition sent by the United States government to pursue Villa is without founda-tion in virtue of the non-existence of a previous agreement, formal and definite.

And as that expedition has fulfilled its object, in so far as it will be able to do so, as the party headed by Villa has already been dispersed; and, finally, because there are Mexican troops in sufficient number pursuing them, and more forces are being sent to exterminate the rest of the beaten party, the first chief of the constitutional army, charged with the executive power of the nation, considers that it is already time to treat with the United States government for the withdrawal of their forces from our territory.

"I take this opportunity to reiterate to your excellency my very distinguished estimation and consideration. "CANDIDO AGUILAR,

"The Secretary for Foreign Affairs."



april 13/16 Leslie's Weekly



NEWEST CABINET LADY

Mrs. Newton D. Baker, wife of the new Secretary of War, is gifted with a beautiful soprano voice and has frequently sung in public to aid causes in which she is interested. She is credited with originating the idea of the Municipal Symphony Orchestra of which Cleveland is proud. One of her favorite activities is the Consumers' League, which, among other things, prosecutes dishonest retail dealers. was in police court on this business when she received word that her husband had been appointed to a cabinet position.

INFORMS BAKER OHIO'S TROOPS ARE PREPARED

Hough's Aid Reports Readiness of Guard to Serve on Border.

COLUMBUS, March 23 .- Col. Byron L. Bargar, Fourth regiment, Ohio National Guard, left Columbus tonight Adjt. Gen. Hough "to carry out instructions" from the adjutant general to the war department at Wash-

These instructions are said to be in regard to the strength of the Ohio National Guard and its preparedness border service in event of a call.

Hough today issued orders for the Hough today issued orders for the mustering in on March 30 of a military organization at Zanesville as Company E of the Seventh regiment, Ohio National Guard, to take the place of the company disbanded recently at Cambridge. The company will consist of sixty-five young men.

Reports from Mexico today apparently caused the adjutant general's department to renew preparations for a possible assembling of the Ohio National Guard at Columbus.

No Change in Mexican Policy Is the Decision of the Cabinet After Hearing Funston Report

Secretary Baker laid before the cab- | would reveal. The substance of the inet today long reports from Gen. Funston, reviewing the whole situation on the border and in Mexico. It was announced afterward that there was to be no change in the American government's policy.

From the State Department the President and the cabinet received an outline of the diplomatic steps taken or contemplated since the Carranza government urged the withdrawal of Amer-

A decision as to what course now to pursue is to be reached between the military and diplomatic aspects of the situation.

Secretary Baker said he was still without any information from military sources regarding the reported death of Villa. The Mexican embassy also had no further information.

No Mention of Villa's Death.

Gen. Funston's dispatches came last night and are the fullest discussion of his problems he yet has submitted. They contain no mention of the reported death of Villa. That was the only hint of their contents Secretary Baker, the front are of a limited character,

message, the Secretary said, was be-

message, the Secretary said, was beyond the realm of public discussion at this time.

It is understood that the reports show Gen. Pershing's men to be south now of the fartherest southern point at which Villa's trail has been even indefinitely located. The pursuit apparently is swinging to westward, into the more mountainous regions.

Renewed sniping around Parral was not reported to the department, although news dispatches from Gen. Pershing's camp disclosed that American troops had again been fired upon by Carranza troops.

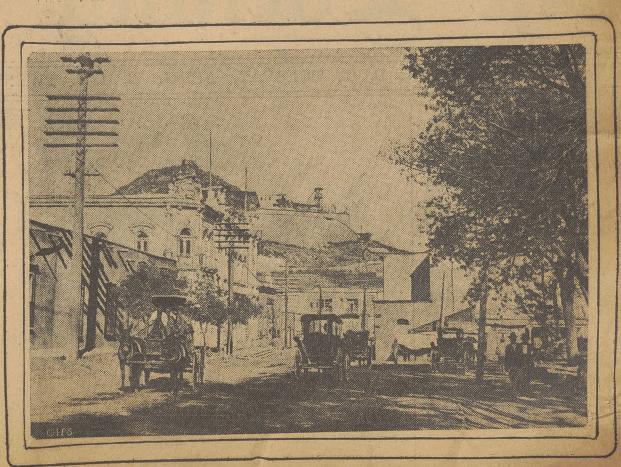
Necessity of Further Instructions.

War Department officials would not discuss the probable result of the continued hostility. It was intimated, however, that even without this new incident, Gen. Pershing might have thought it necessary to call the department's attention to the situation very fully and to await further instructions. It was thought probable that he would avoid any possibility of further clashes until he was advised as to the

wishes of President Wilson. In that event, it was said, it seem ed probable that present operations at

E EVENING STAR, TUESDAY, APRIL 18, 1916.

PARRAL, MEXICO, WHERE AMERICAN SOLDIERS WERE FIRED ON AND KILLED BY CARRANZISTAS.



some sign to accommande to loranguate a min that ui pies eq pinous Slens volens by the Senate or by The test million of with every piece of legislation. undertake to form no other subject get together and undertake to form ulate a hill that shall be adonted by both bodies without change. There is a bill pending in the House and one in the Senate, and the essentials of the two are not very different; and when the bills get into conference, the conference committee can straighten out these little differences. The fundamentals are practically the same.

Mr. Works-Mr. President, it is not at all a usual thing for the two committees to operate jointly. suppose that has not been done. I think it will be found, when these bills are compared, that there is quite a little difference between the two. I do not know what the senator from Oregon may regard as

fundamentals.

Mr. Borah-Mr. President, this discussion all reveals this state of affairs: First, that we have no program at all on this subject; that it is all as yet in a nebulous condition; that there is no agreement between the two houses which could be considered such an agreement as would exist with reference to the fundamental principles. It further appears that as yet these committees have simply begun and no more to take up this matter; that there is nothing ripened or completed at all in regard to it.

Mr. Simmons-Mr. President, the House military affairs committee has reported its bill. It is on the

calendar and ready for consideraion.

Mr. Borah-I understand that; but I trust by the time we get through with this program of preparedness the bill which is now reported to the House will not be recognizable even by its closest friends. Everyone knows that this matter of preparedness is yet wholly unformed. How long have we now in which to take care of it? Suppose that we take out the time we will have to have in order to pass the appropriation bills. We will be formulating these preparedness bills in the midst of a political campaign, and instead of having a program of preparedness we will have a program of politics. That is just precisely the situation. It must be clear to everyone. The senator from North Carolina says he hopes not, but he is too wise and too astute not to know that what I state is the fact.

Mr. Myers—Mr. President, does the senator from Idaho speak for his own side of the chamber, or for both sides, when he says that it is a matter of pol-

Mr. Borah-It would be farthest from my thought in fact, I would not have the heart to charge—that that side of the chamber ever plays politics. [Laugh-

Mr. Myers—That is the first admission of that kind that I have heard from that side of the chamber.

Senator Newlands called attention to his forgotten legislative program in which he sought to create a joint subcommittee of the Senate and House to investigate conditions relating to the national defense and the necessity of further legislation relating thereto. Among other things, he said: "For my part, I do not believe that we will have an Army capable of meeting a great emergency without compulsory service and without that preparedness which compulsory or universal service will give. * * * Two hundred and fifty million dollars annually we have spent upon an inefficient Army and Navy. The same sum gives

dier to rise. I do not recall the details as to cost or manner of feeding and clothing.

Mr. Vardaman-I have had some observation on the point the senator has just been discussing. I do not think there are any people on earth more un-democratic in the treatment of the private soldier than the American regular Army. As a matter of fact, I have always believed that that was the reason why the American youth decline to join the regular

Mr. Borah-I will say to the senator that is pre-

Mr. Vardaman-But that has nothing to do with the feeding and clothing and the discipline and the

expense of maintaining the Army.

Mr. Borah—No; but that matter was covered by this article. I only instanced the matter to which the senator referred because it impressed itself on my mind very much. I do not undertake to go into details or to carry into my mind the details as to the treatment, but he did bring out very effectively the fact that the rank and file of the army in foreign countries is treated more democratically than in our

Mr. Vardaman-I am not familiar as to that, but, repeating what I said a moment ago, I am rather proud of the fact that the American youth in time of peace declines to join the regular Army. The treatment he receives there is more that of a servant than a patriotic American citizen fighting for the flag or defending the flag. He is a subordinate.

I remember during my limited experience in the volunteer service at Santiago that the volunteer soldier had an ineffable aversion to the regular Army officer because of that manner of treatment or the

treatment he received at his hands.

Mr. Newlands-Mr. President, I am inclined to think that the treatment to which the senator from Idaho [Mr. Borah] refers is more the treatment by the people generally of the individual soldier than it is the treatment by the officers. In every country where universal service exists service in the army is an honor and a distinction. Universal service is absolutely democratic. Every man, rich or poor, is compelled to render it as a patriotic duty. That very fact elevates the man of inferior station and creates a spirit of democracy in the man of superior station, if we may term him such, and the real democratic institution, the only democratic institution, they have in these monarchical and imperialistic countries is the army itself; where every man, rich or poor, is compelled to serve as a matter of patriotism, and where they stand upon an equality in the ranks in service to their country; whereas in this country the service is a voluntary service, and in times of peace the impression prevails that no man of character or of energy or of ability will willingly go into the Army, because he is thereby circumscribing his career and denying himself opportunity. The public at large, accepting that view, treat the soldiers in the regular Army with a certain indifference that at times amounts to contemptuousness. That condition would not exist if we had universal or compulsory service, in which I believe.

Mr. Borah-The senator from Nevada, in speaking about men refusing to go into the Army, has reference to the common soldier?

Mr. Newlands-Yes; I am speaking of the common

ommendadions. He added: "We would not have had many of the weapons of defense which are most needful now, since the board had made some very unwise recommendations."

The next speaker was Mr. Arthur D. Call, secretary of the American Peace Society, who, in the course of his introduction, expressed the suspicion that those whose profit it is that the various exaggerated program shall be a part of our national policy naturally favor such program. If we adopted the program that would give the proposed big navy by 1925, we would be in the most dangerous situation that ever confronted this country. Admiral Fletcher's estimate of cost was given to show the disastrous results growing out of the "pistol-carrying policy." The problem would surely be to devise the ways and means of raising the money necessary to maintain the huge armaments proposed, and this meant, Mr. Call reminded the committee, an increase in taxation and the imposition of a burden upon the people. He eloquently described the pre-paredness contagion which had seized the countries of South America and had taken possession of China and Japan. He agreed that the country should be "adequately defended," but confessed his inability to define the term and obtained nothing to aid him in that direction from the accumulated testimony of the experts who had appeared before the committee.

Reducing the cost of preparedness to comparative terms, Mr. Call presented a number of interesting examples, such as the cost of firing a big gun was equivalent to the cost of a home; the cost of firing such a gun twice was equal to the cost of a college education; the cost of firing the gun three times was equal to a minister's competence or school teacher's pay for a decade; the cost of a battleship was equal to the cost of 1,000 locomotives, a dozen Washington monuments, 15 first-class merchant vessels, a college education of 24,000 men, the pay roll of the U.S. government for six months, the operating expense of the entire diplomatic service for four years.

Mr. Call then turned his attention to the destruction of the argument that preparedness was "an insurance." He pointed out that the cost of the insurance represented the outlay in the way of premium and, in addition, the payment for the loss. fourths of the nations have no navy and have no war," was one sentiment expressed by the speaker. One of his arguments was that, since the Canadian border had been and could be maintained without resort to force or the expense of military protection, there was no reason why all the borders of the country could not be as peacefully protected. Finally, it was asserted that the discovery of a substitute for war was dependent on a long process of education, starting with the establishment of justice for force.

Dr. Samuel T. Dutton, secretary of the New York branch of the American Peace Society, a member of the Servian Relief Committee, and a member of the international commission to determine the causes and effect of the Balkan War, introduced himself as "an expert upon the atrocity of war." He urged that emphasis be placed in all congressional considerations of preparedness upon policies instead of upon armament. He believed that the Navy should be kept at a high state of efficiency and assumed that the Navy was now a strong one; if there were elements lacking, he favored supplying these defects to bring the service up to a condition of readiness. He had no difficulty in agreeing with Mr. Hensley that, quoting



15 CENTS A COPY. THREE DOLLARS A YEAR. Washington, D. C., March 18, 1916

Vol. LIX, No. 1861

IN CONGRESS

UNPREPAREDNESS DISCUSSION IN THE SENATE.

UNPREPAREDNESS DISCUSSION IN THE SENATE.

The proceedings in the Senate on Monday were enlivened by a discussion of the military condition of the country. Senator Myers desired to bring up for consideration and final action a bill which was destined to take several weeks' time for consideration. He stated that this could be done pending the report of some preparedness measure by the Senate committees or the passage of some bill by the House which could be taken up in the Senate. Senator Chamberlain assured the Senate that his bill for an increase in the Army would be reported within a few days. Senator Myers expressed the opinion that "there is very little use in providing a larger Army and Navy" than we have at present if we can not cope with the situation in Mexico. "I do not believe the people of this country," he said, "are demanding today that the Congress of the United States should lay aside all other business and devote its entire time and attention to further taxing the people and voting away the money for the increase of the Army and Navy."

Senator Borah criticised the demogratic majority in

voting away the money for and Navy."

Senator Borah criticised the democratic majority in the Senate for failure to heed the warning of President Wilson and report measures for increases of the Army and the Navy. Mr. Myers said that his information was to the effect that we have over 100,000 men in the Army, and that it is larger than this country has ever had before in its history. This prompted Senator Chamberlain to protest against the statement going to the country uncontradicted that we have 100,000 men available for purposes in Mexico or anywhere else. "I desire to say that in so far as my knowledge goes we have not even enough to cope with Mexico. We have not only not enough men there, but we have not the material in the way of equipment, rather in the way of aeroplanes and other things that will be absolutely essential for such a warfare as we would be compelled to engage in. It is no child's work, Mr. President, and the statement of the senator going forth to the people of this country bulls them into a feeling of security when it absolutely does not exist."

Mr. Myers—I ask the senator have we not about 96,000 men enrolled in the United States Army?

Mr. Chamberlain—Some of them are where it will take 30 days' travel: they Senator Borah criticised

Mr. Chamberlain—Some

Mr. Chamberlain—Some of them are where it will take 30 days' travel; they are in the Philippines and in China and in Panama, and they are scattered all over the continent. We have not available in this country continental troops to exceed 30,000, and not more than half of that number would be available to deal with Mexico. I venture to say, Mr. President, that if we think we can go down into Mexico and whip them into order in a few weeks this country will be disappointed. They have a well-trained soldiery there and can organize an army of from fifty to sixty thousand men at any time. Mr. Villa will be looked upon as the national hero. So far as I am concerned, I would not be surprised at all to see every Mexican, the Carranzista force and the Villa force, rally around one standard for the purpose of whipping the United States. I think the statement ought to be carefully weighed before it is made here that we have 100,000 men to cope with Mexico or any other serious situation.

Mr. Smoot—Mr. President, allow me to suggest to the senator also that Mexico today has more field guns than the United States. I think Mexico today is prepared better with ammunition than the United States. I do not believe we ought to allow the impression to go out uncontradicted that we have 100,-

on soldiers to put into Mexico in case of need. If I remember correctly, the total soldiers in the Army, exclusive of the Philippine scouts, is about \$2,000. We have about 10,000 in the Hawaiian Islands; we have some in the Philippine Islands; and I quite agree with the senator from Oregon that we can not today under the present conditions send more than 30,000 soldiers to the Mexican border.

Senator Smith, of Georgia, expressed the belief that everything else should be put aside when measures are brought before the Senate for Army and Navy increases. He said: "I do not believe that the rommittee on military affairs could do us greater service than to bring in a bill providing for an immediate increase of the Army, not waiting for full Army details, but providing at once that for the next two years there shall be enlisted a substantial number of men more than doubling the present size of the Army."

Senator Simmons suggested the possible use of the

Senator Simmons suggested the possible use of the

senator Chamberlain said: "There are about 129,-000 men in the organized national guard of the country. There is no question but that they would be available for service in Mexico, but while I have great confidence in their fighting capacity, there is a difference of opinion amongst Army officers as to the

Mexico; but, Mr. President, it would be an error, in my judgment, to underestimate the importance and the value in this connection of our national guard. They are not only equipped for patrol duty and such other service as our Army must perform along the border, but undoubtedly many of the companies and regiments of this service are fairly well trained, and would give a good account of themselves if assigned to regular field duty. I think they would acquit themselves creditably; and I think it ought not to go to the country, because I believe it is true, that there is the feeling in Congress that the government is not in a condition to meet the situation that now exists or which may hereafter exist in Mexico in connection with our present controversy with that country. Mr. Vardaman—I think the senator is entirely

or which may hereafter exist in Mexico in connection with our present controversy with that country.

Mr. Vardaman—I think the senator is entirely right about it. I merely want to suggest to the senator that the United States today is better equipped in men, ammuniion, material, arms, and ships than ever before in the history of the republic. We have had war with Mexico; we have had war with Spain, and we are better equipped today to meet any emergency than we have ever been before. I do not approve of the idea of giving out to the country the suggestion that we are absolutely helpless, while we have spent more money for the purposes of war within the last ten years than in the same length of time during all the years of the history of the government. It seems to me that before anything should be said in the discussion of this question in this way, it seems to me, is eminently improper, because it is giving out to the country gross misinformation which ought not to be given out by anybody, especially the United States Senate. I can not conceive of anything more untimely and pernicious than loose talk or imprudent speech in this body about such a delicate question as the ques-

pernicious than loose talk or imprudent speech in this body about such a delicate question as the question at issue.

Senator Martine read from the report of the Secretary of War giving the total number of officers and men in the Army and the national guard.

Senator Simmons stated that there had been some delay in the House in the preparation of this measure which carries the military preparedness program; has been such as is usual in this body in dealignment of the such as is usual in this body in dealignment of the such as is usual in this body in dealignment of the such as is usual in this body in dealignment of the such as is usual in this body in dealignment of the such as is usual in this body in dealignment of the such as is usual in this body in dealignment of the such as is usual in this body in dealignment of the such as is usual in this body in dealignment. gram; has been such as is usual in this body in dealing with questions of great import. I think, as a matter of fact, for a short time there was some disagreement between the committee on military affairs of the House and the former Secretary of War, we embarrassed and delayed

which may for a while have embarrassed and delayed the consideration of that subject in that body, but there has been no delay there because of any indisposition on the part of Congress to meet the President's views with reference to the general question of preparedness. There may have been, and there has been as a matter of fact, some disagreement as to details, but upon the general purpose and the necessity of its speedy accomplishment there has been no disagreement. As proof of the fact that the administration and the two committees of the House are in accord I am advised that the committee on military affairs of the House has reported, and there is now upon the calendar of the House the military bill, and I understand it will be soon taken up for consideration. I am also advised that the naval committee have practically agreed upon their bill and that bill will be reported to the House in a few days."

Mr. Borah—The senator says there has been some

Mr. Borah—The senator says there has been some slight difference of opinion between the House committee and the Secretary of War. Was it only a slight difference of opinion? In my humble judgment, it was such a difference of opinion as involved



Hon. Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War.

number who would be efficient in case of actual service. In any event, they are not trained like regular soldiers and could not become as effective within a short time as are the regular soldiers."

What time as a well as they not be as effective for Simmons-Would they not be as effective for

mr. Chamberlain—They might be effective along the frontier. I differ with the senator, and I have military authority to sustain me, men who have fought along the frontier all their lives, and some have had more or less experience in Mexico. Where I differ from the senator is in looking at this proposition as simply chasing a few bandits into Mexico. If that was all there was to do, then we have enough men to do that. The police force of New Orleans or New York could possibly do that. But we are going magainst a trained army that has been fighting in

that was all there was to do, then we have enough men to do that. The police force of New Orleans or New York could possibly do that. But we are going up against a trained army that has been fighting in Mexico for the last four or five years.

Mr. Simmons—It is true that we have a small standing Army available for service in Mexico at this time. I suppose, if the chairman of the committee on military affairs is correct in his statement, that probably we could not muster immediately more than 25,000 or 30,000 regular troops to send into

ADDRESS

OF THE

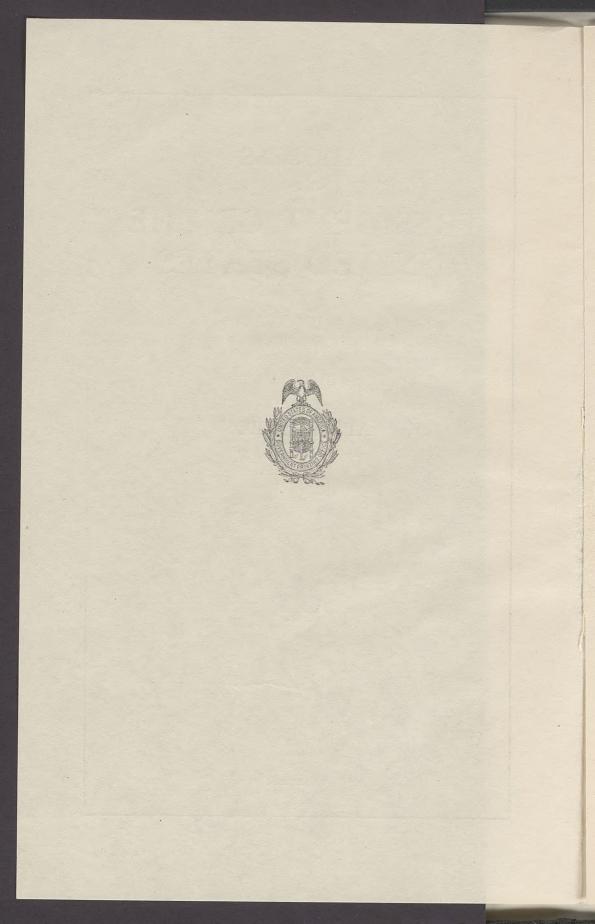
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

DELIVERED AT A JOINT SESSION OF THE TWO HOUSES OF CONGRESS

APRIL 19, 1916



WASHINGTON 1916



ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONGRESS:

A situation has arisen in the foreign relations of the country of

which it is my plain duty to inform you very frankly.

It will be recalled that in February, 1915, the Imperial German Government announced its intention to treat the waters surrounding Great Britain and Ireland as embraced within the seat of war and to destroy all merchant ships owned by its enemies that might be found within any part of that portion of the high seas, and that it warned all vessels, of neutral as well as of belligerent ownership, to keep out of the waters it had thus proscribed or else enter them at their peril. The Government of the United States earnestly protested. It took the position that such a policy could not be pursued without the practical certainty of gross and palpable violations of the law of nations, particularly if submarine craft were to be employed as its instruments, inasmuch as the rules prescribed by that law, rules founded upon principles of humanity and established for the protection of the lives of non-combatants at sea, could not in the nature of the case be observed by such vessels. It based its protest on the ground that persons of neutral nationality and vessels of neutral ownership would be exposed to extreme and intolerable risks, and that no right to close any part of the high seas against their use or to expose them to such risks could lawfully be asserted by any belligerent government. The law of nations in these matters, upon which the Government of the United States based its protest, is not of recent origin or founded upon merely arbitrary principles set up by convention. It is based, on the contrary, upon manifest and imperative principles of humanity and has long been established with the approval and by the express assent of all civilized nations.

Notwithstanding the earnest protest of our Government, the Imperial German Government at once proceeded to carry out the policy it had announced. It expressed the hope that the dangers involved, at any rate the dangers to neutral vessels, would be reduced to a minimum by the instructions which it had issued to its submarine commanders, and assured the Government of the United States that it would take every possible precaution both to respect the rights of neutrals and to safeguard the lives of non-combatants.

What has actually happened in the year which has since elapsed has shown that those hopes were not justified, those assurances insusceptible of being fulfilled. In pursuance of the policy of submarine warfare against the commerce of its adversaries, thus announced and entered upon by the Imperial German Government in despite of the solemn protest of this Government, the commanders of German undersea vessels have attacked merchant ships with greater and greater activity, not only upon the high seas surrounding Great Britain and Ireland but wherever they could encounter them, in a way that has grown more and more ruthless, more and more indiscriminate as the months have gone by, less and less observant of restraints of any kind; and have delivered their attacks without compunction against vessels of every nationality and bound upon every sort of errand. Vessels of neutral ownership, even vessels of neutral ownership bound from neutral port to neutral port, have been destroyed along with vessels of belligerent ownership in constantly increasing numbers. Sometimes the merchantman attacked has been warned and summoned to surrender before being fired on or torpedoed; sometimes passengers or crews have been vouchsafed the poor security of being allowed to take to the ship's boats before she was sent to the bottom. But again and again no warning has been given, no escape even to the ship's boats allowed to those on board. What this Government foresaw must happen has happened. Tragedy has followed tragedy on the seas in such fashion, with such attendant circumstances, as to make it grossly evident that warfare of such a sort, if warfare it be, cannot be carried on without the most palpable violation of the dictates alike of right and of humanity. Whatever the disposition and intention of the Imperial German Government, it has manifestly proved impossible for it to keep such methods of attack upon the commerce of its enemies within the bounds set by either the reason or the heart of mankind.

In February of the present year the Imperial German Government informed this Government and the other neutral governments of the world that it had reason to believe that the Government of Great Britain had armed all merchant vessels of British ownership and had given them secret orders to attack any submarine of the enemy they might encounter upon the seas, and that the Imperial German Government felt justified in the circumstances in treating all armed merchantmen of belligerent ownership as auxiliary vessels of war, which it would have the right to destroy without warning. The law of nations has long recognized the right of merchantmen to carry arms for protection and to use them to repel attack, though to use them, in such circumstances, at their own risk; but the Imperial German Government claimed the right to set these understandings aside in circumstances which it deemed extraordinary. Even

the terms in which it announced its purpose thus still further to relax the restraints it had previously professed its willingness and desire to put upon the operations of its submarines carried the plain implication that at least vessels which were not armed would still be exempt from destruction without warning and that personal safety would be accorded their passengers and crews; but even that limitation, if it was ever practicable to observe it, has in fact constituted no check at all upon the destruction of ships of every sort.

Again and again the Imperial German Government has given this Government its solemn assurances that at least passenger ships would not be thus dealt with, and yet it has again and again permitted its undersea commanders to disregard those assurances with entire impunity. Great liners like the Lusitania and the Arabic and mere ferryboats like the Sussex have been attacked without a moment's warning, sometimes before they had even become aware that they were in the presence of an armed vessel of the enemy, and the lives of non-combatants, passengers and crew, have been sacrificed wholesale, in a manner which the Government of the United States cannot but regard as wanton and without the slightest color of justification. No limit of any kind has in fact been set to the indiscriminate pursuit and destruction of merchantmen of all kinds and nationalities within the waters, constantly extending in area, where these operations have been carried on; and the roll of Americans who have lost their lives on ships thus attacked and destroved has grown month by month until the ominous toll has mounted into the hundreds.

One of the latest and most shocking instances of this method of warfare was that of the destruction of the French cross-Channel steamer Sussex. It must stand forth, as the sinking of the steamer Lusitania did, as so singularly tragical and unjustifiable as to constitute a truly terrible example of the inhumanity of submarine warfare as the commanders of German vessels have for the past twelvemonth been conducting it. If this instance stood alone, some explanation, some disavowal by the German Government, some evidence of criminal mistake or wilful disobedience on the part of the commander of the vessel that fired the torpedo might be sought or entertained; but unhappily it does not stand alone. Recent events make the conclusion inevitable that it is only one instance, even though it be one of the most extreme and distressing instances, of the spirit and method of warfare which the Imperial German Government has mistakenly adopted, and which from the first exposed that Government to the reproach of thrusting all neutral rights aside in pursuit of its immediate objects.

The Government of the United States has been very patient. At every stage of this distressing experience of tragedy after tragedy in

which its own citizens were involved it has sought to be restrained from any extreme course of action or of protest by a thoughtful consideration of the extraordinary circumstances of this unprecedented war, and actuated in all that it said or did by the sentiments of genuine friendship which the people of the United States have always entertained and continue to entertain towards the German nation. It has of course accepted the successive explanations and assurances of the Imperial German Government as given in entire sincerity and good faith, and has hoped, even against hope, that it would prove to be possible for the German Government so to order and control the acts of its naval commanders as to square its policy with the principles of humanity as embodied in the law of nations. It has been willing to wait until the significance of the facts became absolutely unmistakable and susceptible of but one interpretation.

That point has now unhappily been reached. The facts are susceptible of but one interpretation. The Imperial German Government has been unable to put any limits or restraints upon its warfare against either freight or passenger ships. It has therefore become painfully evident that the position which this Government took at the very outset is inevitable, namely, that the use of submarines for the destruction of an enemy's commerce is of necessity, because of the very character of the vessels employed and the very methods of attack which their employment of course involves, incompatible with the principles of humanity, the long established and incontrovertible rights of neutrals, and the sacred immunities of non-combatants.

I have deemed it my duty, therefore, to say to the Imperial German Government that if it is still its purpose to prosecute relentless and indiscriminate warfare against vessels of commerce by the use of submarines, notwithstanding the now demonstrated impossibility of conducting that warfare in accordance with what the Government of the United States must consider the sacred and indisputable rules of international law and the universally recognized dictates of humanity, the Government of the United States is at last forced to the conclusion that there is but one course it can pursue; and that unless the Imperial German Government should now immediately declare and effect an abandonment of its present methods of warfare against passenger and freight carrying vessels this Government can have no choice but to sever diplomatic relations with the Government of the German Empire altogether.

This decision I have arrived at with the keenest regret; the possibility of the action contemplated I am sure all thoughtful Americans will look forward to with unaffected reluctance. But we cannot forget that we are in some sort and by the force of circumstances the responsible spokesmen of the rights of humanity, and that we cannot remain silent while those rights seem in process of being

swept utterly away in the maelstrom of this terrible war. We owe it to a due regard for our own rights as a nation, to our sense of duty as a representative of the rights of neutrals the world over, and to a just conception of the rights of mankind to take this stand now with the utmost solemnity and firmness.

I have taken it, and taken it in the confidence that it will meet with your approval and support. All sober-minded men must unite in hoping that the Imperial German Government, which has in other circumstances stood as the champion of all that we are now contending for in the interest of humanity, may recognize the justice of our demands and meet them in the spirit in which they are made.

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BAKER PRAISES FORUM

Community Opinion Basis of Good Government, He Says.

MAIDEN SPEECH IN CAPITAL

Neighborliness Great Lack in Urban Life - Cities Most Undesirable Things in America, He Asserts. Washington Only One That Does Not Need "More Outdoors."

"No one but a fool ignores the opinion of the decent people of a community, because the very foundations of our government rest on public opinion, which must be respected by all if degeneracy, race suicide, infant mortality, industrial diseases and other social evils are to be safely combated."

This was the message brought to the Grover Cleveland Public Forum by Secretary of War Baker in his maiden Washington address, delivered yesterday afternoon at a meeting of the forum at the Public Library.

Secretary Baker, who made a close study of social conditions while he was mayor of Cleveland and has taken a large part in the crystallization of sentiment in favor of better working conditions for factory employes, addressed the largest meeting ever held by the forum.

More Neighborliness Needed

More Neighborliness Needed.

More Neighborliness Needed.

He contrasted primeval society with modern life and explained the many evils in present-day life, especially in the cities, which, he said, tend to devitalize American citizenship.

The two outstanding needs of the city today, he said, were an inspiring neighborly opinion and "more outdoors." Washington, he said, was the only large city he knew of which did not need "more outdoors."

He flayed the city as a breeder of industrial diseases and social evils, and recommended the community forum as a panacea.

Cities Just Happened.

"No one ever wanted cities in America," the Secretary said. "They just happened, as did all Anglo-Saxon social changes. Our government also 'just happened."

happened."

"City people do not live in homes, they live in layers. The children are reared in a 'brick and mortar atmosphere.' Cities are the most undesirable things we have in America. Our city governments have been a scandal and a rebuke, but we are getting a self-consciousness now, and have taken the brand of corruption off the foreheads of our American cities.

"We hear a good deal about private benevolence, but what we need is a universal benevolence, neighborly opinion and neighborly government.

"In the future a man will not be elected because his name happens to be Pat or Mike or Jim or Smith, but because he has more serene intelligence than his neighbor.

People Must Take Initiative.

People Must Take Initiative.

"If we want our recreations to recreate, we must substitute good things for the bad things, and the people, and not their representatives, must do the substituting. The people must think, they must act, they must observe, they must criticise.

Mr. Baker said that he was not well enough acquainted with Washington to know its needs, but that he felt deeply the needs of other cities.

He said that three-fourths of the people in the world today live in bamboo huts and know little of iron implements.

ments.

"We in America ride 120 miles an hour in aeroplanes and still we are impatient at the slowness of the speed," he said.

Saloon Had to Come.

The American saloon, he said, had to come because it had a definite work to do in the city. The laborer who stays on the job until the whistle blows must find 24 hours recreation in one hour. The saloon gave it. The dance hall served the same purpose for the girls who labor all day.

"It's either healthy recreation or unhealthy recreation. People must have it. If they cannot get one, they take the other. Hence the need for the community forum.

the other. He munity forum

munity forum.
Secretary Baker, who is a very forceful and convincing speaker, was interrupted many times by prolonged ap-

In referring to infant mortality, he concluded his speech by saying that he was "secretary of war on infant mortality" as much as he was Secretary of War for war.

tality" as much as he was secretary of War for war.

Prof. Edward J. Ward, who has been attending the National Community Center conference in New York explained the Hollis-Johnson bill, which provides for the use of the public schools for the community meetings and Dr. Henry E. Jackson, who recently returned from the Southern educational conference at New Orleans, told of the intense interest being shown by the people of the South in the community idea. The vice president of the forum presided in the absence of A. J. Driscoll, president.

A general discussion of topics of interest to the forum followed the speeches.

speeches.

FORUM A PANACEA FOR EVILS, SAYS WAR HEAD

Secretary Baker in First Address at Capital Discusses Community Ideals.

Secretary Baker of the War Department yesterday afternoon made his first address in Washington, speaking before the Grover Cleveland Community Forum at the Public Library. He took for his topic "Community Ideals," and scored ugliness and insanitary conditions in American cities.

The two chief needs of the city today, he said, were an inspiring neighborly opinion and "more outdoors." Washington, he said, was the only large city he knew of which did not need "more outdoors.

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"Need Wider Benevolence."

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"In the future a man will not be elected because his name happens to be Pat or Mike or Jim or Smith, but because he has more serene intelligence than his neighbor.

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create we must substitute good things for the bad things, and the people, and not their representatives, must do the substituting. The people must think, they must act, they must observe, they must criticise."

In explaining the cause of the American saloon and dance hall Secretary Baker said the laborer who stays on the job until the whistle blows must find twenty-four hours' recreation in one hour. The saloon gave it. The dance hall served the same purpose for the girls who labor all day.

"It's either healthy recreation or unhealthy recreation. People must have it. If they cannot get one they take the other. Hence the need for the community forum."

Others who spoke at the meeting were Prof. Edward J. Ward and Dr. Henry E. Jackson.

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From

Address: Date

New York City

APR 2 8 1916

CONVERTS TO PREPAREDNESS.

The case of Newton D. Baker, the new secretary of war, whose advocacy of preparedness met great favor at the dinner of the newspaper publishers last night, is not exceptional. Had Mr. Baker been told two years ago that by this time he would be urging a three-fold mobilization of the material and moral power of the nation, he would have laughed at the prediction. was one of those living in a state of convinced optimism as to the impossibility of a world war. Last year, when the few that had waked up set about arousing their fellows from slumber, Mr. Baker, as mayor of Cleveland, almost showed the door to the first missionary of preparedness who wandered his way. He credited the theory that munition makers were trying to work up a scare in order that they might connect with the contents of the public treasury. Millions were like Mayor Baker, Instead of twitting him with inconsistency, it is better to congratulate him on his ability to learn and to look facts in the face, even though to do so he is forced to turn his back on the preconceptions and prejudices that are dear to every man.

No reason exists for doubting the sincerity of Secretary Baker's former views. As a social reformer he was interested in getting a juster distribution of the wealth created by the industrial power of this age. He was afraid that wholesome American life might be wrecked by inattention to the depressing effects of an enlarged capitalism. The sincerity of Mr. Baker's adherence to such views is the best proof of the sincerity of his present views. He now sees as he did not see that the very foundations of the temple of civilization, whose superstructure he wished to aid in rearing, are threatened in unanticipated ways. He realizes as he did not realize, if the peace is to be established without which no human progress is to be made, that in some way war must be made on war. He recognizes that this country, unless its boasted institutions are to become a sham, must be ready to do its share in the mightylabor. His eyes are opened to the essential truth that, things being as they are, with the most precious things of the spirit menaced by a new species of barbarism, a preparedness man is the only true pacifist.

The only way to protect against a flood is to build a dike. The sea is there, and it is futile to tell it that it is improper and immoral for it to encroach. Equally futile is it to tell encroaching nations that it is improper and immoral for them to attack more civilized neighbors. The argument of a lamb makes no entry into the ear of a wolf. It is necessary for righteousness to be able to defend itself, and, when occasion demands, to assail dragons in their lairs. Amid the smoke that envelops Europe we can see the grapple between two vitally opposing theories of life and civilization. This country cannot hope to proceed along the lines that it wants to proceed if there is victory for ideas hostile to everything it stands for. As Lincoln said that this nation could not exist half slave and half free, so it may be said that the world cannot longer exist half democratic and half imperially militaristic. Collision is inevitable, and it is not worth while to speculate exactly how it will arise.

Of the three forms of preparedness the spiritual kind is that of which there is the greatest need. If it is developed the other kinds will follow. This country has been sinking into a flabby state, not merely in our bodies but in our souls. It is a time to rededicate ourselves to the great work to advance which Washington and Lincoln labored, but left unfinished. The campaign for preparedness is in the interest of materialities, but more significantly it is in the interest of the things of the spirit.

The Secretary of War.

The Secretary of War.

Secretary Baker strongly impressed the company at the dinner of the American Publishers' Association Thursday night as a man of large personal force, clear vision, and obvious sincerity. His speech dispelled the illusion that he is inclined to be a pacifist, to heed the sentimental cry that a nation ready to defend itself is ever in danger of being led into war by its pride in its military resources. He is a good speaker. His timely utterances were delivered with facility and grace. In his first public appearance in this part of the country he revealed some of the power which has given him distinction in his own State. He has become a national personage.

Secretary Baker removed all doubts of the will of the War Department, under his direction, to lend all its energies to the execution of the plans for preparedness on land favored by Congress.—New York Times.

SEC'Y BAKER URGES MORE PAY

Believes Government Should Exceed the Usual Wage Scales.

Washington, May 3.—Secretary Baker, in announcing to-day that negotiations would be undertaken with workmen of the Rock Island, Ill., arsenal, seeking a higher wage scale, expressed his belief that the Government should lead the way as an employer and pay more than the usual wage scale.

"The Government," said the Secretary, "should be an industrial leader, offering the employees better wages and working conditions than private employers. I believe the Government should pay a little the best wages and offer a little the best working conditions. For two reasons it should pay slightly over the usual wage scale—to secure the pick of employees and be a model to private employers."

Mr. Baker said the Labor Department

ployers."
Mr. Baker said the Labor Department had been asked to advise on the arsenal wage scale, and a final answer probably will be given to the workmen May 15.

FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1916.

WAR SECRETARY BRINGS MESSAGE FOR PREPAREDNESS

Tells Publishers No War Fortunes Shall Be Made of National Danger if Trial Comes.

SCHWAB INDORSES SPEECH

Says Industries Will Stand Shoulder to Shoulder with the Government.

U. S. MUST STAND BY THEM

Otto H. Kahn on "High Finance"-Gov. Whitman, Mayor Mitchel, and Daniel Willard Speak.

Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, Governor Charles S. Whitman, and Mayor John Purroy. Mitchel left their official duties last night to speak to the thousand and one men and women who assembled at the Waldorf-Astoria for the annual dinner of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association.

President Wilson, unable to attend, sent a telegram in which he expressed the hope that the influence of the newspapers of the country would be "for fair play, right understanding, peace, prosperity, and the glory of America." The response of the association, pledging the newspapers to true Americanism, was read.

V. K. Wellington Koo, Chinese Minister to the United States; Otto H Kahn of Kuhn, Loeb & Co.; Charles M Schwab, and Daniel Willard, President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad were other speakers introduced by Patrick Francis Murphy, who was toastmaster.

Distinguished and capable speakers discussed big questions seriously, and were seriously heard, but interspersed throughout the speech-making, especially when Mr. Murphy talked, was wit and joking to which the diners responded with keen appreciation. Even the Chinese Minister told American jokes. It was an important dinner, but those who went to it had real fun.

Emphatic for Preparedness.

Because of his position, and because he spoke for the first time in New York since his appointment, Secretary Baker probably was the speaker about whom the most interest centred. whom the most interest centred. And if any present feared that the Secretary of War would enunciate the doctrine of pacifism on anti-preparedness their fears were dispelled, for Mr. Baker spoke emphatically for preparation against the possibility of war, and roused his audience to a great demonstration of approval.

The first speaker was Mayor Mitchel, who, owing to another engagement, spoke briefly and left early. The Mayor said:

said:
 "Good government depends upon good newspapers, because good government depends upon a knowledge of current facts by the people, and they can be carried over into the consciousness of the people only by truthful and accurate publication of the facts.

"We are in the midst of times where we must understand that dual allegiance of any kind is incompatible with good American citizenship. It is well in these times that the spirit and temper of our country is expressed by virile, forcible men, so that Europe will understand that true Americanism still lives unaesthetized by the narcotic doctrine of pacifism and prostration. I urge you to wield this great power which you bear in your hands for the expression of that real Americanism in the days which are to come."

Whitman Urges a Free Press.

Governor Whitman described the press as "the greatest driving force in national life," and said that it re national life," and said that it represented "a public utility just as much as does a lighting corporation. He said that newspapers, instead of always giving their readers what they wanted, should train their readers to want the

ing their readers what they wanted, should train their readers to want the big and better things above the mean and petty. The Governor was strong in upholding the freedom of the press. "Not all of the abuses," he said, "which the wide license of a free government has made possible, would justify the slightest infringement of this sacred right.

"From the day when the European war shook us from our dream of world peace," the Governor continued, "our boest of security, the best thought of this land, has been for preparedness for national defense. This is not the time nor the place to discuss this subject in detail. There is a preparedness that does not have to wait upon Congressional action and in which all can take part. We can take the hate and the misunderstanding out of American life, so that ancient unity may be restored. We can preparedness than the restoration of our ancient confidence in the high destiny of America, the rekindling of our hopes and faiths, the banishment of every divisive prejudice that has arisen to plague and to retard.

"This great task is peculiarly the province of the press. It is in your power to be the great interpretative factor in American life, and, more than anything else, it is wise and patriotic interpretation that we need today."

Regulation of Railroads.

Regulation of Railroads.

Daniel Willard, President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, acknowledged the obligations of the railroads to the and then discussed Federal against State regulation of railroads and the demand of railroad employes for increased pay. On these last two subjects

creased pay. On these last two subjects he said:

"Gradually, consistently, and naturally, as I view it, the change in railroad regulation from State to Federal is taking place, and the thing most desired is that the complete change shall be accomplished in as brief a time as practicable, consistent with orderly transition. I believe few if any radical changes in the laws will be necessary, and such changes as may be made will be rather changes of detail than of principle. I think a careful survey of the matter will develop that we have already gone a long way toward Federal regulation of railroadsmuch further, in fact, than is generally supposed, without being fully aware of the change, and it now requires little more than that the actual status should be fixed by Congress.

"There is one other very important matter in connection with railroad operation. I refer to the railroad labor problem. Certainly the men who operate the trains and engines should be a selected

PREPAREDNESS TALK TO PUBLISHERS

Continued from Page 1.

class, and they should be well paid and given good and suitable working conditions, and if the carriers are not already paying such wages and giving such conditions, they should be required in the public interest to do so, and if it should then appear that upon the existing basis of rates and fares the revenue of the carriers was not sufficient to yield a fair return upon the value of the properties devoted to the public use, after paying the increased wages, then such increase of rates should be permitted as would fairly meet the situation.

"On the other hand, I can think of no sound or sufficient reason for imposing an additional burden upon the public in the way of increased rates if, after a full and careful inquiry into the whole matter by a competent body selected for that purpose, it should be found that the wages and working conditions of the particular men involved in this question are now on a proper and equitable basis."

you all share in the regret which I personally feel at the inability of the President to be here tonight.

"You gentlemen represent the mobilized agencies for the formation and creation of that public opinion upon which the foundations of our Government rest," he said. "If I may say it without irreverence, your eye, like that of the Lord, is in every place."

The Secretary then traced the development of the newspaper, congratulated the press on its service to the public, and said: "The action taken by Congress or a Legislature or by an executive has sometimes seemed to me less important than what the newspapers said about it."

In reference to the criticism he said he had often heard that newspapers emphasized the sensational, the Secretary remarked: "I suppose I may just as well concede voluntarily as have the confession wrung from me that you know better what your readers want and like than I can by any possibility know."

"Prior to the breaking out of the war a nation-wide referendum would probably have shown nine out of ten of all of our people living in a convinced optimism as to the impossibility of a world war," he continued. "And then the war came, taking away the foundations of all ourthinking, substituting horror and dread where complacency had once been. We began to ask ourselves: Are we prepared should our turn come to whirl in this dreadful vortex? I do not mean to engage in this present European war, but I mean that questions arose in the minds of thoughtful men everywhere as to whether America was prepared.

"At first this question (preparedness)

Get Ready Ahead of Crisis.

"At first this question (preparedness) revolved around mere military preparation in the narrowest sense, but, as the war developed in Europe, learned that these things are but a part

learned that these things are but a part of preparation, and a relatively useless part, unless they are based upon other things very much more difficult to secure; things which must be secured long in advance of a crisis or else be then obtainable only with peril and fearful unnecessary loss.

"We have witnessed the nations of Europe preparing as they fought and have come to realize that, perhaps, the most important kind of preparedness is a kind which is equally available and useful in times of peace, and which, if secured, will not only render our military preparation more effective but will steady and strengthen and inspire the nation when engaged in peaceful pursuits.

tary preparation more effective but will steady and strengthen and inspire the nation when engaged in peaceful pursuits.

"Threefold mobilization is necessary in any country for war, and of these three elements, two are as valuable and as vital in times of peace as in times of conflict.

"In the first place there must be of course, arms and soldiers, ships and sailors, and these must be modern and adequate. No nation can with justice summon embattled farmers with the rude firearms which were adequate a few decades ago. On this subject, however, Congress is at present legislating and whatever be the outcome of its deliberations the executive branch of the Government will act in sympathetic co-operation, using what is given with a view to making it the best, and I may incidentally say that throughout the whole country there is an inspiring response to the country's military needs. Young men in college, young men in tusiness, at the bench and in the professions are associating themselves for training in a fine democratic and enthusiastic way.

Mobilization of Commerce.

Mobilization of Commerce.

"The second mobilization necessary is that of our industries and commerce. The war in Europe had been under way more than a year before some of the countries were able to equip, the men who volunteered for their armies. With all the zeal which their Governments could display the mobilization of their industries yet lagged, not from unwillingness but from lack of forethought. Perhaps no other lesson of the war in Europe is so impressive as its universality.

"It is of the utmost importance that we should know what our reliance is, that careful, continuous, scientific studies should be made of our industrial and commercial capacity and adaptation, that we should card-index our industrial strength, so that we can know it and summon it into instant co-operation when needed.
"And very much more than that we

"And very much more than that, we must gain this knowledge and arrange

Mr. Wellington Koo spoke of the power of the American Press in "mobilizing one of the greatest of human forces, public opinion." He said that although the first newspaper in China was founded in the eighth century, the modern newspaper began there only a few decades ago. Aided by America, he said, China and her people were developing rapidly.

Brings President's Regret.

Secretary of War Baker, the next speaker, began by saying: "I am sure you all share in the regret which I personally feel at the inability of the President to be here tonight." "You gentlemen represent the mobilized agencies for the formation and creation of that public opinion upon which the foundations of our Government.

Sacrifices for America.

Sacrifices for America.

"The third mobilization that is necessary is spiritual. In order to make sacrifices for America, we must be sure that our stake in the country justifies it. Our institutions must be so just, our arour stake in the country justifies it. Our institutions must be so just, our arrangements so fair that every man in this nation will realize how completely his opportunity and that of those who come after him rests upon the continuing prosperity of the nation as a whole. That when the hour of trial really comes, the banker who has gold to protect, the captain of industry who has great mills in danger, will be joined by the workman from the factory and the farmer from the field, with all lesser interests abated and all minor conflicts forgotten, with one sentiment animating them all, that the civilization, the liberty, and the hope of America must be preserved and that the sacrifice of each in his order, in his place, and according to his strength, is justified by his stake in the country, wherever it may be.

"The military mobilization will take place easily and need not be upon a magnificent scale in advance. The industrial and spiritual mobilization ought to be constant and as wide as the country. Both are useful—nay, indispensable—in peace as well as in war."

Secretary Baker commented on the work of the press in developing coherence of national thought and action. He said that American newspapers were in a large sense an institution of representative government, in their broad, informative sphere.

Talks on "High Finance."

Talks on "High Finance."

Otto H. Kahn of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. spoke on "High Finance," and, in his address, laid down general principles of conduct for financiers, which, he said, they should follow to obtain and retain

conduct for financiers, which, he said, they should follow to obtain and retain the place in public power and confidence essential to them and the welfare of the country.

Mr. Kahn first gave his definition of what finance is. Finance, he said, means. "constructive work, mobilizing and organizing the wealth of the country so that the scattered monetary resources of the individuals may be united and guided into a mighty current of fruifful co-operation. * * daring and imagination, comblined with care and foresight and integrity and wearing work." The financier's responsibility, the speaker continued, was to the public, and he complained that the recently enacted Clayton Anti-Trust act would make it more difficult for him to discharge that responsibility. And Mr. Kahn cautioned the public not to hold finance responsible for the man who, "having made money at manufacturing or mining or in other commercial pursuits, blows into town, either physically or by telephone or telegraph, and goes on a financial spree."

"I would define a financier," said Mr. Kahn. "as a man who has some recognized relation and responsibility toward the larger monetary affairs of the public, either by administering deposits and loaning funds or by being a wholesale or retail distributer of securities.

"To all such," the speaker added, emercially means the securities.

wholesale of fetall distributes of securities.

"To all such," the speaker added, emphatically, "the confidence of the financial community and of the public is absolutely vital. Without it, they simply cannot live."

In Line With New Spirit.

"I claim that finance has been as quick and willing as any other element in the community to discern the moral obligations of the new era brought about within the last ten years and to align itself on their side. As soon as the meaning of the laws under which

the meaning of the laws under which business was to be conducted had come to be reasonably defined, as soon as it became apparent that the latitude tacitly permitted during the ploneer period must end, finance fell into line with the new spirit and has kept in line.

"I say this notwithstanding the various investigations that have since taken place, nearly all of which have dealt with incidents that occurred several years ago. And in this connection I would add that it is difficult to imagine anything more unfair than the theory and method of these investigations as all too frequently conducted. The appeal all too often is to the gallery, hungry for sensation; the method—to wash as much soiled linen as pos—

sible in public, (even, if necessary, to make clean linen appear soiled,) and to use a profusion of soap and water quite out of proportion to the actual cleaning to be done. To innocent transactions it is sought to give a sinister meaning; what lapses, faults or wrongs may be discovered, are given exaggerated portent and significance. The Chairman is out to make a record, or to fortify a preconceived notion of accomplish a preconceived purpose. Counsel is out to make a record. The principal witnesses are placed in the position of defendants at the bar without being protected by any of the safeguards which are thrown around defendants in a court of law."

"What, then, can and should finance do on its own part in order to gain and preserve for itself that repute and stature with the public to which it is entitled, and which, in the interests of the country, as well as itself, it ought to have?"

Mr. Kahn then laid down his general principles in part as follows:

"It is trite to say that it must strive scrupulously to adhere to the Golden Rule. But it must not only do right—it must be particularly careful concerning the appearance of its actions. Finance should 'omit no word or deed' to place itself in the right light before the people. It must carefully study and in good faith conform to public opinion.

"One of the characteristics of finance heretofore has been one of its traditions. Nothing could have been move

heretofore has been the cult of silence. To meet attacks with 'dignified silence' has been one of its traditions. Nothing could have been more calculated to irritate democracy, which dislikes and suspects secrecy and resents aloofness. And the instinct of democracy is right.

"If opportunity for scrutiny is denied, if the people's legitimate desire for information is met with silence, secrecy, impatience, and resentment, the public mind very naturally becomes infected with suspicion and lends a willing ear to all sorts of gossip and rumors.

Should Welcome Publicity.

"Finance, instead of avoiding publicity in all of its aspects, should wel-

"Finance, instead of avoiding publicity in all of its aspects, should welcome it and seek it. Publicity won't hurt its dignity. A dignity which can be preserved only by seclusion, which cannot hold its own in the market place, is not worth having. We must more and more get out of the seclusion of our offices, out into the rough-and-tumble of democracy.

"In the political field, the ways not only of finance but of business in general have been often unfortunate and still more often ineffective.

"It is in conformity with the nature of things that the average man of business, responsible not only for his own affairs but often trustee for the welfare of others, should lean toward that which has withstood the acid test of experience and should be somewhat diffident toward experiment and novel theory. But, making full allowance for this natural and proper disposition, it must, I believe, be admitted that business, and especially the representatives of large business, including high finance, have too often failed to recognize in time the need and to heed the call for changes from methods and conceptions which had become unsuitable to the time and out of keeping with rational, progressive development; that they have too often permitted themselves to be guided by a tendency toward unyielding. Bourbonism instead of giving timely ald in a constructive way toward realizing just and wise modifications of the existing order of things."

Mr. Kahn then spoke of the need of governmental and financial co-operation, and complained of the interference with business of selfish politicians, who, he said, were often more to be blamed than the people they represented. He said Congress had done little to indicate that it recognized "the urgency and bigness and significance of the momentous situation" which confronted the country. The speaker then appealed to business men as follows:

"Among the powers for which our friends of both political parties have a wholesome respect, one of the most potent is. organization. Let business then be

Truthful Explanation.

Let business men range themselves behind their spokesmen, such as the United States Chamber of Commerce in Washington and the Chamber of Commerce in Washington and the Chamber of Commerce or the Merchants' Association in New York. Let them get together now and in the future through a properly constituted, permanent organization, and, guided by practical knowledge, broad vision and patriotism, agree upon he essentials of legislation affecting affairs which the situation calls for for from time to time. Let them pledge themselves to use their legitimate influence and their votes to realize such legislation and to oppose actively what they believe to be harmful lawmaking. Let them strive, patiently and persistently, to gain the confidence of the people for their methods and their aims. Let them meet false or irresponsible or ignorant assertion with plain and truthful explanation. Let them take their case directly to the people—as the rall-roads have been doing of late with very encouraging results—and inaugurate a campaign of education in sound economics, sound finance, and sound national business principles."

Schwab Congratulates Baker.

Charles M. Schwab, the last speaker, congratulated Secretary Baker for turning, in his address, from arms and am munition to the subject of inductrial

preparedness.

"That was as he should have done and that's what I'm going to do," said Mr. Schwab, "for Mr. Baker has done what everyone should do on an occasion like this, what the speakers have all done—that is, speak from patriotic motives regardless of self-interest."

Mr. Schwab then traced the development of the iron and steel industry in the United States, because, he said, that industry was the barometer of the country's industrial condition. In 1889, said Ar. Schwab, this country produced 1,000,000 tons of iron and steel, in 1900, 12,000,000 tons; in 1910, 24,000,000, "In 1916," he continued, "it is estimated that we shall produce 40,000,000 tons."

mated that we shall produce 40,000,000 tons."

In contrast with this the speaker cited the figures of production in England and Germany, showing that those countries had comparatively stood still at 5,000,000 and 8,000,000 tons respectively. "A great many people," continued Mr. Schwab, "think that the recent great production of iron and steel is due to the war, but this is not true. The war has given a stimulus to the industry, of course, but it may surprise you to know that less than 10 per cent. of the steel manufactured in the United States has been used outside of the United States.

Big Business Succeeds.

"The development of industries in the United States is due to a remarkable degree to the ingenuity of American mechanics and mechanicians. Every great steel process has been de-Every great steel process has been developed by Americans. Another discovery of Americans was the idea of hig business, great consolidations. Owing to opposition and criticism it seemed for a time that this idea would fail, but it has not failed, it has succeeded, and economic success and devolpment for a country is the answer to opposing theories and criticisms.

"And this brings me to the two great Guestions concerning the

"And this brings me to the two great questions concerning the future of American industry. The first is, How shall we enlist that personal element that has done so much for American industry? All capital and industry is of little value without the brains and ability to make it a success, and those men whose brains and ability have made industry a success and who make it a success should, in my opinion, have a wider share in the profits and benefits of the industry to which they have contributed. I mean that each man who proves his ability to make any industry successful should be admitted to a proportionate share in the results of that industry. "And now we come to the second

successful should be admitted to a proportionate share in the results of that industry.

"And now we come to the second matter. It is through understanding between the Government and industry in this country that we shall progress. The Government should encourage and build up industries, not destroy them. Suppose some men do get rich, suppose some wealth is misappropriated, what does that count in comarison to the advantage to the whole country from successful industries. We have heard that Secretary Baker has said about industrial preparedness, and we want to tell Mr. Baker that the industries of this country will stand shoulder to shoulder with the Government—but the Government should foster and stand by those industries that will work with the Government. The Government should liseen to the industrial men who prove their loyalty. They should be called upon by the Government and the Government should co-operate with them in their industries.

"Thorough preparation for war lies."

"Thorough preparation for war lies with the industries of the country, and I want to saw now for the industry that I represent that the country will find no more loyal group of men, no men who love their country more than the men in the iron and steel industry."

SECRETARY BAKER **ADDRESSES MUTES**

Tells Gallaudet Students Nation's Need of Preparedness for Individuals.

SHOWS THE NECESSITY OF COLLECTIVE ACTION

Declares Class Distinction Is Being Removed Constantly, and Gives Real Measure of Men.

Secretary of War Newton D. Baker made an address on "Preparedness" yesterday at the presentation exercises at Gallaudet College at Kendall Green. The exercises were held in the chapel, which was packed to the doors with friends and relatives of the students.

This preparedness is not so much cannon and firearms, but a redressing of the soul and a redistribution of the things that are needed for the betterment of the national life.

"All over the country," he said, "you will find this outbreak for preparedness. It is not military. You hear of men going to Plattsburg and other men going to Plattsburg and other camps, and when they return, ask them what they learned, and they will not tell you that they learned to keep step, how to salute and other things military, but that they learned something about idealizing America. In the homes this emotional outbreak takes the form of a demand for a higher form of justice.

"Each of you here will be part of America when the nation is weighed in the balance. You now are going out to become a part of the nation. The nation is dependent upon the intellect and vigor of our character.

Start Life Better Equipped.

"You have overcome great obstacles. You have had the courage to conquer it. You started with uneven conditions which gives you a firmer grip on life than the casual youth who has collegiate experience."

Regiate experience."

Secretary Baker told the graduates that when they left the college they would pass beyond the class distinction. Out in the world, he said, you will find no class distinction. There was a time when men were measured by their strength, but when firearms came, it made every man equal and class distinction passed away.

People now are measured, he continued, more by the size of their heads and hearts, rather than the size of their muscles. Class distinction is being removed constantly. He told them that they would find their places in life will be like that of all of their fellow citizens.

be like that of an of then zens.

"Your success in life," he said, "is not dependent upon the particular avenues which you follow, not so much through ear or eye. But the message you get and the quality of the reception and response you give it will be the measure of your own happiness and success."

Shock to Individualism.

Calling attention to the great destruction now going on in the warring nations, he pointed out that individualism is having the shock of its history Every man and woman, he said, is be ginning to feel the sense of responsibility for the preservation of the nation, and even little children are being taught that national welfare can be made to rest upon their infant shoul-

ders.
Secretary Baker's addresses was interpreted to the graduates in the deaf and dumb language by Dr. Charles R.

and dumo language by Dr. Charles R. Ely.

Assistant Secretary Stephen T. Mather of the Interior Department spoke briefly to the graduates, telling them that their success in life depended upon concentration. His address was interpreted by Dr. Percival Hall.

Dr. Hall, who is president of the institution, also announced that the board of directors had decided to confer two honorary degrees at the graduation to be held in June. One is that of doctor of letters, to be conferred upon Waren Robinson, a graduate of the institution of the class of 1884. The same degree also will be conferred upon Dr. Edward Allen Fay, known, said Dr. Hall, the world over as a student of modern literature.

The invocation was pronounced by Rev. Ulysses G. B. Pierce of All Soul's Church and was interpreted by Dr. Fay, and the benediction by Rev. Oliver J. Whildin, Episcopal minister to the deaf, of Baltimore.

Orations by the Students.

Orations were delivered by Frank Hunt Thompson, state of Washington, "Reminiscences of a Shuttlecock," interpreted by Dr. Charles R. Ely, and Henry J. Stegermerten, District of Columbia, "The Tendency of the University," interpreted by Dr. Fay.

sity," interpreted by Dr. Fay.

"The Heart of the Hills" was the subject of the dissertation of Ashland David Martin of Kentucky. It was interpreted by Dr. Herbert E. Day.

Miss Amy Alice Fowler of Kentucky delivered the class oration, the subject being "First Impressions." It was interpreted by Miss Elizabeth Peet.

The candidates for degrees were presented by Dr. Percival Hall, who presided at the exercises; Vice President Edward Allen Fay and Dr. Charles Russell Ely.

Following the exercises in the chapel, the guests were urged to visit the Kendall School, where there was an exhibition of the work of the little boys and girls who are deaf and dumb. There were little dresses and big dresses made by the children, and which no dressmaker could improve upon, and furniture—chairs, desks, morris chairs and bookcases, which would make the expert cabinet maker and finisher envious. And there was some of the finest food which it is possible to deliver from the hands of the cook of long experience—all done by the little children.

The Candidates for Degrees.

The candidates for the degrees are: For the degree of bachelor of pedagogy-Helen Elizabeth Cam, B. George Washington University, Distriet of Columbia; Lois Ely, A. A., Lindenwood Junior College, Missouri; Irving S. Fusfeld, B. S., Columbia University, New York, and O. L. McIntire, B. A., Westminster College, Missouri

souri.
For the degree of bachelor of arts—
Frank Albert Andrewjeski, Amy Alice
Frank Albert Andrewjeski, Amy Alice
Fowler, Alfred Charles Keeley, jr.;
Kate Orr Keeley, Ashland Davis Martin, Elsie Therese Peterson, Arthur
Siegfrid Rasmussen, John Leonard
Rendall, jr.; Walter Clinton Rockwell,
Russell Roberts Shannon, Henry John
Stegemerten, Clifford Myron Thompson and Frank Hunt Thompson.
For the degree of bachelor of philosophy—Arthur Breyer Classen, James
Stanley Light and Frances Rebecca
Rumsey.

Stanley Light and Frances Rebecca Rumsey.

For the degree of bachelor of letters—Frances Gladys Clark and Marian Louise Sadelmyer.

Normal student—Mary Dobyns Deem, State Normal College, Mississippi.

The reception committee was composed of Charles Jenson Schmidt, marshal; Thomas Scott Cuscaden, Leroy J. Davis, Emil Vince Hladik, Oliver Winning McInturff, Charles C. Marshall, Lawrence S. Pearson, jr.; Henry J. Pulver, James Alvin Sullivan and Oscar Max Treuke.

April 30

Magazine Section

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Is Baker the Man for the Job?

By BURTON J. HENDRICK

HEN President Wilson was making up his original Cabinet, two strongest man in it and left a few familiar and tiresome arguments.

I'd have you making more money in a But it would take five years, and five on

peated the substance of that con-

"Thank you," said Arthur.

Arthur. He took the check, and hesi-"Very reasonable—thank you," said make ten dollars for every one I've made! And after you've made good again, I'll So Arthur Holstead, with a millionaire "Know what the house profit is from you quietly. "Here I've put every ounce of ever started, because I never start any-"You want to study law," he said I'm not. I've never failed in anything I self I'm mighty hard-hearted, Arthur, but looking out at the Street. When he Cambridge is the place for you to go-go walked slowly to a window and stood what you'll do this time. If you think "Arthur," he said at length, "will you son silently for a moment, then you've made a fool of yourself. Let's see is the last chance. Every time before this paper and waved it at his son. "But this

greatest trouble was the Sec- didate; in other words, under this rule has apparently exhausted all their powers Hopkins, was the head professor in Johnretaryship of War. Up to a few days pre- all Ohio's votes must go for its favorite of emotional expression. Herein we prob- son's famous "taxation school," an insticeding the inauguration he had not de- son, Judson Harmon. It was absurd, it ably have the explanation why Mr. Baker tution organized to inform the mob how cided upon his man; but, in a moment of was unjust; but there was a holy prece- has slipped so quietly into the Presidential they were paying all the taxes while the inspiration, his secretary, Mr. Tumulty, dent that eliminated Wilson's delegates. Cabinet. Mr. Wilson could do nothing, corporations and the millionaires were essuggested Judge Garrison of New Jersey. For fifty years certain image-breakers after Brandeis, that would seem even caping. The President had never met this dis- had attempted to destroy this unit rule. slightly radical. Otherwise, we may be Baker also conducted all the law-suits tinguished jurist; he had never even The Baltimore convention of 1912 knew sure, Mr. Baker's appointment would have -there were fifty-five of them-that thought of his name in connection with a that the attempt would be made again. sent the senatorial custodians of American finally brought the trolley companies to Cabinet post. But Mr. Garrison prompt- The members, hot, wearied, emotionally tradition on the trail of his career. ly received a letter inviting him into the exhausted by the rows that had already Cabinet. He entered, soon acquired a taken place, were ready to howl down any well deserved reputation as one of the man who dared repeat again the old

He turned into an entrance-hall of mar- there and tell me you don't like to sell Why, if you'd put your mind on your job, through Law School-other men have. It's the basis of business. And you sit ment—or it should have been! Law! would cost. I could work my way by contact with the passionately grubbing it? What? He sold—he was a salesman! man: because it's a darned good invest- longer," he said. "It isn't worth what it ARTHUR HOLSTEAD, hurrying "You don't like the selling end! You down in this district! What did I send through the thick of Wall Street for a don't! You—Arthur, what d'you sup- you to college for? Why, to make friends

WITHIN the hour, Arthur had reyou had sixteen boys whose fathers are At that his father brought his head up about people! Right in your own class good luck dates from this minute." of your own age—to learn something "I hope," said his father, "that your

"Why—I'm not sure." me that?"

appreciably.

Baker's Activities in Cleveland

sharply.

"Whirlwind!" Mr. Holstead snorted.

says Johnson, "was the youngest of us, he was really our head and our principal adthe post that gave him the their votes en masse for the majority can- has given the stand-patters a shock that viser." Baker, the fine flower of Johns

their knees. In the ten years' struggle this diminutive statesman simply waded through injunctions, appeals, changes of venue, writs of certiorari, and all the other THE politics of Cleveland for the last impedimenta of the learned profession.

ble and mosaic and lonic pillars. Nerv- things!"

which he himself despised; he felt soiled that's made a big success. How did he do That's why you went to college, young "There's not much use dreaming any every pedestrian the predatory instinct thing! Show me a big success—any man friendships that can't be capitalized! he thought, might be interested in it. depressed. He read upon the face of manship! That's the beginning of every- nor anybody else can afford to have versation to the only girl in the city who, commanded interview with his father, was pose the business of the world is? Sales- among your own class—and neither you

Harvard Law School. his own ambition, which had involved the end very much." agreed with him, and tried not to think of wing all the time. I don't like the selling "Then I'll tell you! To meet other men tated. "I hope you'll be satisfied." business from the ground up. Arthur "No, not when the other fellow's on the This, said his father, was learning the on the hated ticker. and told to go out and be a bond salesman, edge of the flat-top desk, fixed his eyes think I sent you to college for? Answer your house. That's reasonable, isn't it?" draw fifteen dollars every Saturday noon, Arthur, poised uncomfortably on the And you want to study - What d'you finance your wedding and your trip and stead & Company, advised that he could you, anyway? Can't you talk?" was conscripted, put in the office of Hol- in four months! What's the matter with know—ready to start you on the road to days, I'll give you a trial in the office. settlement. As soon as he graduated, he that'd do more in a week than you've done Here I am ready to teach you all I make good on any terms inside of thirty all his bills home for criticism, audit, and Why, we can get boys out of public school blood over it—I've made it a power! out of yourself—I won't! Now, if you in monthly instalments, and had to send but I thought you could sell something! slept and suffered with it—I've sweat failures to be made, you can make one strictly each basis: he had pocket money didn't expect you'd set the world on fire, up Holstead & Company-I've lived and make a failure out of you. If there's any broker for a father, went to college on a so far? Eight dollars and sixty cents! I my energy for thirty years into building thing I can't finish. I don't intend to

two officers who had been on the short side. savings bank was wrecked overnight by as an outside man," he admitted. stocks sky-rocketed amazingly, and the "I haven't been much of a whirlwind turned, the lines on his face had deepened there! I suppose you're saying to yourbank. Every one of Mr. Holstead's pet Arthur smiled frankly. He deposited that thousand in a savings I'm going to do with you?" he was resolved, for once, to play safe. be good enough to tell me what on earth know that his father thought him stupid; Arthur was fully prepared. It hurt to brows. ther support would depend. This time son as if from ambush among the heavy to be married." April 30

Magazine Section

Is Baker the Man for the Job?

By BURTON J. HENDRICK

HEN President Wilson was making up his original Cabinet, greatest trouble was the Secdidate; in other words, under this rule has apparently exhausted all their powers retaryship of War. Up to a few days preadle Ohio's votes must go for its favorite of emotional expression. Herein we probedding the inauguration he had not descent all Ohio's votes must go for its favorite of emotional expression. Herein we probedding the inauguration he had not descent all Ohio's votes must go for its favorite of emotional expression. Herein we probedding the inauguration he had not descent all Ohio's votes must go for its favorite of emotional expression. Herein we probedding the inauguration he had not descent all Ohio's votes must go for its favorite of emotional expression. cided upon his man; but, in a moment of was unjust; but there was a holy preceinspiration, his secretary, Mr. Tumulty, dent that eliminated Wilson's delegates. Cabinet. Mr. Wilson could do nothing,
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The President and never met this disthat attempted to destroy this unit rule. slightly radical. Otherwise, we may be tinguished jurist; he had never even The Baltimore convention of 1912 knew sure, Mr. Baker's appointment would have —there were fifty-five of them—that thought of his name in connection with a that the attempt would be made again. sent the senatorial custodians of American finally brought the trolley companies to Cabinet post. But Mr. Garrison prompt—The members, hot, wearied, emotionally tradition on the trail of his career.

The members, hot, wearied, emotionally tradition on the trail of his career. In the ten years' struggle this diminutive statesman simply waded Cabinet. He entered, soon acquired a taken place, were ready to howl down any well deserved reputation as one of the man who dared repeat again the old two strongest men in it, and left, a few familiar and tiresome arguments. months ago, in unceremonious and dra-

the President has followed a different like a freshman tutor or a recently gradu-radicalism and as a focus whence all kinds method. He has made a "personal choice." ated theologue. The crowd scarcely no- of destructive ideas were scattering into summation of his political ideas. He is a Although Newton D. Baker is the youngest ticed him; a buzz of conversation and the the American consciousness. We asso- single-taxer, and a devotee of all the and newest Cabinet member, Mr. Wilson flapping of palm-leaf fans silenced his ciate it with prolonged "attacks" upon "crank" ideas that have been pictured, Although Newton D. Baker is the youngest ticed him; a buzz of conversation and the the American consciousness. We assosingle-taxer, and a devotee of all the and newest Cabinet member, Mr. Wilson flapping of palm-leaf fans silenced his ciate it with prolonged "attacks" upon "crank" ideas that have been pictured, has known him personally longer than any opening remarks. In a few minutes, how-public service corporations, tumultuous mainly in the West, as the advancing political availables. He has called before his mind's eye a familiar group of in-structors and students who used to sit around a celebrated boarding-house table in Baltimore twenty-five years ago, when Mr. Wilson was lecturing at Johns Hopkins on political administration.

The group was a famous one, composed of many of the brightest wits at the university; the table talk covered a wide field of literature, politics, human progress, and social reform. One of its most entertaining members was a short, slight, boyish figure from Martinsburg, West Virginia—a young man, then not twenty years old, with an amazing flow of language and ideas, a wealth of information, and a large acquaintance with literature. Mr. Wilson, then in his early thirties, loved to talk with his youthful pupil.

The boy's enthusiasms were all intel-

lectual. As a stripling in Martinsburg, he was regarded as the village bookworm. By the time he reached Johns Hopkins, Baker had already fairly developed those gifts of public speaking which have since enthralled so many audiences

Baker Is Mr. Wilson's Kind of Man

MR. WILSON, loving, above all, literary grace and mental dexterity, made Newton Baker an intellectual companion. For two years master and pupil met almost every day. In making Mr. Baker his Secretary of War, therefore, President Wilson is not leaping into the dark. "His mind works like chain-lightning," Mr. Wilson has remarked of his early disciple. Irrespective of his ideas on war or national policy. Mr. Baker represents the platform a huge stream of talk. Stenogendum, the recall, woman suffrage, prokind of person whom Mr. Wilson—who raphers were madly attempting to take portional representation, and of socialistic hates fools with a deadly hatred—likes down his rapid flow of words. The delemovements whose chief aim was the more to have around him.

The President first formed Mr. Baker's acquaintance at Baltimore; and it was at their laps. After a few minutes Chairman town that was to solve the problem of the Baltimore, and on an historic occasion, that the old teacher and student came to-that the old teacher and student came together twenty years later, in 1912. A of "Go on! Go on!" Alton Parker fact that this regeneration was to begin gether twenty years later, in 1912. A of "Go on! The canvassed the situation of the single tax did not reassure certain nominate a Democratic candidate for the tion in all its details; he held up to ridifundamental thinkers in Wall Street and Presidency, and Woodrow Wilson's name cule the suggestion that an outworn presour great universities. Presidency, and Woodrow Wilson's name cule the suggestion that an outworn prefilled many minds as the logical man for cedent should rob several hundreds of But, of course, the more timorous said,
that distinction. But a considerable conthousands of voters of the democratic Cleveland was a wild town—it was

the post that gave him the their votes en masse for the majority can- has given the stand-patters a shock that

pale academic face, started with rapid tention. Most conservative Americans In selecting Mr. Garrison's successor steps toward the platform. He looked have regarded that town as the seat of

Baker's Activities in Cleveland

miliar and tiresome arguments.

In due course a slight figure, with a dle academic face started with mail

of the others. For his new Secretary of War ever, every one became aware that a campaigns for three-cent fares, and a he has not gone to the old familiar test of sharp staccato voice was pouring from the headquarters for the initiative and refer-

The man who is smiling the most, in this picture, is ex-Secretary Garrison, who is done with the job. But Secretary Baker, who is succeeding him, has whipped street-car companies and ation lawyers, and is not afraid of Mexicans or anybody else.

gates began to nudge each other into liberal taxation of corporations. Its adsilence, and the palm-leaf fans sank into mirers have pictured Cleveland as the

tingent from Ohio was sounding the right to record their preferences. When dominated by a wild man. Tom Johnson, praises of Judson Harmon. A smaller Ohio Baker finished there was nothing left to big, half baked, part demogague, part delegation was active on Wilson's behalf. Say. He had accomplished the defeat of Ohio had held primaries for delegates, giving Harmon twenty-eight votes and Wilson twenty-one. The antique "unit rule" demanded that States cast Brandeis Justice of the Supreme Court, was Newton D. Baker. "Though Baker," the wrong with you in this office if I can predemogogue, part wrong with you in this office it I can predemogogue, part wrong with you in this office it I can predemogogue, part wrong with you in this office it I can predemogogue, part wrong with you in this office it I can predemogogue, part

says Johnson, "was the youngest of us, he was really our head and our principal adviser." Baker, the fine flower of Johns Hopkins, was the head professor in Johnson's famous "taxation school," an insti-tution organized to inform the mob how they were paying all the taxes while the corporations and the millionaires were es-

Baker also conducted all the law-suits through injunctions, appeals, changes of

diately elected Bakeras his successor in the mayor's chair. "I am a follower of the light of Tom Johnson": that is Baker's own heralds of a revitalized democracy. He is an intimate of Brand Whitlock, and was largely responsible for Whitlock's appointment to Brussels.

But, the average citizen asks, what has all this got to do with war? Mr. Baker is evidently a good deal of a militarist when three-cent fares and the single tax are involved; but what does he know about machine-guns, gas bombs, explosive shells, and intrenching tools?

Still, this glorious America in which we live is a happy-go-lucky kind of place. We delight in inconsistencies and paradoxes, and so the fact that Mr. Baker, as he himself says, is "for peace at almost any price" does not signify that he will not make an excellent Secretary of War. He has courage, he has devotion to his chief, he has amazing assimilative powers, and he believes in the Wilson brand of preparedness. Fundamentally he is a Democrat, and stands ready to make effective any military policy that his beloved people, as represented by their legislators, may decide upon.

The Peace Advocate in the War Department

A TOUCHING scene that attended his first day in his new office shows that he approaches his duties in the proper spirit. General Hugh Scott, the white-haired veteran of many Indian campaigns, who had succeeded Mr. Garrison as temporary Secretary of War, was sitting at the desk with the new incumbent, at-tempting to explain the details of the The General was somewhat hesitant and embarrassed. He evidently wished to treat his new superior with a true soldier's respect, and yet his instruction necessarily had an elementary charac-This made the campaigner uncom-

fortable. Secretary Baker immediately sized up the situation.

"General Scott," he said, "you are old enough to be my father, and I am young enough to be your son. You know everything about the duties of this office: I know nothing at all. I should feel very grateful if you would treat me here precisely as you would treat your own son." The General was much affected.

"So long as you put it that way, Mr. Secretary," he said, "nothing will go wrong with you in this office if I can pre-

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DETROIT TIMES

TUESDAY, MAY 9, 1916.

We Should Keep Pace With Modern Phases of Preparedness.

> BY NEWTON D. BAKER, Secretary of War.

Now the world has developed new methods of making war. The art of war is difficult, intricate, scientific. We should keep abreast of the times by an adequate knowledge of aeroplanes, artillery, explosives and defensive warfare, such as trench fighting. We should learn all there is to be learned by the experience of the world in war so that if we are ever called upon to defend ourselves we won't be as untrained as the barbarians, when invaded by civilized peoples.

We should have it all at hand—information regarding the mobilization of our social, financial, industrial and commercial forces. I do not think we shall get into a war over night, suddenly. But the personal analogy holds good—a man may be very strong and yet not know how to defend himself with his strength. As a nation we ought to have skill as well as strength and the raw materials for self-defense.

We ought to be one of the strong nations having so much self knowledge as to have the arts of peace at the highest adaptability for use when war comes.

EWTON D. BAKER

PRACTICAL SCHOLAR-BY FRED C. KELLY

PERHAPS the strangest thing of all is Destiny A quarter of a century ago a man and an under sized youth ate at the same table in a Baltimore boarding house. One was a lecturer, the other a student, at Johns Hopkins University. Occasionally they exchanged perfunctory commonplaces, but did not become really acquainted. Their scant conversation was confined for the most part to such routine items as the expediency of passing the bread or the horse-radish. Afterward the vouth became a graduate student and attended the lectures delivered by the older man. But still they did not come to know each other. Neither had the slightest suspicion that he was destined to make a dent in the other's horizon. The ripening of their acquaintance was not to come until years later — until the present time, in fact, in the intimate relation of President of the United States and Secretary of War.

When Woodrow Wilson appointed Newton Diehl Baker to succeed Lindley M. Garrison as head of the war office he picked a man who by temperament, habits of thought, and present point of view is perhaps more like the President himself than anybody he could have found anywhere. And he might have made an equally fruitless search for a man who would look any less like the popular preconceived notion of the way a secretary of war should look. People subconsciously think a man in charge of a war department should be of impressive stature, with a massive, grizzled head, a warlike face, and a fee-faw-fum voice. The ideal would be a sort of composite of General Phil Sheridan and Jess Willard.

Newton Baker, on the contrary, is slight of stature, with a bit of a studious droop to his shoulders, and ooks like a boy. He does not loom large until one turns aside from his mere physical self. The late Tom L. Johnson used to declare that Baker was "a little mental giant." Others have said the same thing. I frankly do not know whether he is that or is not, but I do know that he is a brilliant man, and, though a scholar, has been able to apply a rare intellectual equipment to practical, everyday problems with considerable success.

At the time of the fight for three-cent fares and city control of street railroad lines in Cleveland, Baker was city solicitor. Tom Johnson, in his autobiography, "My Story," says of him:

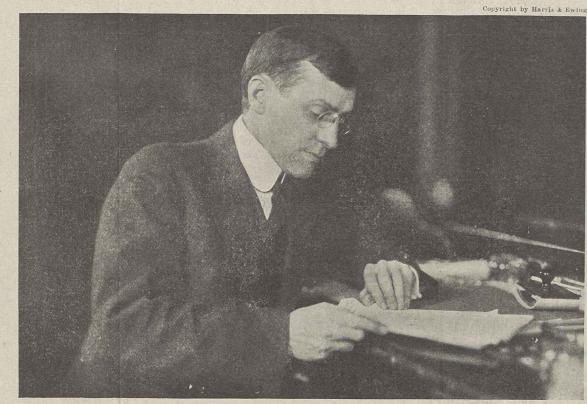
'Newton Baker, as a lawyer, was pitted against the biggest lawyers in the State. No other city solicitor ever had the same number of cases crowded into his office in the same length of time, nor so large a crop of injunctions to respond to, and in my judgment there isn't another man in the State who could have done the work so well.'

While mayor he solved a legal tangle which had been in the courts for twenty years, involving the rights of the city and the railroads to certain lake frontage. It had baffled previous administrations. Baker not only solved it, but in a way that pleased both sides to the controversy, and now, after years of delay, Cleveland will have a new union station and revolutionized transportation facilities.

Though not spectacular, it was a real legal achievement that almost any lawyer in the United States would have pointed to with pride.

Cleveland Enlightened by Baker

MR. BAKER took up the administration of Cleveland where Tom Johnson left off. Many substantial achievements marked the four years of his mayoralty. Mr. Johnson had fought for years for a municipal electric-lighting plant, but had been defeated by technicalities in the law and the hostility of the Legislature. Mr. Baker presented to the people a plan for a municipally-owned electric-lighting and power plant to cost \$2,000,000. The project was approved by referendum vote and the plant was constructed. It is now lighting the streets of the city



The new Secretary of War at his desk in a pose arranged specially for Collier's. He is a scholar, not a warrior, in appearance, and in training and opinions he is a second Woodrow Wilson

and is selling light and power at a maximum charge of three cents per kilowatt hour and a minimum of half a cent. The private company has been compelled to reduce its rates accordingly.

"Peace at Almost Any Price"

 $\mathbf{F}^{ ext{OR}}_{ ext{could}}$ years the city had been struggling as best it reactionary Legislature. Under a home-rule provision of the State constitution a committee was appointed by the mayor which, after months of study, brought forth what is in many ways the model charter of this country. It places great power in the mayor and preserves complete responsibility in the people through the initiative and referendum. Projects for the grouping of the public buildings about a spacious mall upon the lake front were pushed to completion, as were other projects for the planning of the outskirts, so that the future development would be on a spacious and commanding scale. In many other ways the activities of the city were extended into the field of service. The private dance hall was combated by municipal dance halls which were opened in the parks. They not only proved very popular but became a source of profit as well. Probably no city in the country has solved so many problems and solved them so well. Cleveland is a pacemaker in municipal affairs. She is more than this: no other American city has so alert a public opinion, none is so free from graft or the suspicion of graft. In addition—and this is in many ways the most substantial contribution of all-Cleveland has found herself. How can she go wrong now that she has been educated to believe in herself and the possibilities of a real city life?

While not great in physique, Newton Baker has always been able to maintain his dignity and command respect from men of high and low degree. Unlike many men below average size, he is not cocky and does not keep a framed picture of Napoleon in his study. He is mild in manner, self-contained, polite, and modest. Moreover, he is friendly and likable. Yet he is not, strictly speaking, a "good fellow." Being a student by instinct and having a certain amount of innate reserve, he couldn'+ without posing be a real mixer of the back-slapping, glad-handing type. Not wishing to pose, he nearly always acts just his natural self.

Baker's main aversion is any form of inefficiency. Once he was mentioned for a place as judge, and he remarked that he would not sit on a judicial bench for any consideration. "Because," he said, "there would be sure to come lawyers occasionally with ill-prepared briefs, and I would become so impatient with them that I would be inefficient myself."

Though he is now at the head of the Department of War, Baker is a member of most of the peace societies of the world. However, he is not a pacifist, particularly not in the William J. Bryan or Henry Ford sense. The one thing he has in common with Henry Ford is that each has been prominently identified, either as manufacturer or user, with the same make of automobile.

"I am for peace at almost any price," Baker told me recently, "and I am not willing to make up my mind on just what that almost shall be. Circumstances would determine. I don't think world peace will come through passive resistance on the part of any one nation. But I think a really great nation can afford to wait a long while and give a great many benefits of doubts before going to war."

Baker sometimes makes a paradoxical statement of certain ideas, thus:

"I believe in free trade and I believe in the idea of single tax. Yet I am neither a free trader nor a single taxer. I don't think any single generation should be called upon to undo the work of many generations. Some changes are best made gradually. As I look at it, we may believe in what ought to be. and use that as a sort of lighthouse to steer by."

Secretary Baker is-temperamentally at leastjust as much a scholar as Woodrow Wilson. As a boy he was abnormal in his reading. By the time he was twelve he was as familiar with Euphues and the Bible as most of his playmates were with "Robinson Crusoe." The book he liked best and the one he thinks did him the most good was Draper's "Intellectual Development of Europe." Before he was twenty he had read and could quote freely from every English classic. If there is anything in all literature that can be quoted and applied to any given situation, Secretary Baker may be counted on to know it. Do not get the impression, however, that he is any less efficient because scholarly. He can shift easily from academic to practical thoughts. At an important State Democratic convention a few years ago Baker might have been seen quietly reading a pocket edition of Browning while the battle raged all about him. Presently he put aside his Browning, got up, and delivered a speech which changed the whole tide of the convention.

Better Speaker Than Wilson

TT is as a speaker that Baker is, perhaps, most I remarkable, and here is another respect in which he is in a noteworthy degree like Woodrow Wilson. The chances are that if there is any political significance in the Baker appointment, it is simply that his abilities as a platform talker may be useful to the Administration. He and the President share the knack of talking well extemporaneously and without resort to gestures or oratorical flights. Each is gifted with an unusual flow of choice language which comes without any groping for a word. Each has an aptitude for epigram. Each has the ability to fertilize his talk with quotations and classical allusions, but in a way that will not be resented by the plain people. Baker has been known to quote Latin to a crowd of mill workers—and go away with their votes in his pocket.

If there is any difference, Baker is, perhaps, an even better speaker than Wilson. It is doubtful if any man can get up unexpectedly and use better diction with less hesitation. I have heard him speak extemporaneously when he employed involved phrases which were nevertheless so clear that one would think they had been carefully evolved on paper. He can think out a problem while on his feet and discuss it as he goes along.

In this connection it may be interesting to note that Baker once confided to me that he had never made a speech in his life without starting off with more or less of stage fright.

"I have always felt when I got up," he said, "that I could not possibly keep going for more than two or three minutes. After these two or three minutes are

over I feel as if I could go on for an indefinite period." Another phase of Baker's speaking ability is a gift of repartee. He is a Master of the Quick Comeback. But always his repartee is characterized by a certain d'gnity and a scholarly quality. (Cont'd on page 37)

Newton D. Baker

Continued from page 21

Once at a big political rally in Columbus, Ohio, where Baker was speaking in behalf of a new State constitution, an old man in the audience kept interrupting him with questions intended to iddle his arguments. Finally Baker turned to the man and suavely remarked: "I feel that I have given you almost your full share of my time. You are evidently a man of advanced years and adhere to the older order of things. You belong to the crowd which has been running affairs in this State for a great many years. I belong to a younger crowd which is trying to run affairs. If, when I am your age, my crowd has made no more real progress in governmental affairs than yours has, I shall at least not interrupt public speakers with a multiplicity of foolish questions." On another occasion in the same cam-

paign Baker was speaking for the abolshment of capital punishment. Somebody in the audience put this up to him: "If a man murders somebody and then is electrocuted, he can't kill any-

body else, can he?"

Baker pondered a moment as if gravely weighing this question, and then replied: "I should think that would be almost a mathematical certainty.

The other man was not yet subdued and insisted: "You know the Bible says an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth, a life for a life."

"There is a man," commented Baker, "who takes his inspiration from the Old Testament. He is of the old order. I would rather turn to the New Testament and seek my inspiration from the humble Nazarene, who would never think harm to anyone."

From boyhood Baker was fascinated by oratory. The only time in his life that he ever played hooky from school was to hear a celebrated lawyer sum up a case. Later he became that man's law

Baker's knack at speaking is due to a clear habit of thought. This shows itself in his manner of dictating to a stenographer. He never has occasion to reconstruct a sentence hastily dictated. If he chances to be interrupted in the middle of a sentence and resumes an hour or a day later, he does not have to go back to the beginning of that sentence, but takes up the dictation at the exact word where he left off.

There is a record of one instance in which Baker may have failed to make an impression on his audience. He tells the story himself. It was at a tent meeting in a city campaign, and each speaker was allotted only a limited amount of time. Baker felt that he had a great deal to say that was important, and he tried to tell all that he had hived and the the to term and the hard with the traction of the top to the occasion. He talks rapidly at any time, and on this occasion he was a verbal machine gun. Having finished he went out and sat down in the audience with a sense of duty well per-formed. He was certain he had driven

his message home. Behind him were two society women. He heard one say to the other: "Has Baker spoken yet?" And her companion replied: "Oh, yes, he was the little chap that talked so fast."

Newton Baker is without doubt one of the most boyish-looking men ever in a Cabinet position. He is boyish in stature, features, and actions. Unless you scrutinized his face closely, you would never guess that he is forty-five years old. Across the room he could pass for twenty-six, and across the street you might pick him for a college sophomore en route, maybe, to banjo practice. Up closer you notice wise little wrinkles about his eyes like minute guy ropes. His dark eyes are his most impressive feature because of their almost uncanny directness. He has a prominent chin, slightly suggestive of Woodrow Wil-

One afternoon a number of years ago a reporter was sent to a court room in veland where an inju Tom Johnson's three-cent-fare project was in progress. There were not enough chairs inside the railing to supply all the lawyers and newspaper men present. Being of a somewhat sedentary disposition, this reporter greatly desired a chair. Among the lawyers he noticed boy who was occupying a chair and taking up space that might have been utilized by those who had business in the court room. The lad, while a quiet little fellow, had such an air of being cocksure of himself that he rather annoyed the reporter. So the latter turned to a bailiff and inquired:

"What's the kid yonder doing among

the lawyers?"
Whereupon he learned that the boy was City Solicitor Newton D. Baker leading counsel on one side. I know this happened, because I was the reporter. Numerous stories have been told

about persons who have been fooled by Baker's youthful appearance. Scarcely a week went by during the four years he was Mayor of Cleveland without somebody calling to see Baker at the City Hall and then declaring to the mayor: "I guess it must have been your father I wanted to see.

Once he sat on a train reading a little volume on a legal subject written by Associate Justice Holmes of the Supreme Court. A country lawyer who happened to be in the same seat noted the title of the work. Without asking permission, he reached over and took the book out of Baker's hands, saying in a patronizing, fatherly manner:

"That's a pretty deep book, my boy. I presume you're intending to be a lawyer some day. Well, stick at it, and when you come to something you don't understand, wade right through it. That's the way I got my start."

Even then Baker was widely known as

one of the most capable lawyers in Ohio. After he left Johns Hopkins University, Baker did not come into personal contact with Woodrow Wilson—did not even catch sight of him-until they chanced to speak from the same platform in the course of a political cam-paign up in Massachusetts a few years Wilson was at that time Governor of New Jersey. It is said that Baker then and there made a pronounced impression on him. At the Baltimore convention Baker made a speech in behalf of Wilson's nomination which excited national comment. When Wilson was making up his Cabinet he offered Baker a place as Secretary of the Interior, but Baker was still Mayor of Cleveland and thought his duty lay there. Since then Baker and Wilson fell into the habit of writing letters to each other. Baker was able to give him an unofficial nonofficial point of view from out of the Middle West, and he became one of the President's advisers.

Ely Inspired Baker

The similarity of their way of look-Ling at things leads to the idea that Wilson and Baker might have obtained inspiration from a common source. It is possible to indicate, by circumstantial evidence, that they did. At Johns Hopkins University each took instruction from a professor by the name of Richard T. Ely, who was thinking and talking and writing along brand-new economic lines. Baker had already been awakened to a line of political New Thought as a mere boy by reading a series of articles by Ely in the Baltimore "Sun." He is free to say that the seed for whatever of political progressiveness he believes in to-day was planted by Ely, simply because Ely gave him the idea that there was and is a big revolution going on in govern-mental affairs, and that the old established thing is not necessarily better than the new thing. Ely went from Johns Hopkins to the University of Wisconsin, by the way, and the numerous novel features of government in that State may nearly all be traced di-rectly or indirectly to him. Now then: Baker says he got his inspiration from Ely; he and Wilson think a good deal alike; Wilson also was a pupil of Ely. Wouldn't it be quite logical to assume that Wilson also in a measure must be an Ely product? But at that point our theory falls down. I asked the President once if he could trace his present line of political thought back to Ely, and he told me that he believed not. Ely himself confirms this.

"Woodrow Wilson was one of my most conservative pupils," he says. The explanation is that Wilson has

always approached the science of gov ernment from the administrative side, and Ely has worked almost entirely from the economic side.

Mixes Own Tobacco

NEWTON BAKER was born in Martinsburg, W.Va., in 1871. His father, a doctor, had had his own academic education interrupted by the Civil War, and so the two really got much of their education by reading together. After finishing his course at Johns Hopkins and taking a law degree at Washington and Lee University, Baker returned to

N the street 'stands ou a plain automol it—for its size— —its individuali of people you top to tires, it lo and lasts—like Six-30, 5 passenger, Six-44, 7 passenger,

MOON MOT

him to come to Washington and see him. It occurred to young Baker that Wilson probably wanted to give him lot of Government documents and things with which to make a showing on his office bookshelves. So he took along two suit cases to carry the docu-

But Wilson wished to offer him a place as private secretary. Baker did not want to be diverted from the practice of law, and would not accept the place until Wilson had convinced his ather that the position would offer a

valuable experience.

Thus did Baker take up the first of two secretarial jobs he was destined o occupy in Washington, each at the

solicitation of one W. Wilson.

A few months later, in 1897, Baker was practicing aw in his home town.

His late chief, William L. Wilson, told him he ought to go to a bigger city, and gave him a letter to Tom L. Johnson of leveland. He went there and presented the letter, but Johnson happened to be preoccupied at the moment, and all the meeting amounted to was for Johnson to tell him he wished him luck.

A year or two after that Baker was returning from Europe and fell in with a Cleveland lawyer named M. A. Foran, who persuaded him to come and settle in Cleveland. They became law partners. It happened, by the way, that Foran later became a judge and Baker was arguing a case before him when he learned that he had been appointed Secretary of War. You see, there existed some kind of affinity between Foran and Baker's star of Destiny.

About two years after he had located

had forgotten all about the letter of introduction, and Baker never referred to it. A little later Johnson appointed him first assistant city solicitor. Baker did not want the place, but Johnson, who liked to have smart young men about him, persuaded him to take it for just one year. From then on he and Johnson became cronies and were almost inseparable. Each smoked a briar pipe with an unusually large bowl, and just such a pipe is Baker's constant companion to-day. He insists on a certain mixture of tobacco which he prepares himself. Johnson appointed him director of the city law department, and he was later elected city solicitor four times, the last time, in 1909, by a plurality of 2,500, though all other Democrats, including Johnson himself, were defeated. In 1911 he was elected mayor of Cleveland by 17,835, the largest majority ever given a candidate Two years later he was reelected by a reduced majority, owing to a fight waged against the Demo-cratic machine. He retired to private life last January.

in Cleveland, Baker got acquainted with Tom Johnson, who was attracted to

him by hearing him speak. Johnson

Baker was married in 1902 to Miss Elizabeth Leopold of Pottstown, Pa., and they have three children.

Close friends of the new War Secretary declare that he has never in his life occupied a public office without first exhausting every reasonable or decent means to avoid it. His ambitions have always been to be a high-grade lawyer, taking only hand-picked cases, and to participate in public affairs as a private citizen. But, child of Destiny that he seems to be, he has been unable to remain long out of public office. It appears to be doubtful if he ever will.

Zwieback

Jimmy, and the proud father's chest swelled like a pouter pigeon's. She patted McGuffey's cheek, and from the security of the curve in his shoulder made eyes at the pretty girl sitting next him. She turned his face until he looked blushingly into the girl's. The car snickered and the girl laughed a tinkling laugh that little Martha echoed at once. She swung out of her father's arms and buried her face in the muff held up to her. When he arrived it was a few minutes of eleven and he would have no time to leave her with Abe before his interview with Glug. He knew better than to be late, so he kept her

His voice shook a little when he gave his name to a page boy, but the main-office surroundings made no impression on the baby. She stuck her fist in her mouth, dribbled unconcernedly while her eyes roamed everywhere, and then yanked her father's spotless collar with her wet fingers. The page boy, after what seemed a lifetime, beckened to him through an open door. He looked around helplessly for a place to leave the baby. There was none, so he carried her in his arms down the corridor to Glug's private waiting room. Over the top of the glass partitions came the steady click of typewriters, the confused hum of voices, and the aroma of cigar smoke. He'd give anything in he world for a drag of a cigarette. There was a round-topped table in the waiting room, three or four deep wicker chairs, and a newspaper rack filled with papers. Thank Heaven, he could leave the baby here, where she could not get into trouble.

"Wait here a minute," said the page, "an' the secretary'll call you. I seen you work at the Comique a little while ago, an' you got a swell act. You was a riot there. That's some baby, Mr.

McGuffey!"
"Yeh?" said Jimmy absently.
"The old man is daffy about kids,"

continued the boy.
"Your old man?" asked McGuffey. "Nah, the boss, Mr. Glug," explained the boy. "I guess not many folks knows it. The boss kinda keeps it dark. They say he had a kid o' his own, but it got kilt." The sound of a chair being pushed along the floor came to them. The page wiggled his fingers good-by to the baby and disappeared. "Come in,

McGuffey," called a voice softly.

Jimmy kissed and deposited the baby in the big wicker chair facing the door so he could keep his eye on her all the time.

Glug's office was empty except for an undersized figure who had been casually looking out of the window



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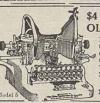
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Mr. Britling Sees It Through

the region of the kitchen and brought Mr. Lawrence Carmine's car and the visitor family's car to the front door, and everybody drifted gayly through the moonlight and the big trees to the front of the house. And Mr. Direck

mysterious perambulator—a little in the dark beyond the front door. The visitor family and Mr. Carmine and his young Indian departed, "Come to hockey!" shouted Mr. Britling to each departing carload, and Mr. Carmine re-

saw the perambulator waiting - the

ceding answered: "I'll bring three!"

Then Mr. Direck, in accordance with a habit that had been growing on him throughout the evening, looked round for Miss Cissie Corner and failed to find her. And then, behold, she was descending the staircase with the mysterious baby in her arms. She held up a warning finger, and then glanced at her sleeping burden. She looked like a silvery Madonna. And Mr. Direck remembered that he was still in doubt about that baby.

MR. DIRECK found he had taken leave of the rest of the company, and drifted into a little parlor with Mr. Britling and certain glasses and siphons and a whisky decanter on a tray. . . . "Your young people dance very cheerfully," he said.

"We all dance very cheerfully," said

Mr. Britling.
"Then this Miss Corner," said Mr. Direck: "she is the sister, I presume s she?—of that pleasant young lady who is married—she is married, isn't she?—
to the young man you call Teddy."
"I should have explained these young

people. They're the sort of young people we are producing over here now in quite enormous quantity. They are the sort of equivalent of the Russian Insort of equivalent of the Russian Intelligentsia, an irresponsible middle class with ideas. Teddy, you know, is my secretary. He's the son, I believe, of a Kilburn solicitor. He was recommended to me by Datcher of the 'Times.' He came down here and lived in lodgings for a time. Then suddenly appropried the young ledy."

"Miss Corner's sister?"

"Exactly. The village was a little startled. The cottager who had let the rooms came to me privately. Teddy is rather touchy on the point of his personal independence; he considers any demand for explanations as an insult, and probably all he had said to the old lady was: 'This is Letty—come to share my rooms.' I put the matter to him very gently. 'Oh, yes,' he said, rather in the manner of some one who has over-looked a trifle. 'I got married to her in the Christmas holidays. May I bring her along to see Mrs. Britling?' We induced him to go into a little cottage I rent. The wife was the daughter of a Colchester journalist and printer. I don't know if you talked to her."

"I've talked to the sister rather." "Well, they're both idea'd. They're highly educated in the sense that they do really think for themselves. Almost fiercely. So does Teddy. If he thinks he hasn't thought anything he thinks for himself, he goes off and thinks it different. The sister is a teacher who wants to take the B. A. degree in London University. Meanwhile she pays the penalty of her sex."

"Meaning—?" asked Mr. Direck,

"Oh! that she puts in a great deal too much of her time upon housework and minding her sister's baby."

"She's a very interesting and charming young lady indeed," said Mr. Di-"With a sort of Western college freedom of mind—and something about her that isn't American at all."...
"It's one o'clock," said Mr. Britling

at last, perceiving a shade of fatigue upon the face of his hearer and realizing that his thoughts had taken him too far, "and Sunday. Let's go to bed."

 $F^{
m OR}$ a time Mr. Direck could not sleep. His mind had been too excited by this incessant day with all its novelties and all its provocations to comparison. The whole complicated spectacle grouped itself, with a naturalness and a complete want of logic that all who have been young will understand, about Cecily Corner.

She had to be in the picture, and so

she came in as though she were the central figure, as though she were the quintessential England. There she was, the type, the blood, the likeness, of no end of Massachusetts families, the very

same stuff indeed, and yet she was different.

For a time his thoughts hovered ineffectively about certain details of her ear and cheek, and one may doubt if his interest in these things was entirely

It came into Mr. Direck's head that for a whole day he had scarcely given a thought to Mamie Nelson. And now he was thinking of her-calmly. Why shouldn't one think of Mamie Nelson calmly? She was a proud, imperious thing. There was something Southern in her. Very dark blue eyes she had, much darker than Miss Corner's.

But how tortuous she had been behind that outward pride of hers! For four years she had let him think he was the only man who really mattered in the world, and all the time quite clearly and definitely she had deceived him. She had made a fool of him—and she had made a fool of the others, perhaps -- just to have her retinue and play the queen in her world. And at last humiliation, bitter humiliation, and Mamie with her chin in the air and her bright triumphant smile looking down on him

Had she even loved Booth Wilming-Or had she just snatched at

Wasn't he, Direck, as good a man as Booth Wilmington anyhow?

For some moments the old sting of jealousy rankled again. He recalled the flaring rivalry that had ended in his defeat, the competition of gifts and treats. . . . A thing so open that all Carrierville knew of it, discussed it, took sides. . . . And over it all Mamie with her flashing smile had sailed like a processional goddess. Why, they had made jokes about him

in the newspapers!

One couldn't imagine such a contest

in Matching's Easy. Yet surely even in Matching's Easy there are lovers. Is it something in the air, something in the climate, that makes things harder and clearer in America?

Cissie—why shouldn't one call her Cissie in one's private thoughts anyhow?—would never be as hard and clear as Mamie. She had English eyes merciful eyes.

That was the word—merciful! The English light, the English air, are merciful. Merciful.

They tolerate old things and slow things and imperfect apprehensions. They aren't always getting at you.

They don't laugh at you. At least, they laugh differently.

WAS England the tolerant country? With its kind eyes and its wary sidelong look. Toleration. In which everything mellowed and nothing was destroyed. A soft country. A country with a passion for imperfection. A

padded country.
England—all stuffed with feathers—under one's ear. A pillow
—with soft, kind Corners. Beautiful, rounded Corners. Dear, dear Corners. Cissie Corners. Corners. Could there a better family?

Massachusetts-but in heaven. *Harps playing two-steps, and kind angels wrapped in moonlight.

> Very softly I and you, One tum, two tum, three tum, too. Off we go! . . .

BREAKFAST was in the open air, and a sunny, easy-going feast. Then the small boys laid hands on Mr. Direck and showed him the pond and the boats, while Mr. Britling strolled about the lawn with Hugh, talking rather in-

tently.
And when Mr. Direck returned from the boats in a state of greatly enhanced popularity he found Mr. Britling conversing over his garden railings with what was altogether a new type of Britisher in Mr. Direck's experience. man of forty perhaps, in brown tweeds, looking more like the Englishman of the American illustrations than anything Mr. Direck had met hitherto. In- full of 3-in-One, for 30c deed, he came very near to a complete realization of that ideal except that there was a sort of intensity about him, and that his clipped mustache had the restrained stiffness of a wiry-haired terrier. This gentleman, Mr. Direck learned, was Colonel Rendezvous. He spoke in clear, short sentences; they had an effect of being punched out, and he was refusing to come into the garden and talk.



Friend: My new sewing machine s all clogged up and works awfully

Housewife: You should use 3-in-One to oil your machine. 3-in-One never gums or collects dust to clog up the delicate bearings. And besides, you can use 3-in-One for lots of other articles too. I use it or locks, clocks, father's swivel chair, baby's go-cart, the ice cream freezer.

Friend: Wait a minute. Don't go so fast. I didn't know 3-in-One Oil had so many uses.

Housewife: My yes, why haven't mentioned nearly all of them. You ought to see the way 3-in-One cleans and polishes my furniture, my mirrors, windows and hardwood floors. What's more, I make my own dustless dusting cloths and polish mops and they cost me practically nothing.

Friend: You do?

Housewife: Yes, and even that isn't all. For instance, do your bathroom fixtures and steel knives and different things get rusty in the damp weather?

Friend: They surely do.

Housewife: Mine don't. I just rub them lightly with 3-in-One every once in a while.

Friend: Stop. Where did you learn about all these things you can do with 3-in-One, and how can

Housewife: That's easy. Just write to the Three-in-One Oil Company and ask them for a 3-in-One Dictionary. They will send it by return mail and they will also send you a generous sample of 3-in-One Oil along with the Dictionary.

Friend: I'll do it right this minute. Good bye and thank you a thousand times for telling me all this.

Everyone should have

our Dictionary of Uses and the generous sample of 3-in-One. Write for them today. A postal will do. 3-in-Oneis sold in hardware, drug, grocery, house-furnishing and general stores. 1 oz., 10c 50c. Also in patent Handy Oil Cans, 3½ oz., 25c. If your dealer does not carry these cans, we will send one by parcel post,



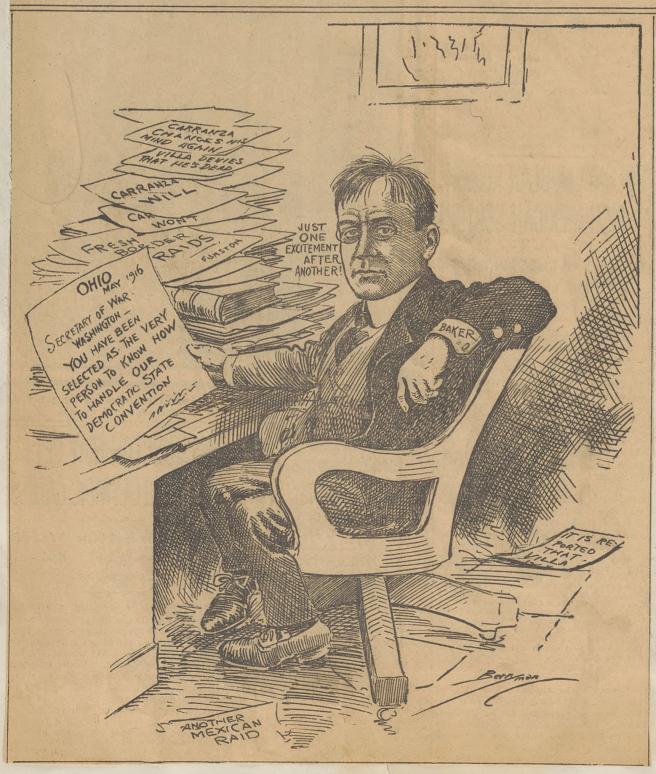
THREE-IN-ONE OIL COMPANY 42 ANS. Broadway New Yor



Avening §

Star

N, D. C., SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1916-TWENTY-TWO PAGES.



THE EVENING STAR,

With Sunday Morning Edition.

WASHINGTON,

SATURDAY May 13, 1916

The Cabinet and the Campaign.

This is from Dayton:

"Former Gov. James M. Cox late to-day received a letter from President Wilson, in which the President gave his consent for Newton D. Baker of Cleve-land, Secretary of War, to act as chairman of the Ohio democratic state convention, to be held in Columbus, Thursday, June 1. Mr. Cox had written asking President Wilson to recede from his announced policy of having no cabinet officer participate in state convention matters."

In his latest change of mind the President again shows alertness as a politician. As national convention time approaches he is giving more heed to suggestions from local party leaders. He is coming into full realization of the fact that they have his interests at heart, and are better judges than he of what local conditions require.

The case of Secretary Baker reasons out clearly enough. Had the President gone elsewhere for a war minister, Mr. Baker would probably not have been thought of for this state convention service. But by selecting Mr. Baker the President complimented not only the man but the Ohio democracy; and, naturally enough, the Ohio democracy wants to capitalize the compliment to the full. With Mr. Baker in the chair, the convention's proceedings, so far as the national administration is concerned, will be marked by the greater enthusiasm.

As we all know, when the parties have made their nominations and squared off for action the members of the cabinet

will be expected to do their bits toward their chief's re-election. All will gladly obey. Some are experienced politicians, and will know what to do. And subordinates throughout the country will get their orders, and obey. It is a rule of the game, observed no matter which party is in power.

This is something that civil service reform has not reached, and may never reach. A cabinet officer is, of course, loyal to his chief, and very greatly interested when that chief is a candidate to succeed himself. He does all that in him lies in his chief's behalf, and is reminded, if he does not know for himself, of the possibilities for usefulness that lie in his department. Party managers are on the watch for every advantage, and nudge him whenever they want anything in his power to bestow.

From now until November every rill must turn a wheel. Each party will expect every man to do his duty in that sphere to which it has pleased fortune to call him. If in private life, he must contribute of his time and substance. If in official life, he must use the "pull" of his place for all it may be worth. This has been from the beginning, is now, and ever shall be, government without end.

PRESIDENT GIVES CONSENT.

Secretary Baker to Preside Over Ohio Democratic Convention.

DAYTON, Ohio, May 13.—Former Gov. James M. Cox has received a letter from President Wilson in which the President gave his consent for Newton D. Baker of Cleveland, Secretary of War, to act as chairman of the Ohio democratic state convention, to be held in Columbus, Thursday, June 1.

Mr. Cox had written asking President Wilson to recede from his announced policy of having no cabinet officer participate in state convention matters.

FRIDAY, MAY 12, 1916

MRS. BAKER BIDS GOODBY

War Secretary's Wife Sings Last Time Here Soon.

Mrs. Newton D. Baker, one week from tonight, will make her final appearance in Cleveland as a concert singer before going to Washington to spend the summer with her husband, the secretary of war.

Mrs. Baker will sing in the Vandora theater, Fleet avenue S. E. and E. 65th street, at a suffrage entertainment.

E. 65th street, at a suffage enter-tainment.
Others on the program will be George Arnold, violinist; Frederick Arnold, baritone; and Mrs. Walter Novak, reader. Miss Rose Moriarity, Elyria, will speak. There will be motion pictures.

Plain Dealer Bureau, 38 Post Building, WASHINGTON, May 11. Secretary Baker announced late to-day wage increases, to be determined later, would be granted to workmen in the government arsenal at Rock Island,

He said, however, that the increases would not be based on the wage scale paid similar workmen in Chicago or incities adjacent to Rock Island, would be based on the scales of similar private plants at Rock Island, Moline, and Davenport, Ia.

Secretary of War Baker has leased near Washington a suburban home named "In the Woods." But the country is looking to him to help it get out of them.

MONDAY, MAY 8, 1916

MRS. BAKER TO BE GUEST.

Akron Women Will Entertain Her at Suffrage Meet.

May 7.-Mrs. Newton D. ARON, May 7.—Mrs. Newton D. Baker, wife of the secretary of war, will be guest of honor at a conference of the Ohio Woman's Suffrage Association here May 17. Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton will be toastmistress at a luncheon and short speeches will be made by members of the executive committee.

In the afternoon the fourteenth con-ARON.

In the afternoon the fourteenth congressional district will hold its session.

FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1916

BAKER WON'T QUIT POLITICS IN COUNT

War Secretary Will Keep Chairmanship of Democratic Executive Body.

Ex-Mayor to Exert Same Influence as Before Naming Candidates.

BY WALKER S. BUEL.

Secretary of War Newton D. Baker will take the same hand in the Democratic politics of Cuyahoga county bearing on this summer's primary and the fall election that he has in the

Mr. Baker not only will keep the chairmanship of the Democratic county executive committee through the 1916 primary campaign, but will retain it indefinitely. He will continue as county chairman just as though he had not been appointed to a post taking him to Washington.

These announcements were made yesterday with the return to Cleveland of Collector of Customs W. B. Gongwer, chief of the Democratic county organization, who came back by way of Washington from a threeweek trip to Florida and at Washington visited the secretary of war.

This means Mr. Baker will exert the same influence in the selection of Democratic candidates for nominations in the primary and have the same share in supporting them that he has in former campaigns, in the opinion of Democrats here.

T. L. McDonough, member of the board of elections and Democratic leader, who accompanied the collector south, also was back in Cleveland yesterday.

Democratic organization activities looking to the consideration of canlooking to the consideration of candidates for county and legislative offices and the framing of organization tickets have been suspended in the absence of the organization heads. Mr. Gongwer, having talked things over with Secretary Baker at Washington and having returned to the city, a few weeks will see the beginning of Democratic planning for the primary and election campaigns of this year. SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1916

NEWARK IS READY FOR BIGGEST DAY

Secretary of War and Mr. Tumulty Are Features of 250th Anniver-

sary Exercises.

Newark is all ready for to-day-one of the biggest in the number and importance of events in its entire five months of celebrating the 250th anniversary of the founding of the city, which began on May 1 and will continue until October. Delegates began arriving last night for the National Congress of the Sons of the American Revolution, which will begin on Sunday, but for which practically all the preparations will be completed to-day. The headquarters will be in the new Robert Treat Hotel, in and around which many of the events of the day will centre.

Early in the afternoon there will be the annual parade of the New Jersey Road Horse Association, in which there are several hundred entries of the finest horses in New Jersey. Its line of march will end at Weequahic Park, in the extreme southern end of the city, where there will be trotting races to round out the afternoon. While these are going on,

there will be trotting races to round out the afternoon. While these are going on, the Daughters of the Revolution will unveil, in Military Park, opposite the hotel, a historio bench. This will follow a luncheon in the hotel.

The Secretary of War, Newton D. Baker, will arrive at three o'clock in the afternoon and will be met at the Pennsylvania Railroad station by, a delegation of the Committee of One Hundred and of the Industrial Exhibition Committee. He will be escorted to the Robert Treat Hotel by the Essex Troop of Newark and a squad of mounted police, commanded by Captain James A. McRell. At four o'clock Mr. Baker will touch a button in the First Regiment Armory, opening the Industrial Exhibition, which will, continue until June 2. He also will make the opening address. Among those who will occupy a special box near him while he is speaking will be his mother, who is the guest of another son, in Caldwell, N. J.

Mr. Baker will return to the hotel, where he will rest until evening, when he will be the chief speaker at the annual banquet of the Newark Board of Trade, which will be attended by more than six hundred business and professional men. Other speakers will include Mayor Thomas L. Raymond, Franklin Murphy, one-time Governor and chairman of the Committee of One Hundred, and U. H. McCarter, head of the Executive and Finanicial Committees of the Anniversary Committee.

In the afternoon from three to six o'clock there will be a recention by the Anniversary.

In the afternoon from three to six o'clock

In the afternoon from three to six o'clock there will be a reception by the Auxiliary Committee of fifty of the leading women of the city to the wives and others of the families of the Committee of One Hundred and the Committee of Three Hundred, which last year raised the quarter of a million dollars needed to defray the expenses of the celebration.

During the afternoon there also will be the closing exercises of a celebration which has been going on all week in the historic First Presbyterian Church. There also will be High School athletic games in the afternoon. In the evening the Young Men's Christian Association will be the scene of national gymnastic championship contests.

There will be many minor events and the day as a whole will be the liveliest in every way that Newark has ever known. Secretary Baker, who will be accompanied by Joseph P. Tumulty, Secretary to President Wilson, will be in Newark as the personal representative of President Wilson.

THE WORLD: SATURDAY, MAY 13. 1916.

WAR SECRETARY LOOKS TO MONEY PREPARATION

Tells Bankers That Congress May Turn to This After Providing Men for Defense.

(Special to The World.)
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 12.-In his speech on preparedness which Secretary of War Baker, as the representative of President Wilson, delivered before the thirteenth annual convention of the New eJrsey State Association to-night, he Bankers'

Bankers' Association to-night, he touched almost solely upon the military emotion that is stirring the country, but at no time did he betray the thought that none other than a peaceful solution would come out of the international tangles which now are facing the Government.

"Congress," said Mr. Baker, "is busy now with the reorganization feature of national defense. I hope before long it will be busy preparing for the co-ordination of the industrial and other resources of the land so that when war comes, if it does come, we shall not have only the enlistment of men and the mobilization of arms, but by preconceived arrangement, by plans already deeply laid, the mobilization of our industrial and financial resources so that there will be a threefold mobilization with the Nation fully prepared and equipped."

Previously Secretary Baker had said:

"I think there is cause for profound

Previously Secretary Baker had said:

"I think there is cause for profound satisfaction that with all the difference of opinion among those who stood for peace at any price, for peace under various conditions and in some instances for a more aggressive force than conditions have seemed to make necessary, not once has a voice been raised for war for war's sake."

John E. Gardin, Vice President of the National City Bank of New York, said the banks of the United States were fast forcing their influence into the countries of South America.

BAKER TO OPEN NEWARK INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION

NEWARK, N. J., May 12.—The industrial exposition to be held here in connection with Newark's celebration of its two hundred and fiftieth birth anniversary will open tomorrow when Secretary of War Baker at Washington will push a button starting the machinery

Secretary Baker said today he had no advices from Panama to confirm reports Gov. Goethals plans to resign June 1. Gen. Goethals, however, has a tacit agreement with the war department for his retirement when the removal of the canal slides are completed.

THE SUN. SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1916.

BAKER SAYS PEACE WILL PREVAIL HERE

Brings Message Direct From White House to Bankers of New Jersey.

BUT COUNTRY PREPARES

ATLANTIC CITY, May 12 .- Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, speaking to-

Atlantic City, May 12.—Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, speaking tonight before the thirteenth annual convention of the New Jersey Bankers Association, brought a message from the White House that nothing other than a peaceful solution of the present international troubles will ultimately prevail. He said:

"There is abroad in the land an emotion that is sending young men to training retreats, stirring educators to the conviction that it may be wise that young men should include some knowledge of military work in their preparation for life, and sending corps of women to camps to equip themselves to perform those gentle ministrations which it is woman's part to render.

"I think there is cause for profound satisfaction that with all the difference of opinion among those who stood for peace at any price, for peace under various conditions and in some instances for a more aggressive course than conditions have seemed to make necessary, never has a voice been raised for war for war's sake. Never has there appeared evidence that this country accepts the philosophy that war is a good or necessay thing.

"Congress is busy now with the reorganization of the military feature of national defence. I hope before long it will be busy arranging for the coordination of the industrial and other resources of the land so that when war comes, if it does come, we shall have not only the enlistment of men and the mobilization of arms, but by preconceived arrangement, by plans already deeply laid, the mobilization of our industries and finances, so that there will be a threefold consolidation with the nation fully prepared and equipped.

"I want to say to you that there have come to me from sources, which must remain undisclosed, assurances of patrictic support and tenders of services from men whose lips still are wet from kissing the bible in the oath of allegiance. They do not want war, but if America is facing a problem they want to be counted in on the solution of it."

Other speakers were Gov. Fielder, Banking and Insurance Co

on the solution of it."
Other speakers were Gov. Fielder,
Banking and Insurance Commissioner
George M. La Monte, John E. Gardin,
vice-president of the National City Bank
of New York; Walter P. Gardner, lay
judge of the New Jersey Court of Errors
and Appeals; United States Senator
Robert L. Owen of Oklahoma and Pierre
Jay of New York.

A boom for Newton D. Baker of Ohio, Secretary of War, for Vice President of the United States will be launched at the State convention at San Antonio May 23 by Thomas B. Love of Dallas, who claims to have secured more than enough votes to insure his selection as national committeeman from Texas to the St. Louis convention.

Louis convention.

Declaring the nomination for Vice President the most important one to be considered by the National Democratic Convention, Mr. Love said there is no other man available who so nearly meets the requirements of the times as Mr. Baker.

"Four years ago at the Baltimore convention, Texas set the pace by her ardent support of Woodrow Wilson," Mr. Love said. "I believe she can do it again at St. Louis in bringing about the nomination of Newton D. Baker for Vice President."

Of the 887 delegates to the San Antonio convention, Mr. Love this morning had 545½ for himself as national committeeman. The State convention will support Mr. Baker without the slightest opposition, Mr. Love believes.

Mr. Love was president of the organization that lined up Texas for Woodrow Wilson previous to the Baltimore convention in 1912.

Statement by Love.

mation that lined up Texas for Woodrow Wilson previous to the Baltimore convention in 1912.

Statement by Love.

Mr. Love gave out the following statement concerning the boom for Mr. Baker:

"Unless providentially hindered I intend to offer a resolution in the State convention at San Antonio on May 23 to instruct the Texas delegation to the national convention at St. Louis to cast their forty votes for the nomination of Hon. Newton D. Baker of Ohio, present Secretary of War, for Vice President of the United States.

"I regard the matter of the nomination for Vice President as altogether the most important one to be considered by the St. Louis convention. The nomine should be a man who would make a first class President of the United States, and who approximates as nearly as may be the Woodrow Wilson standard of fitness and capacity for the great office. He should also have a record of constructive statesmanship and Progressive Democracy and demonstrated ability as a campaigner which would add the greatest possible strength to the ticket.

No Other Available.

"There is no other man available who meets these requirements in so eminent a degree as Newton D. Baker, and none who could make so strong an appeal to the young men of the Nation. I am sure he would not want the nomination and that is one reason why I favor him. The nominee of the Democratic party for Vice President in these momentous times should not be selected to gratify personal ambitions, but should be drafted for a high and honorable public duty. "Four years ago at the Baltimore convention Texas set the pace by her ardent support of Woodrow Wilson. I believe she can do it again at St. Louis in bringing about the nomination of Newton D. Baker for Vice President.

"Mr. Baker is an anti-prohibitionist, but his dependable fairness is known of all men, and I am sure that the prohibitionists who will control the San Antonio convention will be glad of the opportunity to serve their country by patriotically supporting him regardless of his views on that que

lewant Caes May 14 THE STATE OF poenies 0 That women who are raminal wish establishments. SIII III DUCCEDS TERN R priced guouro Que

uch as increased postal facilities, will con bring new laurels to our city we can all rejoice as we meet in this anguet hall this evening to exchange

at one time, and it is therefore impossible for a chief magistrate of the city to concentrate on more than two or three of the big things that formed his program. The idea seems to be general that he should take up everything and make each tem of the first importance.

"The program of economy in the city's unspress involves very unraments seem have also played their part when due."

To the wonderful ability and organization displayed by them and to which we are indebted for the completed hotel to-night. Others might have been able to do so; I don't know. They did it, and I desire publicly to express my appreciation therefore. "The program of economy in the city's unspress involves very unraments seem have also played their part when due."

ow results—and within two years," he in its present location and in its present

daily grind of saving money. Two ago we found the city heavily I, and within the last year the debt I, and within the last year the debt I, and within the last year the debt I and some of his man to convolve the country of the voice of the pectagories of the p

spon the full compliance with the terms | the toast was drunk amid cheers. Tak- observer going through Newark would

Board of Trade's Banquet Was the Greatest in Its History



the net profit to the government there tinued, "but, while I can not speak with authority, I may say that it is not a question now as to whether Newark gets better facilities, but it is a question as to the degree of the improvement. Whether you will get an entire new building or only an addition to the present one is the question to be decided. I will admit that I have become an advocate of your city and I

Good Post Office News. Congressman John A. Elston, of California, a member of the committee that came here to investigate Newark's post office needs, gave some welcome news to the diners. He frankly cor fessed that he had been surprised a the greatness of Newark. He compare with San Francisco, the metropoli of his State, saying Newark is superio

The same of the agreement of the six powers of the city, how much proude I was to-day, as a sweet farming the stream of core as were through the stream of core as were through the stream of the same of the agreement, they were to receive the stream of the same of the agreement, they were to receive the same of the agreement, they were to receive the same of the agreement, they were to receive the same of the agreement, they were to receive the same of the agreement, they were to receive the same of the sa

WEATHER INDICATIONS-Fair to-

SIXTY-FOUR PAGES. X FIVE CENTS.

BAKER OPENS

All Newark Celebrates Biggest Day of Events In History of the City

Secretary Starts the City's Big Show.

Thousands Cheer as War Secretary of War Baker Represents President Wilson at Opening of Industrial Exposition and Trade Board Dinner.

CEREMONIES ARE BRIEF WEATHER AND ARRANGEMENTS ARE PERFECT

Cabinet Officer's Mother Is Showered With Compliments by Committee.

Turning to the anniversary events, Mr.

condition constitutes a public nuisance of a scandalous character. I have no

Newark's industrial position, progress

tand into its sockets at 4.49 o'clock, and

"The highest duty, as well as the highest pleasure a man possibly can have s to be the bearer of a message of greetprovingly at her son, whom she had

Thousands of Visitors Watch Annual Road Horse Parade, Memorial Unveiling, Athletic Games and Other Events of the Fete.

It was Newark's day yesterday. Even the weather man was with ntative of President Wilson, threw the Jersey folk in a whole-hearted way, for the conditions were ideal for both outdoor and indoor events. No period of approximately twelve hours in any day in the history of Newark's 250 years of existthe opening of the city's Anniversary instrial Exposition at the First Regi-

Whether through officials, semi-public officers or laymen, the management of every phase of the tremendous day of "doings" demg, chairman of the committee that unged it, "the biggest industrial show onstrated completely that "Newark Knows How." There was no hitch anywhere. Every arrangement was carried out to the letter and the committee on manufactures and ade of the Committee of One Hundred made the first address. He cleaned incidents. In view of the fact that at one time or another during the marks, a welcome and a tribute to day or evening practically all Newark was in streets, parks or other s. Newton D. Baker, 73 years old, ther of the Secretary of War, who places, and tens of thousands of visitors from suburban territory were pied a special box, produced the most here to swell the throngs and enjoy the entertainment provided by the nburg showered her and her son with city, this is regarded as an exceptional record for the city.

First of importance of the events of the day was the visit here of nding her box applauded his words.

Baker smiled modestly and looked Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, who came not in his capacity as borovingly at her son, whom she had of tyet had an opportunity to greet.

This Mr. Hamburg was speaking, Adtant General Wilbur F. Sadler premated her with a bouquet of flowers, aging as he did so:

Washington. Arriving at the Market street station of the Pennsylvania wing as he did so: With the compliments of your son, Railroad at 3 o'clock, accompanied by Lieutenant Moses, of the United Secretary of War." ir. Hamburg introduced Mayor Ray- States Navy, he was met by Mayor Raymond, former Governor Murphy, A. V. Hamburg and other members of committees representing the city, the Committee of One Hundred, the Board of Trade and Secretary Baker. Mr. Baker was the Industrial Exposition. His personal escort was Adjutant General Wilbur F. Sadler and Brigadier General Edwin W. Hine, of the New Inted States, I now declare this exostition formally of the president of the Jersey State military establishment. The general escort for visitors and receiving party was two troops of the First No. 1711116, of the New As soon as the ceremonies ended the Saker hastened to his mother and setted her affectionately. With her police

Mr. Baker was recognized and greeted by cheers at various points on the H. McCarter and others. As she route to the Robert Treat Hotel. Before leaving there he made a brief speech This boy of mine has been the cause Park. Then he opened the Industrial Exposition in the First Regiment ne running around a great deal. I Armory, the features of which was his warm greeting of his mother, who Mrs. Baker now is visiting her son, occupied a box, and his speech. He visited the Washington and spent a few ank Baker, of Caldwell. She has minutes at the reception of the Women's Committee of Fifty, but made no spends much of her time ting them. Her home is in Cleve-

Of the various events the Industrial Exhibition opening and the Board of Trade annual dinner were chief features. During the latter the six hundred the general layout and the appointments of the new hotel. Visitors during the day from other cities, by members of the Daughters of the Revolution and in the afternoon and evening men from all parts of the country who are assembling there for the national convention of the Sons of the American

At the Industrial Exposition there were thousands of visitors from the opening hour in the afternoon until the doors were closed late at night. Other crowds-thousands of men, women and children-watched the road horse ly than I how impossible it would | Park track, and many of them then went over to another section of the park to watch a rehearsal of several hundred of the men and women who will parnt him to you on this or any other ticipate in the anniversary celebration pageant which will begin on Memorial

Athletic Association. In the evening Amateur Athletic Union gymnastic are now celebrating the 250th an-championships were decided in the Young Men's Christian Association. ne years ago in London I These are only the "high spots" in Newark's biggest day. The story in its entirety is told fully in the Sunday Call, scarcely a page of which is without some part of it, not excepting the crowded streets, unusual trolley traffic and the splendid trade done by merchants during the day and evening in practically every trade and in every section of the city.

Up to 56 pages, 4c postage is required. If only parts are mailed, two ounces for lc. Foreign postage, two ounces for 1c.

TRADE BOARD CHEERS FOR

VOL. XLV. NO.-2,296

Enthusiasm for Greater Newark at Dinner in New Hotel.

BAKER SPEECH THRILLS

Secretary Predicts Nation Is Ready to Protect Country.

BOOST CITY" IS THE SLOGAN

Mayor Raymond and Messrs. Murphy. McCarter and Hamburg See Future for Newark.

As the closing event of a day filled with happenings in Newark's anniverheld its forty-eighth anniversary banquet in the grand ballroom of the Robert Treat Hotel, last night. It was brilliant occasion, replete with feaires of interest. Heading the toast st was Secretary of War Newton D. saker, speaking as the personal repreor Murphy, Mayor Raymond, Uzal H. McCarter, Augustus V. Hamburg and ongressman John A. Elston, of Cali-

From preparedness to Newark's prosective post office and back again the aried in subject matter and scope as vere the industries represented by the hrong of nearly 600 diners who were

ent of the Fidelity Trust Compar nancial backers of the hotel proje Mr. McCarter at a dinner of the bui which he had received Mr. McCarte would an enormous gilded affair every detail the appointments

file the courses were being served the Lohengrin wedding that was nearest the hearts d. "And it is abroad in the land.
a great emotion that is sweep
s country from one end to the oth

Mr. Hamburg, as president of the Board of Trade, acted as toastmaste and in the course of his remarks, in lection. This is his fourth year iffice. His statement was received with

loud expressions of protest from all parts of the banquet hall. Civic Duties" was the topic of Mayor Mr. McCarter followed with an address opening of the hotel, and then took part in the ceremonial of turning over the key to Mr. Dudley.

A fine tribute was paid to Mr. McCarter by Mr. Murphy, who declared that without him the Robert Treat would not have been built. "Not only did he provide a million dollars in money, but he gave the undivided attention of his great executive ability for over a year. New

executive ability for over a year. New ark owes much to Mr. McCarter, but mor an anything else, a first class hotel,' Encouraging remarks on Newark's who admitted to seeing a great light a Over Five Hundred at Dinner.

It was nearly 7.30 o'clock when the tide of diners finally set toward the banquet hall. As they entered the spacelous room, which seated more than

where.

Before the diners were seated grace was said by the Rev. William J. Dawson, pastor of the Old First Church.

In opening the speechmaking Mr. Hamburg, after referring to his prospective A. V. Hamburg, president of the

Continued on Page 4.

BAKER OPENS dustrial cities of the United States Its industrial progress has ever kep pace with the growth of population and the expansion of the boundaries

ir early industries. We retain until

A Notable Accomplishment. What the conception, organization of realization of the exposition meant of Newark was the subject of Mr. Ham-"When the Committee of One Hundred was organized it was decided to hold an Industrial Exposition," he said. "This was most appropriate, for Newark is prominently are not as few exhibits but needs to a few exhibits but needs to be industrial exposition was as nearly completed when it was opened by the Secretary of War as human endeavor could make it. Some eleventh hour delays and changes hindered the placing of a few exhibits but needs. said. "This was most appropriate, for Newark is prominently an industrial city; and it is most fitting to exhibit to both guests and citizens the variety and extent of the city's industrial activities. There was also the prospect of making the exposition an important event in the program of our anniversary celebration. The labor of assembling the varied exhibits was assigned to the committee on manufac-

"We are not altogether novices in the art of providing expositions. A very noteworthy event was the industrial exposition held in 1872, which ion was held in May, 1912, and cor and were conducted under the auspices of Newark's Board of Trade. To-day we open our third exposition as a part

factures and trades I wish to than also in the matters of attendance, terest and instructiveness, and large credit for this anticipated result is du-

A Bamberger Page for Those Who Would Profit

THE SUNDAY

OVER 150,000

Preparedness Demonstra-

tion Greatest Display

G. Johnston for his sermon in Trinity Church this morning. As it is known hat he is shout to war and the sermon in Trinity

would have the problem of a "down- streets lined with hundreds

faced this problem with courage and sions and trades which make up th

has shown no lack of zeal in his ad-ministration of the parish, but the con-

Nation Ever Officed.

Theodore Roosevelt Were

Among Those in Ranks.

Important News for Women Who Are Looking for Exclusive Gowns

BOTH SIDES

Hard Fighting Renewed

at Verdun.

by von Hindenburg

Along Riga.

Desperate fighting is proceeding almost

region in the near future. It is not be-

lieved in the Russian capital, however,

that any general offensive by the Ger-

the British expeditionary force in German East Africa Deon barren of result.

according to an official statement from

mans on the Russian front is in imme-



entire stock of beautiful costumes, suitable for samp wear, dinners, concerts, the theater and all occasions where exquisite dress is in order, has been

1-2 and 1-3 Their Original Prices

These gowns are reproductions of beautiful originals by Lanvin, Callot, Beer, Arnold and other fashion creators. No two are alike. They insure distinction and individuality to their wearers. A most extraordinary opportunity. Here is the list:

150.00 Afternoon Gown, faithful reproduction of Callot model, now 75.00 150.00 Afternoon Gown, a remarkable copy of a Lanvin model, now 75.00 120.00 Dinner Frock, sapphire blue, reproduction of Callot gown, now 66 120.00 Visiting Frock, true reproduction of a Callot model, now 60 115.00 Rose Pink Promenade Frock, check taffeta, after Callot, now 5 99.50 Restaurant Gown, rose and white plaid taffeta, after Beer, now 49. 99.50 Afternoon Gowns, two of these, Callot reproductions, are now 49.75 99.50 Blue and White Chiffon Casino Frock, Agnes reproduction, now 49.75 95.00 Afternoon Frock, white and flesh crepe de chine, Arnold model, 47.50 95.00 White and Champagne Crepe de Chine Gown, after Callot, now 47.50 95.00 Burgundy Red Luncheon Frock, reproduction of Lanvin original, 47.50 87.50 Silver Gray Taffeta Matinee Gown, original by Georgette, now 43.75 140.00 Ball Gown, king blue net with spangles, Callot reproduction, 70.0 135.00 Ball Gown of blue shot taffeta, reproduction of Worth gown, 67.50 120.00 Evening Dress in rose and gray, copy of a Jenny original, now 60.00 125.00 Evening Gown of carrot color embroidered chiffon, now at 62.50 120.00 Evining Gown after Callot, of Nattier blue taffeta, now at 60.00 110.00 Dance Frock of purple net and self-color spangles, now at 55.00 100.00 Dance Frock of blue stripe silver and net, now reduced to 5|0.00 50.00 Dance Frock of turquoise blue taffeta and French organdie, 25.00

old. He came to Newark early in lift and attended the Burnet Street Publ. School. Afterward he studied in Europ

membership in the Knights of Columbus. Dr. Wickman's wife died several years ago. He leaves a son, Albert Wickman. A sister, Miss Sophie Wickman, and a brother, William Wickman, both of Irvington, also survive.

Stewardship-Change in Retrorship

Has Been Desired by Vestrymen.

Russians Look for Big Drive ship and some of his vestrymen have told him that the welfare of the parish Thomas A. Edison and Mrs.

will be served by his withdrawal, it is

naturally expected that the discourse

will be a review of what he has at-

Mr. Johnston was chosen about three

years ago to succeed the late Rev. Dr. Louis Shreve Osborne. He is a son of

thrusts at various points against the op- ity began to decline owing to the the country. An almost countless ho posing lines. Claims to any pronounced death of many old parishioners and men and women, estimated at m

claring that attacks by the other have new rector, whoever he might be, ing patriotic airs, through flag-ber

town church" to solve. Mr. Johnston

Denaumont, where successive assaults were directed at the French defenses. All were repulsed, Paris declares.

On their own account the French claim to have made some progress in the vicinity of Hill 287, northwest of Verdun, while Berlin asserts that a French attack southwest of Dead Man Hill, in this region, was repulsed, and that assaults region, was repulsed, and that assaults region asserts as a core of pews are unrented. Whether this is due entirely to the fact that old homes in the neighborihood of the church have given way to business houses, their former occupants removing to the outer wards of the city, or to other causes, is a question about which some of the vestry and artillery—who brought up the

may differ. Mr. Johnston is a man of spiritual character and has many admirers, but his pulpit work has not always been approved. For a year or more it has been felt by some officers and members of the parish that a change in the rectorship would have to be made. Some have felt that perhaps to the fact that Mr. Johnston is a man of spiritual character and has many admirers, but his pulpit work has not always been approved. For a year or more it has been felt by some officers and members of the parish that a change in the rectorship would have to be made. Some have felt that perhaps to the fact that Mr. Johnston is a man of spiritual character and has many admirers, but his pulpit work has not always been approved. For a year or more it has been felt by some officers and members of the parish that a change in the rectorship would have to be made. Some have felt that perhaps to the fact that Mr. Johnston is a southern the East, who reviewed the parade, the greatest argument America has exhown in favor of preparedness, again elements that are at present unknow to be made. Some have felt that perhaps to the fact that Mr. Johnston is a southern with the East, who reviewed the parade, the greatest argument America has exhown in favor of preparedness, again elements that are at present unknow to be made. Some have felt that perhaps to be a southern man should be attributed in touch with the affairs of state. I same applies to the various trades.

SAYS GORNELL'S PRESIDENT

London.

French Official Statement.

Paris, May 13.—The following official communication was issued by the war office to-night:

"In Champagne there was quite intense activity of the artillery of both sides in the regions of Prosnes and St. Hilaire Le Grand.

"On the left bank of the Meuse the accordance of the Meuse the accordance of the Meuse the accordance of the Chicago of the New York Evening Post that it is of the Chicago of the Chicago of the New York Evening Post that it is of the Chicago of the New York Evening Post that it is of the Chicago of the New York Evening Post that it is of the Chicago of the New York Evening Post that it is of the Chicago of the New York Evening Post that it is of the Chicago of t

very violent fire against a section of our position opposite the township of Telechany. In the Pripet region some enemy detachments showed great activity, leading in places to bayonet attacks. In the region southeast of Kolki and that of New Potezaleff we repulsed attempts of the enemy to approach our trenches.

"Caucasus front: In the direction of Trzingan detachments of our regular troops, in conjunction with territorial reserves, following a merciless night attack powerfully organized by the enemy on a lofty range dominating the whole adjoining region, took prisonrs in the course of the engagement thirty officers and 365 soldiers of Turkish infantry.

Announcement was made yesterday of the consolidation of E. S. Ward & Co., of 418 Frelinghuysen avenue, and the Hugh Smith Company, of 210 Central avenue, into the General Leather Company, a \$1,500,000 corporation. John F. Conroy is president of the new company, James T. Smith vice president and Robertson S. Ward, secretary and treasurer. A large plant employing 500 in this vicinity are gradually recovering the whole adjoining region, took prisonrs in the course of the engagement thirty officers and 365 soldiers of Turkish infantry.

AND SIX CHILDREN

The care of six little children and wage-earning at the same time is proving more than a delicate widowed mother can make a little widowed services at the cemetery in

empted to do as rector.

"An Account of My Stewardship" is

TO LEAVE OLD TRINITY

REV. MERCER G. JOHNSTON

at arrous rollics This Morning He Will Preach on His

continuously before Verdun, both the cese of West Texas. Before Dr. Os-

advantage in this fight are put forth by the removal of others from the center neither Paris nor Berlin, each side de- of the city. It was foreseen that the

An offensive by the Germans against HUGHES TO BE NOMINATED,

Petrograd, May 13.—(Via London.)—The War Office to-day gave out the following official statement:

Mamakhatun.

"On the left wing of our army, one of our columns having defeated the Turks in an engagement which lasted two days,

London, May 13.—The British official communication on the campaign in the western zone, issued to-night, reads:

"After a heavy bombardment last"

ffensive movement in the region of

damaged gun, more than 2,000 rifles, many thousand cartridges and a large quantity of gunpowder and other material."

British Communication.

Germans and the French launching borne's death the membership of Trin- the greatest of

Newark's Industrial Exposition

Now in Progress at the First Regiment Armory, Newark, N. J. It will be of interest to everyone throughout the Cate to know that Newark, now celebrating her 250th anniversary, which will last until October, has opened the great Industrial Exposition in the First Regiment Armory, in Newark.

One hundred and forty-one industries will be represented in the Exposition, which will be not alone historical, but educational and inspiring

The Expostion, which began on Saturday, May 13, will continue Tickets for adults 25c, for children under 15, price 10c. On sale at Bamberger's Information Desk, first floor.

On Sale Here The tickets for the gor-

Pageant

Tickets

geous 250th anniversary Pageant of Newark, which will be held in Weequahic Park on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, May 30, 31, and June 1 and 2, are now on sale at Bamberger's information desk.

Get your tickets early if you would secure choicest locations.

Solid Gold Rings, Stone Set Offered in a Splendid Sale

For men and women-rings in such an assortment as it has seldom been our good fortune to procure at these low prices. Some are samples and others were bought at substantial reductions from the usual prices. Every ring solid gold and set with

WOMEN'S 1.50 RINGS AT 1.00-They come in hoop, 3-stone and fancy styles. Set with amethysts, sapphires and rubies, some combined with opals. Pretty rings, and durable.

MISSES' 3.50 DIAMOND RINGS AT 2.00—These are high set diamond rings, with neat fancy shanks. The stones are bright and the whole effect is one of dain iness. For young women. WOMEN'S 3.00 RINGS AT 2.00—These are gengarnet rings; they have very pretty settings of

ets combined with pearls. Exceptionally low ed for this sale at 2.00. WOMEN'S 6.00 RINGS AT 3.00—Mannish rings, they are shown in plain and enwith moss agates, garnets, ame-

and synthetic rubies RINGS AT 4.50—Genuine white three stones; all white, two white te and sapphire; hoop styles; very t lose their brilliance ND 8.00 RINGS AT 4.00—Heavy lain and engraved shanks. They

ne sardonyx, blood stones, ame-GER'S-FIRST FLOOR.

A Corner of

Greenland

in Newark

The air in the Bamberger

Cold Storage Section is as

cold and dry as a glorious

mid-winter morning. The

apart from the other, free

from moths, and—which is even more important—from the drying of their precious

oils, which process will not

begin again until you take

our furs out next autumn.

Storage Section, a fact most

important to you. Rates

very moderate. Blankets,

hangings, etc., also stored.

Corsets at

nade exclusively for medium

ne abdomen and hips, giving

o Belt Corsets This Week.

Rengo belt, which gives the

abdominal reducing feature

d without "Steelastic" web-

ed with watch-spring steels,

have tried them are delighted

ut on and laced they are bound

ert fitters help you select YOUR

Inquire Third Floor.

and 5.00

Science built our Cold

furs hang separately, each

Br-rr-rr! It's co-old!

suits at astonishing prices.

60.00 to 125.00 Suits will be 50.00 40.00 to 69.50 Suits will be 35.00

Included are smartest modes in Gros de Londres. every discerning woman.

Reductions in Women's Suits

Man	Suits, formerly priced at 60.00
on Sale	Suits, formerly priced at 55.00
	Suits, formerly priced at 50.00
STATE OF THE PARTY OF	Suits, formerly priced at 45.00
35.00	Suit, formerly priced at 42.98
TO VENEZA TO THE PARTY OF THE P	Suit, formerly priced at 125.00
	Suit, formerly priced at 125.00
on Sale	Suit, formerly priced at 89.50
	Suits, formerly priced at 85.00
Charles and the state of	Suits, formerly priced at 79.50
10000	Suit, formerly priced at 75.00

An Olive Green "Vudor"

To Keep Your Porch Cool and Shady The possessor of a



streaming in, but at the same time they do not prohibit the entrance of fresh air. They are weather proofed and come in olive green, dark green, dark brown, mottled brown and natural color. They

4 ft. x 7 ft. 8 in. at 2.25 8 ft. x 7 ft. 8 in. at 4.25 6 ft. x 7 ft. 8 in. at 3.25 10 ft. x 7 ft. 8 in. at 5.50

New Phonograph, Made

SECOND FLOOR

egular action, timed. The able of every

Any Disc Record That May Be

Ordinarily With a Steel Needle.

g machine to take with you to ca thine and use it during the summer, and desire to return it after valod condition, we will take it back, and apply its purchase price to your g a larger and better machine, or new records.

The White Sale will continue



Of Explosion Victims

of the families held a separate funera service. Mrs. John Byszka, of the Land

overlook this final summons.

Notable Reductions

in Prices of Women's

Highest Type Suits

In accompaniment to our extraordinary offering of women's exclusive gowns at one-half and one-third off, we shall place on sale Monday our most beautiful

silk taffeta, satin combined with taffeta, and gabardine. faithful reproductions of models by Europe's greatest designers. An event which compels the attention of

Now	Suits, formerly priced at 60.00
on Sale	Suits, formerly priced at 55.00
	Suits, formerly priced at 50.00
(at	Suits, formerly priced at 47.98
1	Suits, formerly priced at 45.00
35.00	Suit, formerly priced at 42.98
	Suits, formerly priced at 40.00
Assured The Park	Suit, formerly priced at 125.00
Now	Suit, formerly priced at 125.00
on Sale	Suit, formerly priced at 89.50
	Suits, formerly priced at 85.00
(at	Suit, formerly priced at 82.50
	Suits, formerly priced at 79.50
50.00	Suit, formerly priced at 75.00
	Suit, formerly priced at 60.00
	DAMPEDGIADIG WILLIAM TOOP

Porch Shade

The wide slats of these shades prevent the sunlight and dust from

will not warp out of shape. You can buy them only at Bamberger's for we are the New Jersey distributors.

12 ft. x 7 ft. 8 in. at 7.50 BAMBERGER'S-FOURTH FLOOR. Between

Park place.

management.

Ourselves

It was the writer's privi-

lege yesterday to inspect the

new Robert Treat Hotel in

This latest acquisition to

Newark's fast growing list

of big business ventures is a

monument to the city and a

credit to its builders and its

It is with pleasure that we

greet the new hotel and extend to its active heads our

for those hotels which were

here before the Robert Treat

was built. There will be

room in the future for other

best wishes for the future

There is roof speed

There i

ark, on Sale at 12.00

nat the source

in the regions of Frosnes and St. Hilling airs Le Grand.

"On the left bank of the Meuse the bombardment diminished in intensity in the course of the day. We repulsed an attack against our positions to the west of Hill 304. On the slope northeast of LeMort Homme an attempt at a sudden attack by the enemy completely failed. "On the right bank and in the Woevre the day was relatively calm.

"On the right bank and in the Woevre the day was relatively calm.

"There is no event to report on the east of the front, except the usual cannon-ading.

"Aviation: Last night one of our squadrons ading.

"Aviation: Last night one of our squadrons ad Naptillois and Brieulles and on bivouacs in the resions of Montfaucon and Remagne. The same night one of our acroplanes dropped eleven shells on the dirigibles' hangar at Metz-Fresqati."

"Russian Official Statement.

"The supreme duty of the Chicago convention to draft Hughes."

"It becomes daily more evident," he said pure the work will furnish to the Head of a condidates. There are strong local candidates in other States, but the three figures that have risen considered the regional party is next President," he said, "that New York will furnish to the Head of a candidates in other States, but the three figures that have risen considered in the region of the east of the region of the enemy completely failed.

"There is no event to report on the east of the front, except the usual cannon-ading."

"Aviation: Last night one of our squadrons adding."

"Aviation: Last night one of our squadrons and Remagne. The same night one of our squadrons at Naptillois and Brieulles and on bivouace in the residence of the same night one of our acroplanes dropped eleven shells on the dirigibles' hangar at Metz-Fresqati."

"It expect thereof figures that have risen considered in the Republican party is next President," he for the President, "It have risen are strong local candidates in other States, but the three figures that have risen considered in the residual states in other States, but the the a genuinely good talking machine that will reproduce per-

ld of music which are recorded on the have ecords. SAMBERGER'S-SIXTH FLOOR.

for a few more days. Do not

We have abounding faith in the future of Newark. We believe in it. We believe in its enterprises. We welcome Mr. Carrigan and his conferees and extend to them the strong Pight hand of fellowship.

een achieved in the most desirar among women who are familiar with the offerings of exclusive high priced establishments. That is because ables them to enjoy the smart things which the world

れるかられ しんこうかんめん

approves—at the most reasonable prices. gs for Monday Sale Coat Bargains

\$18.75 Silk Taffeta Coats S16.08 French Serge Coats

est Wool Poplin Coats **Check and Plaid Coats**

coats represent the topmost choice of favorite models and at \$10 they stand unparagoned in their price-value All lengths, colors and sizes.

Blue Serge Coats New Mixtures Silk Coats **Check Worsted Coats** pring Sport Coats

prrow is your great coat opportunity to pick and choose e youthful, swagger topcoats at the unprecedented reffered. Models, materials and colors of much higher

ress Bargains

ummer Fabrics Dresses Lace-Trimmed Dresses ---Net---Lingerie Dresses

resistible assemblage of pretty summer dresses for d misses; beautifully and elaborately trimmed in scores and youthful fashions. All colors and sizes.

kirt Bargains

Sport Check Skirts rt Worsted Skirts lavy Spring Fabric Skirts Mixture Novelty Skirts



te skirt makes this skirt est. Crisp, stylish, man itility uses. Remarkable -desirable colors, button

minent Values

IE REASON

you can hear in the ying of the greatest phrasing, their emon individuality. The way, Gabrilowitch and at hand whenever the

rt Piano

vark Martyr

SCHOOL BOARD INCREASES

Meeting privately last night the Board

Education of East Orange made up i

EAST ORANGE BUDGET

of His Home

king the notes of the in the music roll, the eans for controlling the is struck, the interval hether it is to be loud supply the vital, human the sides of the roll there ns, governing new devices or controlling the accent point in composition. rded his rendition of the po, he goes carefully over additional perforations at own expression to every composition.

en the Solo-Art Humana ght and shade, the sharp ut with life-like fidelity; quence first rendered in hen perhaps played very nay hear a noble succesower of delicate staccato fect but to say that the s physical embodiment, wn home. The Solo-Art new quality of "touch," It marks the dawn of

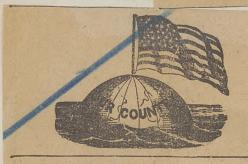


e Allowance

Solo-Art Humanas

he Lauter-Humana and the Industrial Exposition now e demonstration concerts,

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1916.



Why Not Change the Office and Make It "Secretary of Peace?"

Newton D. Baker, former mayor of Cleveland, just appointed by President Wilson to succeed Lindley M. Garrison, resigned, as secretary of war, is a pacifist-has long been, he says himself, "almost a peace-at-any-price man."

He felt the senate would not feel like indorsing him for the secretaryship because of his views that peace will come only when warring nations agree to substitute law for force in settling international disputes.

Just the same, Baker did not send his resignation to any of the peace societies to which he belongs, which fact was equivalent to an announcement that he didn't propose to compromise his convictions for the sake of the job.

Baker is a big man-big enough for the big place for which he has been picked.

He began the practice of law in Martinsburg, West Virginia, where he was born, in 1897.

He moved to Cleveland and became city solicitor there in 1902, holding the office 10 years, when the people of Cleveland, who had been watching him, made him mayor.

His administration was indorsed when he was re-elected, in 1914.

While city solicitor he supported Tom Johnson in his reform movements, chief of which was the fight against the street railways for lower fares.

This fight Baker carried to the supreme court and finally brought about an adjustment of the street railway controversy.

He was a strong supporter of Woodrow Wilson in the Baltimore convention and his name was mentioned at that time in connection with the nomination for the vice-presidency.

After Wilson had been elected, Baker declined the secretaryship of the interior, which was offered to him twice.

Had there been a hitch over Baker's confirmation on the ground that he was not bloodthirsty enough for the portfolio of war, we were going to suggest that he be confirmed as "SECRETARY OF PEACE."

Doesn't it seem strange that we have no such thing as the secretaryship of

Doesn't it, now that you have thought

Isn't it possible that Europe would have benefited if the countries involved could have turned their affairs over to secretaries of peace when the war talk first started?

Anyhow, for a country that is supposed to stand practically alone for an advanced civilization, "SECRETARY OF PEACE" sounds a whole lot more civilized and appropriate than secretary of

If there is desired such a thing as a secretary of peace, it looks very much as if there is one available, though confirmed as secretary of war.

BY BEN F. ALLEN.

Plain Dealer Bureau, 38 Post Building, WASHINGTON, May 7.

Washington officials were more than disturbed by information today detailing a renewal of raids across the American border by Mexican out-

laws.

The authoritative statement can be made that an immediate effect of the raid will be to stop every phase of the pending negotiations with Gen. Obregon, representing the de facto government, and probably to enlarge the American expedition, though not in any sense to a point resembling general intervention.

The fresh border outrages have rudely emphasized to officials here the worthlessness of the Carranza representations that by massing the forces of the de facto government in northern Mexico the possibility of further assaults on Americans across the border had been removed and therefore there was no further necessity for American military activity in

The news from the border is said to have convinced even those officials most desiring the withdrawal of American troops that such a courso at this time would be a fatal mistake. It is recognized that the Mexican si uation still presents a most compli cated problem, with ultimate intervention constantly looming as a possible necessary step, notwithstanding all the efforts of the administration to prevent its taking that turn.

The first information as to the raids reached the authorities here in a dispatch to the treasury department from the collector of customs at Eagle Pass, Tex. This was confirmed in a dispatch to the war de-

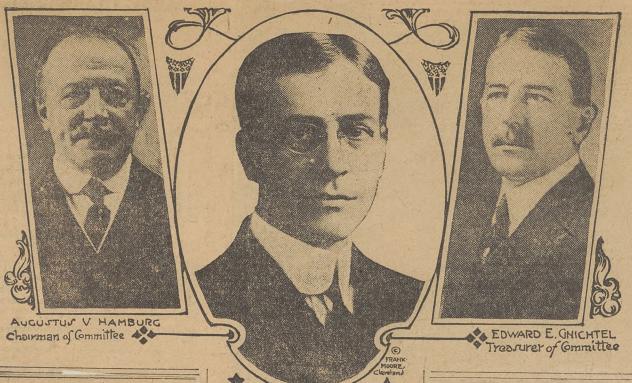
In the absence of Secretary of War Baker, who is in Cleveland, and Gen. Scott, who is at the border. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss of the general staff Tasker H. Bliss of the general staff was in charge of the war department. Gen. Bliss got into communication with Secretary Baker in Cleveland simply giving him the facts, according to a statement at the department. Whether Secretary Baker made any suggestion was not disclosed. A copy of the dispatches telling of the new developments was also taken to the White House and laid before the president. president.

No statement was made at the White House. From official sources, however, it was learned that an im-

White House. From official sources, however, it was learned that an important dispatch, presumably containing new instructions, was sent out Gen. Scott. The character of the instructions was not disclosed. In one quarter the suggestion was made that Gen. Scott was instructed to make the utmost use of the latest developments in emphasizing upon the representatives of the Mexican government the futility of attempting any further parleying at this time for the withdrawal of American troops. A fresh outbreak in congress in connection with the Mexican situation seems inevitable. Statements today from leading members of congress was to the effect that the whole situation would be aired. Along with this will come, it now seems certain, a good deal of discussion about preparedness, or what will be described by many, members as "the lack of American military preparedness." Two or three resolutions definitely instructing the government not to withdraw from Mexico until order has been restored may be revived.

NEWARK EVENING NEWS, SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1916.

EXPOSITION SPEAKER AND COMMITTEEMEN



INDUSTRIAL SHOW OPENS AS BAKER PRESSES BUTTON

Secretary of War Chief Figure at Beginning of Greatest Exhibit Ever Held Here.

ARMORY MADE INTO FAIRY CITY

Thirty thousand square feet of Newark's industrial products were put on exhibition late this afternoon, when Secretary of War Newton D. Baker pressed the button formally opening the Industrial Exposition in the First Regiment Armory. The exposition is the chief educational feature of the city's celebra-

For months preparations have been under way for what those in charge say is the largest and most complete industrial display ever held in Newark, and when the time for opening the show arrived examples of most of the 141 separate lines of manufacture to be shown were in place in their individual booths

were in place in their individual booths amid floral and decorative surroundings which had transformed the armory into a fairy city of industry and beauty.

On all sides the exhibitors' white lattice-work booths have been set in pergola effects, with the beautiful jewel tower in the center of the building. Over all is stretched a great blue canopy and along the sides of the building are figures of women or caryatids, which will stand under the balcony. A huge, ornate arch, surmounted by figures typitying industry has been erected at the main entrance and the same general lesign has been used in the main hall all of the exhibit spress have been overed with a green inoleum of New-prk manufacture, giving the appearance of a well-kept lawn.

Floral Decorations Profuse.

Secretary of War NEWTON D. BAKER

The official colors of the exposition, white, gold and French gray, are everywhere in evidence and harmonize with the garlands of smilax, May flowers and exotic plants that have been distributed throughout the building in generous profusion.

The beautiful picture is being enhanced by the glow from thousands of electric lights which Secretary Baker released when he pressed the button, also setting in motion power for the machine-driven exhibits which will play an important part in the exposition.

The ceremonies were begun by an ad-

tion.

The ceremonies were begun by an address by Augustus V. Hamburg, chairman of the manufactures and trade committee of the Committee of One Hundred, which committee, under the direction of Merle L. Downs, managing director of the exposition, has made the exposition possible.

Mr. Hamburg told of Newark as an industrial city and then introduced Mayor Raymond, who after a few remarks extending the freedom of the city to the guests, presented Secretary Baker, who formally opened the big show.

Troopers Escort Secretary Baker.

On Secretary Baker's arrival in the On Secretary Baker's arrival in the city he was met by Franklin Murphy, chairman of the Committee of One Hundred; Mayor Raymond, Uzal H. McCarter, chairman of the executive and finance committee; Augustus V. Hamburg and members of the Congressional delegation who are here to inspect the postoffice site. The entire party was escorted by Troops A and C and was accompanied by Adjutant General Wilbur F. Sadler and Brigadier General Edwin W. Hine.

Secretary Baker and his escort were taken direct to the Robert Treat Hotel, where after a breif rest the journey to the armory was begun.

This evening, at the new hotel, Secretary Baker will be guest of honor at the Board of Trade dinner, which will formaily mark the opening of the hotel. He will respond to the toast, "The United States of America." The invocation will be given by Rev. Dr. William J. Dawson, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, and Mr. Hamburg will make the address of welcome. Other speakers will be Mr. McCarter, Mayor Haymond and Mr. Murphy. city he was met by Franklin Murphy,

The exposition goes far toward informing its visifors of Newark's greatness industrially, for a large representation of the \$259,000,000 of products annually turned out by the 6,000 factories in this immediate vicinity will be on exhibition the three weeks of the show.

will sell Goods at Exhibition.

Everything made by some 250 exhibitors, from the finest kinds of drawn wire to ponderous electrical machinery weighing many tons, are displayed in the armory. A large proportion of the exhibits are running, showing the actual processes of manufacture, and in many instances whole sections of factory departments have been transported to the building. Not only are the actual manufacturing in process, but sales are being made, orders booked and filled from many of the booths.

Many of the staple products shown were produced first in Newark. Included in this list is malleable iron, celluloid, patent leather and the phonograph. One of the most complete collections consists of information, original papers and models of the incandescent lamp, from Edison's first lamp, made in 1879, down to the latest highly efficient lamp.

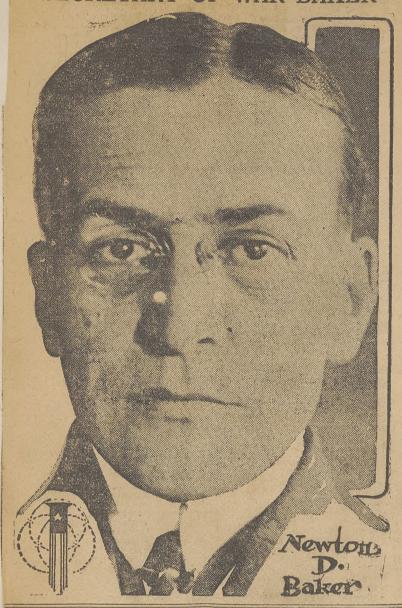
Some of the Things to Be Seen.

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Other products to be seen at the armory are: Machinery, machine tools and metal products, automobile tires, parts and accessories, electrical machinery, motors, dynamos, wireless outfits, food products, chemicals, clothing, chocolate, candies, embroidery, rugs, floor coverings, dental supplies and optical goods, stained and leaded glass, oils and greases, gas and electric ranges, oil stoves, furnaces and heaters, lead pencils, leather machinery and leather, silk hosiery, pearl buttons, shaving soaps and toilet preparations, soft drinks and soda fountains, pianos, phonographs and sheet music, raincoats, saws, shears and knives, shade rollers, storage batteries, tin cans, tinware, enamel ware, travelling bags, trunks, varnish oils, paints, wire, wire cloth, water meters, shoes, linoleum and many others, all made in Newark.

Special music features have been arranged for the three weeks, a different band playing each week of the exposition. The armory will be open daily from 10:30 in the morning to 10:30 in the evening.

SECRETARY OF WAR BAKER



MONDAY, MAY 8 1916

BAKER, HERE, IS SILENT ON LATEST MEXICAN RAID

War Secretary Here Cannot Comment Till He Gets Official Report.

Through newspaper dispatches, Secretary of War Newton D. Baker at his home here yesterday received first unofficial report of the new infirst unofficial report of the new invasion of United States soil by Villista bandits who crossed the border to attack Glen Springs, Tex.

When informed by the Plain Dealer of the word from the south, Secretary Baker said he had received no official communication on the situation.

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family.
Yesterday afternoon Mr. Baker went for an automobile drive, and took occasion to pass through Public square to stop and look at the Tom L. Johnson mounment.

BIG EXPOSITION IS OPENED BY BAKER

Armory Crowded as War Secretary Presses Button, Starting City's Industrial Exhibit.

Representing the great manufacturing resources of this city and adjoining section, the Newark Anniversary Industrial Exposition was formally opened at the First Regiment Armory this afternoon.

The event was marked by the presence of Secretary of War Baker, who came here from Washington for the purpose of pressing the button which put into motion the entire machinery of the display. Mr. Baker was the guest of the committee in charge of the exposition, which constitutes an important feature of the celebration

of the city's 250th anniversary.

The exposition will last three weeks and it has brought together a representative selection of the products of Newark's shops and factories. Some of the displays are yet to be put into place, but everything is due to be in good shape by tonight.

The doors of the armory were opened at 3 o'clock and long before 4 the place was crowded. Ninety per cent. of the exhibits were in place. By Monday every exhibit is expected to be in place.

Eleventh Hour Changes.

Manager Downs was more than satisfied with the situation. This

afternoon he said:

Several eleventh hour changes in the set up of some of the exhibits caused a delay in opening with a complete show, but these things are to be expected in an affair of this kind and cannot be avoided."

The big edifice in white and green relieved by trimmings of French gray and gold was the busiest place in New Jersey for the twenty-four hours preceding the coming of President Wilson's official representative and the others concerned with the ceremonies of the day.

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A. Archibald, City Clerk.

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EXPOSITION CEREMONIES

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2:30 p. m., manufacturers and trade committee of Committee of One Hundred, in charge of exposition, with congressional committee on public grounds, Mayor Raymond, Adjutant-General Sadler and Brigadier-General Hine, left Robert Treat Hotel in autos for Market street station, over Park place, Center street and River street.

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The secretary of war was the cen-ter of a picturesque and military scene at the Market street station when his special train pulled in. The crowd cheered as he appeared on the platform, and he was escorted by Mayor Raymond, Adjutant-General Sadler and Brigadier-General Hine and Chairman Hamburg of the manand Chairman Hamburg, of the manufactures and trades committee of the Committee of One Hundred, in charge of the exposition, to an automobile waiting below, with the Essex Troop and a mounted police detail formed as escort

Mr. Baker smiled a recognition of his reception, and the procession of automobiles containing the reception committee, which included the public buildings committee of congressmen, set off for the Robert Treat Hotel, where the committee had gathered to leave for the station at 2:30 o'clock.

leave for the station at 2:30 o'clock.

The trip to the station was over Park place, Center street and River street. From the station, with Mr. Baker in the line, the return trip was over Market street, Broad street and Park place. Along all the streets throngs waited a glimpse of the new head of the war department. At 3:30 the procession left the hotel for the armory over Park place, across Broad street, over Central avenue and Jay street to the exposition quarters.

At the armory Mr. Hamburg presented Mayor Raymond, who introduced Mr. Baker. After a short address the secretary of war pushed a button on the second floor of the million-dollar jewelry pagoda, from which the addresses were made, and the myriad armory lights were fed current that made them brilliant, and the whir and hum of machinery heads.

the whir and hum of machinery began. The button had set every active exhibit in operation, and the big trade exposition was on.

Mr. Hamburg's Address.

his introductory remarks Mr.

In his introductory remarks Mr. Hamburg, after welcoming the spectators who thronged the armory since the doors were opened to the public at 3 o'clock, said in part:

"We are not altogether novices in the art of providing expositions. A very noteworthy event was the Industrial Exposition held in 1872, which opened August 20 and continued for fifty-two days, with an attendance of 130,000. Our second Industrial Exposition was held in May, 1912, and continued for ten days. I predict this will be a successful exposition, not only financially, but also in the matters of attendance, interest and instructiveness, and large credit for this anticipated result is due the manufacturers who have here entered their displays."

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2:30 p. m., manufacturers and trade committee of Committee of One Hundred, in charge of exposition, with congressional committee on public grounds, Mayor Raymond, Adjutant-General Sadler and Brigadier-General Hine, left Robert Treat Hotel in autos for Market street station, over Park place, Center street and River street.

2:55 p. m., Secretary Baker arrived at Market street station. Autos fell in line ahead of military and police escort, Essex Troop and mounted police, and proceeded to Robert Treat Hotel over Market street, Broad street and Park place.

3 p. m., Armory doors were opened to public. 3:30 p. m., automobiles left hotel for Armory over Park place, across Broad street, over Central avenue to Jay street to the Armory.

4 p. m., Chairman A. V. Hamburg, of manufacturers' and trade committee, presented Mayor Raymond, who introduced Secretary Baker, who announced

trade committee, presented Mayor Raymond, who introduced Secretary Baker, who announced the exposition opening

A FINE FOUNDATION.

Newark's Industrial Exposition at the armory is a display of native handiwork and manufacture not only, but also and mainly a record of domestic self-reliance and achievement. The industries represented were developed along independent lines by men who made their own careers and built up their own businesses.

The News, in seeking to characterize the individuality of Newark, has recently had occasion to dwell upon the proprietary type of its factory system, only one step removed from the household industry which the factory system in general replaced. This is accentuated in the armory display.

Industries whose founders' names are still identified with the active management of the native plants; moderate-sized establishments, particularly, where the owner still takes a close personal interest in the shop and in his employees; quiet development along sound lines of growth based on solid products that gain and hold their footing in the market on their merits—these are the characteristic features of Newark's material life. They are traced in the exhibition, but their true meaning is best understood by those whose memories are long, whose roots in Newark strike deep, and whose names are known by their wares far and wide.

In this setting forth of material accomplishment there is provided a sound foundation for local self-respect, for a certain pride that only straightforward business can give to its proprietors. This is the beginning of a broader civic pride that identifies personal success with the good name and progress of the home city in all respects, and not only in the world of merchants and the estimation of satisfied buyers.

Upon this beginning there may safely and surely be built a love of Newark as a city not merely proficient in production of wares and famous for their quality, but worthy of respect and consideration also as politically pure, governmentally efficient, socially just.

WAR SECRETARY ON LIFE CONSERVATION

Tells Board of Trade Members Cities Should Assist in Welfare Movements.

SEES

AN INVESTMENT

Uzal H. McCarter Criticises Center Market Building-Notable Gathering at Banquet.

Secretary of War Newton Diehl Baker, speaking before the Board of Trade at its forty-eighth annual banquet in the Hotel Robert Treat. Saturday night, emphasized the need of beneficent expenditures by cities. That the secretary's words bore weight was evidenced by the manner in which they were received by the 600 diners who were present.

Mr. Baker's speech was in direct contrast to that of Mayor Raymond, who urged tentative economy in these matters as well as others because of Newark's present financial situation. Mr. Baker spoke itwh authority, for his service of the city of Cleveland as legal adviser under Mayor Tom L. Johnson, and as mayor of that city for two terms, has given him broad experience.

Mayor Raymond had said: "When we consider the questions of child

Mayor Raymond had said: "When we consider the questions of child hygiene, tubercular field work and other matters of such tremendous importance, it is hard to say to the department needing money that we are elected on a program of economy, yet if we do economize for a few years we will have the money with which to do these things proparly." erly." Secretary

few years we will have the money with which to do these things propearly."

Secretary Baker was a later speaker. He declared that it should be the immediate policy of every city to expend money for the economic preservation of human life. The financial support of a large program of this kind he declared not to be an expenditure but an investment. He urged that all that could be done to widen the scope of the work for conservation of life and human energy should be done immediately and be made a first call on the finances of the city.

"Now, how is that related to the United States of America, for that is the toast I am responding to," continued the speaker. "It relates to the department over which I have the honor to preside. What is a war department without warriors? I pray God that the call may never come to the young men of the United States to be exposed to all the slaughter and to all the perils which we see abroad.

"But if the hour ever does come and if the recruiting offices are open and all are invited to come in, I hope the raw material of that army, the manhood out of which it is made, will be the boys from the bank and the factory alike, with straight backs, strong arms, strong heads and high ideals and a spirit in the country which will make them realize their duty to this country in order that liberty may continue to live."

Uzal H. McCarter told the diners the history of the hotel. He also pleaded for a better market, declaring that the Center Market detracted from the natural development of the center of the city and stood a menace to health.

Former Governor Murphy, Augustus V. Hamburg, who presided, and

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center of the city and stood a menace to health.

Former Governor Murphy, Augustus V. Hamburg, who presided, and Congressman J. Arthur Elston, of California, also spoke. The lastnamed explained how surprised he was at finding Newark to be a big city instead of a village, as he had supposed the city to be.

The dinner itself was one of the most important civic events in the history of Newark. Secretary James M. Reilly was in general charge of the arrangements.

Among the guests were Senators

Among the guests were Senators Martine and Hughes. Congressmen. Farker, Gray and Lehlbach also were

A Good Beginning.

It is too early to estimate NEWTON DIEHL BAKER'S promise as Secretary of War. He entered upon his duties with two things in his favor: he was a sound lawyer with a liberal mind, and as Mayor of Cleveland he had shown executive ability of no mean order. He was not parochial; he had mixed with men of all classes. It is true that no man could well know less of the work of the War Department, and his appointment was therefore sharply criticised. But in admitting his shortcomings and taking off his coat in a businesslike manner Mr. BAKER made a good impression. Although confronted by the unavoidable Mexican adventure he kept his head and his temper. He did nothing to make the judicious grieve. The country soon got used to him as Sec-

retary of War. The state of the to win, and is being put to a severe test. Encomiums would be premature. But accounts of him agree that he learns quickly and remembers what he learns. He displays zeal and he is industrious. Everybody who does business with Secretary BAKER finds him attentive and polite. He understands without long explanations. His tact is unfailing. So far so good, but Mr. BAKER has a still better title to the public regard: he trusts the army officers in his Department and leans upon them for information to guide him in the discharge of his duties. It is said that he at once made friends with the General Staff. He was wise, for there is no more competent and conscientious officer in the service than Major-General Hugh L. Scott, and the assistants of the Chief of Staff have been selected for the qualities he possesses.

As soon as it fell to Secretary BAKER to organize the expedition into Mexico he turned to General Scott for advice and followed it in every particular. A man with a single track mind would have hemmed and hawed, tried to look the part of Secretary of War, and delayed the game.

But Mr. BAKER saw there was no time to lose, cut out ceremony, and approved of everything General Scorr proposed to him. That is to say, he understood his own limitations, was not afraid of being thought ignorant of his new duties, and instinctively felt that in the Chief of Staff he had a loyal and capable subordinate.

In this attitude of Mr. BAKER We see the brightest promise of his success as Secretary of War. In a democracy such as ours is the heads of the War and Navy departments should be civilians, but they should respect the professional skill of the officers appointed or selected to assist them, and they should know how to avail themselves of it. A Secretary of either department who imposes his inexperience on the service, disregards technical advice, rebuffs men of merit, violates traditions, introduces politics into his administration, gathers favorites and parasites around him, and sets up as a Pooh-Bah or boss, will end by demoralizing the service and ruining its prestige. To judge from the beginning he has made NEWTON D. BAKER will not be that bind of Secretary

TRADE BOARD GIVES **GREATEST BANQUET**

Secretary of War and Other Speakers Sound Praise of Newark in New Hotel.

TOUCH ON PRACTICAL AND IDEAL

Opening of Hostelry Marks Consumma tion of Board's Dream of a Score of Years Ago-City's Spirit as Shown in Factories, Parks and Statuary Appeals to Representative Inspecting Postoffice Situation-Board Building Thought Near.

Serving fittingly as the wind-up of what promises to go down in the annals of Newark's 250th anniversary celebration as one of the most significant days of the observance the forty-eighth annual banquet of the Board of Trade in the new Robert Treat Hotel Saturday night proved in many ways the greatest function of its kind held by the board in all the years of its existence.

For twenty years or more the board had been looking forward to what was realized on this occasion, and the realization, it was declared over and over again, surpassed every anticipation. A splendid setting for it all was afforded by the banquet hall, tricked out with taste and ablaze with light reflected from a thousand prisms. And everything else was in keeping, with not a circumstance to mar even to the least degree the occasion.

That President Wilson would not be present, as was originally intended, was a disappointment which had lost its edge, as his inability to leave Wash-ington was known for several weeks, ington was known for several weeks, as it was also known that Secretary of War Newton D. Baker would represent the President. This change in the plan may be said to have had its compensation, for there were doubtless few if any of those attending who had not heard the President before, while Secretary Baker was, to most of them at least, until he spoke earlier in the afternoon until he spoke earlier in the afternoon at the opening of the Industrial Expo-sition in the First Regiment Armory, an sition in the First Regiment Armory, an unknown quantity so far as speech-making ability went. This is so no longer, for with an address by way of response to the toast, "The United States of America," marked by the highest idealism, Mr. Baker delighted his hearers and won round after round of applause.

Of the same high order and full of

Of the same high order and full of the same high idealism was an address by Chairman Franklin Murphy of the Committee of One Hundred, whose toast was "Newark 250 Years Old," while addresses tinctured somewhat more with the practical were made by Uzal H. McCarter, who spoke to the toast "The Key to Enterprise," and Mayor Thomas L. Raymond, responding to the toast "Civic Duties." A sample of Mr. McCarter's practicability that the assembled diners seemed to most heartily enjoy was the whimsical admonition addressed by him to Frank A. Dudley, president of the hotel company, to remember that we are a hard-headed people, hard working and not of the leisure class, ready and willing to pay for what we receive, but as yet not educated to metropolitan prices." the same high order and full of

Postoffice Delegate Impressed.

A speaker not down on the program, but who in a few minutes' talk managed to make the business men interested in the procurement of better postal facilities chirk up a whole lot, was Representative John A. Elston of California, one of the delegation of Congressmen who came on from Washington to investigate the postoffice situation. The gist of Mr. Elston's talk was that he had been so greatly impressed by what he had learned about Newark as to become practically unfitted for the consideration of the city's needs with that judicial impartiality required of a member of the committee on postoffices and post roads, having become transformed into an advocate instead. The applause was spontaneous. When in his capacity as toastmaster Augustus V. Hamburg, president of the board, took occasion to say that he did not expect to again officiate in the same role, this being the fourth occasion of the kind for him dissenting "Noes"

board, took occasion to say that he did not expect to again officiate in the same role, this being the fourth occasion of the kind for him, dissenting "Noes" came from all parts of the banquet hall.

Mr. Hamburg made mention of the opening of both the new Terminal building and the Robert Treat Hotel as big events in the history of Newark, following, as they did, in quick succession, and ventured the prediction that the erection of a Board of Trade building would also come to pass in the not too distant future. Of the beard Mr. Hamburg said that such a body of men, banded together to uphoid the best traditions of a city founded upon sterling Puritan beginning, could but exert an incaculable influence for good.

"We have a splendid history," Mr. Hamburg continued. "Every member may well take pride in the lofty, patriotic discussions which mark the deliberations of this board. We are laying the foundations for that larger industrial, financial and commercial greatness toward which we are irresistibly moving."

Young Women Present Favors.

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woving."

Young Women Present Favors.

A pleasing feature was the entrance, to the orchestral strains of "Here Comes the Bride," of ten young women in full evening attire, whose errand was the distribution of souvenirs in the form of watch fobs, the metal pendant of which bore on one side in relief a reproduction of the picture of Robert Treat's landing, and on the other the seal of the Board of Trade. The dispensers of the souvenirs were Misses Beatrice M. Fettinger, Mildred M. Denithorne, Helen R. Lunn, Elsie M. Baum, Lulu Loepsinger, Beatrice Perkins, Ruth B. Rutan, Helen Volker, Margaret Duffy and Hilda Mock.

Those at the guest table, besides the speakers mentioned, were United States Senators James E. Martine and William Hughes, Senator Austen Colgate, Thomas N. McCarter, Forrest F. Dryden, former Mayor Jacob Haussling, General Edwin W. Hine, Adjutant General Wilbur F. Sadler, W. G. Besler, president of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, and Representative R. Wayne Parker.

Other guests of the board present

president of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, and Representative R. Wayne Parker.

Other guests of the board present were William H. Truesdale and P. J. Flynn, president and vice president, respectively, of the Lackawanna Railroad; William T. Hunt of the Sunday Call and Representatives Edward W. Gray and Frederick R. Lehlbach.

Mr. Murphy, after rehearsing the history of Newark, and dwelling upon the city's importance as a working community, and the advantage and help-

fulness of work, turned to a considera-tion of the spirit of work.

The Spirit of Work.

The Spirit of Work.

"I do not," the former Governor said,
"mean the spirit of the discoverer that
led Columbus across the sea or the
spirit of the explorer that led Fremont
over the plains; not the spirit of the
warrior that led Grant to hammer the
army of the rebellion through the
Wilderness; not the spirit of the reformer that made Martin Luther shake
from the religion of the Old World its
bigotry; not the spirit of the martyr
that led Savonarola to assail the corruption of the church. None of these.
For the spirit of work is in a way a
thing apart—and yet all of these, for
all works of the spirit are akin.

"I have spoken of the work of the
hands when guided by intelligent
training. I am trying to speak of that
work when it is guided by that spiritual and indefinable something we
call an ideal.

indefinable something

work when it is guided by that spiritual and indefinable something we call an ideal.

"The spirit of work is, after all and above all and through all, the work of the spirit. We see some of the results with the eyes of the body—libraries founded, universities endowed, technical schools made possible, museums established, tenement houses made wholesome, hospitals enlarged, the general trend of human life led upward. These, and the results of these, we see and know. But the workings of the ideal on the spirit of the man himself we cannot see, but who shall say it is not the most precious of all. It begets energy and steadfastness and resolution, and it begets also patience and kindliness and generosity and charity. And so it makes a better man and so it helps mankind.

"Encouraged, as we should be, by a past of splendid accomplishment: hope-

"Encouraged, as we should be, by a past of splendid accomplishment; hopeful, as we are, in the opportunities for a brilliant future, let us say with loud acclaim: 'All hail to the Newark that is gone! All hail to the Newark that is to come."

Secretary Baker received an ovation when he rose to speak, the assemblage, rising and singing, "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean" and "Three Cheers for the Red, White and Blue." He made only a brief reference to the subject of preparedness.

Secretary Mentions Preparedness

Secretary Mentions Preparedness.

"We talk about preparedness," said the secretary, "and it is abroad in the land. It is a great emotion that is sweeping this country from one end to the other, and wisely so. But preparedness does not exist in merely employing a certain number of men to come into an army and equipping them with guns and ammunition. That is a necessary beginning, but it also consists in having such relation between all of us, that when the emergency call does come, that army will march, and that there will be no long delay in making the preparations that must be necessary if the industries of the country are to continue."

Mr. Baker raised a laugh when he

told that he had that day been presented with the "full title to this magnificent hotel (the Hotel Treat)," and said that he did not know whether under New Jersey laws title to real estate passes by verbal gift, but would have inquiry made by his legal adviser. That in his brief sojourn in Newark he had used his eyes to advantage, Mr. Baker proved when he told what a spirit, like the one in the fable, would see in a flight over the town. He would see, he said, the tall smoke stacks, signifying industry and energy; church spires, telling of the relation of the inhabitants to the conception of the future state; the hotels, indicating hospitality; parks, showing interest in the common welfare; of the monument to George Washington, proving that the memory of the Father of his Country is nurtured, and the "lonely, patient figure of Abraham Lincoln, with his lap full of children, and on his face a look of perfectly limitless eternal patience." And the spirit would say: "These people have a great future; they couple knowledge and religion and patriotism with patience."

Mayor Talks of Problems.

Mayor Talks of Problems.

Mayor Talks of Problems.

Mayor Raymond spoke briefly of his program of economy. It was not a subject to thrill. There was nothing spectacular about it, he said. It was just trying to save the taxpayers' money in the face of many demands for work that the tayled he taken was such as the same of trying to save the taxpayers' money in the face of many demands for work that should be taken up, such as tubercular field work, child hygiene, social service and kindred endeavors, all designed to make people healthier and happier and promote the general welfare. The Mayor told about the employment of an expert in municipal efficiency, made possible through the generosity of a number of public spirited citizens, of whom he said Mr. Murphy was one, and of the good results hoped for from the expert's investigation of the various municipal departments. The Mayor referred with a show of feeling to the "cumbrous, antiquated wornout system" of municipal government, in the operation of which he is expected in the short period of two years to show tangible results.

Mayor Mitchell, the Mayor said, has received praise because he has been able to effect a saving of \$3,000,000, cutting the city budget down to \$73,000,000, but the Mayor of New York was very differently circumstanced in that he had a four-year term; controlled the Board of Estimate and appointed single heads to the various municipal departments, who necessarily worked in harmony with him. What was possible in New York was not possible under the system of municipal government that obtains in Newark, the Mayor declared.

ment that obtains in Newark, the Mayor

declared.

Mr. McCarter injected a deal of fun in his address, which dealt largely with the coming to pass of the new hotel, when he, with appropriate words, presented Mr. Dudley with a gilded key, about two feet long, as a symbol of possession, calling it "a massive gold key."

Pershing's cavalry patrols, there was another luil today in the Mexican Fending the result of this attempt to secure the co-operation of the against brigandage beyond the bordar, the Washington government will et, the Washington government will et, the Washington government will ether military or diplomatic steps, Gen. Scott has received the inby Secretary Baker. "The instructions, says a stateto discuss a basis for the most corrections for his guidance prepared "The instructions," says a stateto discuss a basis for the most corrections on the attainment of their The redisposition of the forces in Funston's directions. No steps are toward preparing a reply to Gen. Being taken at the state department Carranza's note suggesting a withnown will be taken until the conferrence concludes.

Reports to the state department fully provisioned and equipped now munication are so well established on the supply question.

BAKER PLEADS FOR 3-FOLD READINESS

ers Preparedness Has Three Phases.

War Secretary Tells Publish-

Calls Industrial and Spiritual Mobilization Necessary.

NEW YORK, April 27 .- Mobilization of American industries and commerce as a prime factor of preparedness for national defense, was urged here tonight by Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, in an address before the annual banquet of the American Newspaper Publishers' Associa-

He declared the necessity of such a mobilization was one of the great lessons learned from the European

mobilization was one of the great lessons learned from the European war.

"At first this question (preparedness) revolved around mere military preparation in the narrowest sense," said Mr. Baker. "But. as the war developed in Europe, we learned that these things are but a part of preparation, and a relatively useless part, unless they are based upon other things very much more difficult to secure; things which must be secured long in advance of a crisis or else be then obtainable only with peril and fearful unnecessary loss.

"Threefold mobilization is necessary in any country for war and of these three elements, two are as valuable and as vital in times of peace as in times of conflict.

"In the first place, there must be, of course, arms and soldiers, ships and sailors, and these must be modern and adequate. No nation can with justice summon embattled farmers with the rude firearms which were adequate a few decades ago. On this subject, however, congress is at present legislating and whatever be the outcome of its deliberations, the executive branch of the government will act in sympathetic co-operation.

"I may incidentally say that throughout the country there is an inspiring response to the country's military needs. Young men in college, young men in business, at the bench and in the professions are associating themselves for training in a fine democratic and enthusiastic way.

"The second mobilization necessary is that of our industries and com-

bench and in sociating the sociating themselves for training in a fine democratic and enthusiastic way.

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"It is of the utmost importance that we should know what our reliance is, that careful, continuous, scientific studies should be made of our industrial and commercial capacity and adaptation, that we should cardindex our industrial strength, so that we can know it and summon it into instant co-operation when needed. And very much more than that, we must gain this knowledge and arrange for this co-operation in such a fashion as to take away from it all profit in war.

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Democratic Leaders Not So Confident Now of Winning the Next House of Representatives.

Secretary Baker has no Vice Presidential aspirations and will be in accord with the President and other administration officials that Vice President Marshall shall again go on the ticket with Woodrow Wilson.

Asked today how he felt since the Texas democrats were preparing to back him for the Vice Presidential nomination, he answered: "It is a very gracious expression of kindly feeling on the part of my friends, but hasn't any further significance."

The understanding among the President's close friends is that the President wishes the renomination of Thomas Marshall and does not wish to see any struggle over second place.

As to Mr. Baker, the President is so gratified over the choice he made of the Ohioan for the war portfolio that he hopes to retain Mr. Baker in that position in the event the voters of the country continue the democratic administration after March 4 next.

No Changes in Cabinet.

In fact, it is generally understood that there will be no changes in the cabinet if Mr. Wilson remains in the White House as a result of the Novem-White House as a result of the November election unless individual cabinet officers want to retire for personal or other reasons. Following time-honored precedents, the President would find in his possession formal letters of resignation from each cabinet officer, thus leaving him free to do as he thought best. As at present constituted, however, the cabinet is agreeable to the President, and there will be no change unless the republicans elect their candidate for White House honors.

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On this point democrats around the White House and elsewhere remain optimistic. They do not express such unbounded confidence in the election of a democratic House in November, but they do declare Wilson unbeatable. All they admit in the way of a possible miscarriage of their views is that the present time is the most unusual that ever confronted the voters of the country in a presidential year. Every minute is likly to furnish developments that may affect the political fortunes of any man and change the minds of the people entirely.

Present Conditions Unusual.

Never before have conditions been like those now existing and liable to exist for some months to come. The unexpected may sweep away the popularity of statesmen or bring to the front unknown men and issues.

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While admitting all this, democrats believe that the President will persist in doing his part so well that he will not get far away from the good opinion of a majority of the voters.

It is noticeable that in the last few weeks the democrats are not taking as much for granted as they did some time back and are keeping in touch with sentiment throughout the country. Officials near the President make frequent inquiry as to the trend of thought in different parts of the country and watch the political currents closely. After the republican nomination at Chicago, the democratic ear will get right down to the ground and the President himself is expected to devote

BAKER PLEADS FOR 3-FOLD READINESS

War Secretary Tells Publishers Preparedness Has Three Phases.

Calls Industrial and Spiritual Mobilization Necessarv.

NEW YORK, April 27.—Mobilization of American industries and commerce as a prime factor of preparedness for national defense, was urged here tonight by Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, in an address before the annual banquet of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association.

He declared the necessity of such a mobilization was one of the great lessons learned from the European

mobilization was one of the great lessons learned from the European war.

"At first this question (preparedness) revolved around mere military preparation in the narrowest sense," said Mr. Baker. "But, as the war developed in Europe, we learned that these things are but a part of preparation, and a relatively useless part, unless they are based upon other things very much more difficult to secure; things which must be secured long in advance of a crisis or else be then obtainable only with peril and fearful unnecessary loss.

"Threefold mobilization is necessary in any country for war and of these three elements, two are as valuable and as vital in times of peace as in times of conflict.

"In the first place, there must be, of course, arms and soldiers, ships and sailors, and these must be modern and adequate. No nation can with justice summon embattled farmers with the rude firearms which were adequate a few decades ago. On this subject, however, congress is at present legislating and whatever be the outcome of its deliberations, the executive branch of the government will act in sympathetic co-operation.

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"I may incidentally say that throughout the country there is an inspiring response to the country's military needs. Young men in college, young men in business, at the bench and in the professions are associating themselves for training in a fine democratic and enthusiastic way.

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"If the hour of trial should ever come, there must be no war stocks, war brides, no war fortunes made out of national danger. Nor must there be built up in America and integers, which could even be sue of preparing to profit here."

BAKER NOT AFTER **VICE PRESIDENCY**

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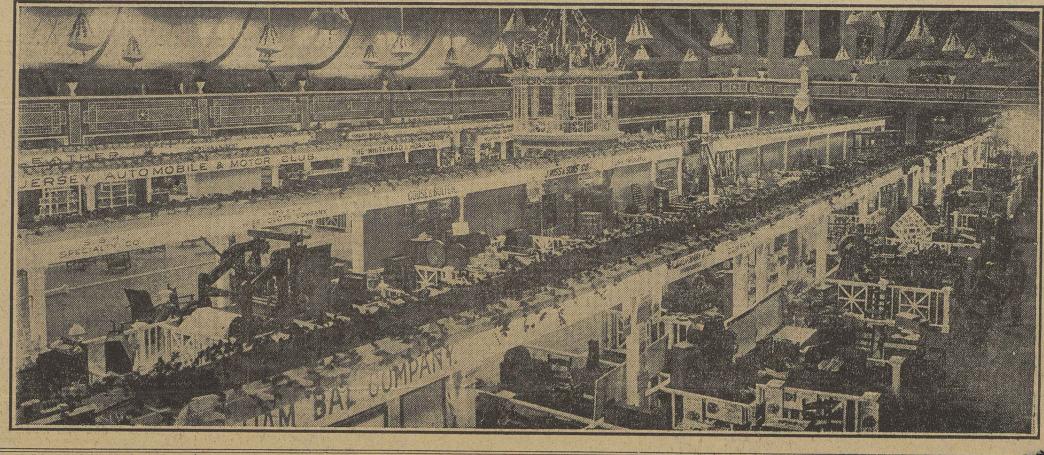
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GENERAL VIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION AT THE FIRST REGIMENT ARMORY



shown and platinum brooches will be mounted with the rarest of jewels.

Fidelity Has Coin Machine. Another interesting feature of the ex-Another interesting feature of the exposition is the coin-making machine which the Fidelity Trust Company has installed as a part of its exhibit. The Fidelity also has made provision for the opening of accounts at the show. The company's space is divided into two parts. One section is twelve feet long and twelve and a half feet wide. This has been set apart as a reception room. In it have been placed a table, chairs and lounges. The other part of the space is twenty feet long and twelve and a half feet wide and it is there that the company's exhibit has been installed.

seen installed.

Surrounded by grill dork, duplicating the steel bar inclosure of the Fidelity's safe deposit vaults, this space has in the center, facing the aisle and easily accessible to visitors, a receiving teller's cage, where accounts will be opened and deposits will be accepted just the same as at the institution's banking quarters in the Prudential building. That cage will be in charge, at different times, of Receiving Tellers Ralph A. Hohman, Richard Fitzgerald, Henry A. Rieger and others. It will be under the supervision of John Neville, manager of the Fidelity's savings department.

On one side of the receiving teller's cage and a little back of it the company has placed its coin-making machine. That machine, in charge of a

pany has placed its coin-making machine. That machine, in charge of a skilful operator, it is kept in operation while the exhibit is open. With it the company is making "money." It turns out gildine coins about the size and general appearance of a \$20 gold piece. On one side of these coins, in place of the familiar Indian head, there appears the head of Robert Treat, and on the other side is the institution's advertisement. Since the opening of the exhibition the operation of this machine has been watched by hundreds of keenly interested visitors, to each of whom diminutive colored attendants, uniformed after the fashion of the Fidelity's special police, hand the newly made coins.

On the other side of the receiving teller's cage is a small natural tree, to the branches and twigs of which some of the coins have been attached. Here and there on the tree may be seen new paper money, and near the top are sev-eral \$100 bills, with a \$1,000 bill at the

In Charge of Reception Room.

In the reception room, which is alternately in charge of Treasurer Paul C. Downing, Assistant Treasurer Henry Schneider, Secretary James H. Shackleton, Assistant Trust Officer Theodore Hampson, Herbert R. Jacobus and other officers of the Fidelity, is an array of literature advertising the company's banking, savings, trust, bond, title, mortgage and safe deposit departments. The exhibit, as a whole, is in charge of Frank T. Allen, vice president and publicity manager of the Fidelity, of which Uzal H. McCarter, chairman of the executive and finance committee of the Committee of One Hundred, is president.

dent.

The actual making of shoes in connection with the James A. Banister Company's exhibit is attracting much attention, as is the display of the Household Utensils Company, where a novel potato parer delights the women. This cuts the potato in various ways, one spiral shaving being termed the "Sarah Bernhardt curl." 'Sarah Bernhardt curl.'

The wireless outfit installed by the Crocker-Wheeler Company is also coming in for much comment. A Marconi apparatus is receiving messages here and a little later a bulletin board will be put up on which will be recorded the message received.

WAR SECRETARY'S MOTHER

SHARES HONORS AT SHOW Perhaps the most interesting feature of the opening of the industrial exposi-

tion in the First Regiment Armory Saturday afternoon in connection with the city's anniversary celebration, was the presence at the foot of the speakers' rostrum of Mrs. Newton D. Baker, mother of the Secretary of War. Secretary Baker, as the personal representative of President Wilson, threw the switch which turned on the thousands of lights and started the wheels of the machine-driven exhibits, thus formally opening the exposition.

Mrs. Baker, who is seventy-three years old, and is visiting another son, Frank H. Baker, of Caldwell, occupied a special box. She was eulogized by Chairman Augustus V. Hamburg of the manufactures and trade committee of the Committee of One Hundred, under the Committee of One Hundred, under the direction of which the exposition was planned, and, after the speaking, was given a bouquet by Adjutant Gen-eral Wilbur F. Sadler, who headed the military escort provided for the Secre-tary. General Sadler presented the flowers with the compliments of her son. An improvised reception followed, during which the dignitaries of the oc-casion were presented to Mrs. Baker, and hundreds of persons greeted her. Mr. Baker went to his mother imme-Mr. Baker went to his mother immediately after the ceremonies, as her presence was more or less of a surprise to him, as well as to many of the

thousands of visitors who attended the opening.

In Mrs. Baker's party were Mrs.
Charles M. Bainbridge, Mrs. James
Ryan and Mrs. L. H. Sayre of Mont-clair, and Mrs. Frank H. Baker of Cald-

o'clock in the presence of about 5,000 persons. The opening address was made by Mr. Hamburg, who introduced Mayor Raymond. The Mayor, after extending a welcome to the guests in the name of the city, presented Mr. Baker.

"People Who Love Wilson Best." The Secretary expressed President Wilson's regrets for not being able to be present, and said: "I bring you, as a substitute, this message of affectionate greeting from him to the people whom he knows best—the people who know him best and, therefore, the people who love him best." After felicitating Newark "as a place with a continuous tradition of 250 years" and referring briefly to her early history. Mr. Baker said, in part:
"An entirely different phase has come

over the civilization of our age and no place to a greater extent than Newark represents that change. Our ancestors were indeed a race of agriculturists and farmers. We, their descendants, are a race of mechanics and industrial workers, and where was once a vast wilderness there is now the whirr of the wheel of industry and the smoke of the

"We live so much by machinery and so much in a mechanical atmosphere that I imagine we would really have to stop and think in our busy activity country. Gold and platinum will be how recent all that development is

In my childhood, young man as I may In my childhood, young man as I may seem to you to be, I knew blacksmiths who made all the agricultural implements of the countryside in their own shops. I knew shoemakers who made entire shoes out of the leather and raw materials that were brought to their benches. I knew locksmiths who often turned out complete products, and now in this current age of ours nobody knows a man who makes his shoes; nobody knows a blacksmith who makes a whole wagon. Now men are summoned from all parts of the world and they gather together in a factory and they gather together in a factory and each man has his separate work.

Living Simplified.

"In this industrial age we have simplified the problem of living. We have made it possible for men to live in better houses. We have made it possible for us to have cleaner and better streets. We have made it possible for us to build great school houses and give our children a better and higher kind of education. We have made it possible to shorten the hours of labor and to increase the reward to the laboring man. All of that is good because it gives him leisure to cultivate the social virtues which in a city like this and in a country like this are vital to the preservation both of our freedom and the future of our country.

"So now you have this great industrial exposition. I want everybody in Newark to realize with a thrill of pride how wonderful the ingenuity of the American inventor is. I want ourselves as a nation to realize the triumphs in mechanical art that they have made. I like to think of the fact that our railroads run across the desert Living Simplified.

made. I like to think of the fact that our railroads run across the desert areas of Africa and that our inventions are imitated and copied and used in every country on which the sun shines. I want to have every bosom in America swell with pride at the accomplish-ments which they have made. But never let us imagine that this is the end of

"There are problems which cannot be solved by mechanics; there are difficulties which cannot be overcome by steam; there are reachings of ambition which cannot be scaled by electricity. And so, when we realize those great motors as an evidence of our country's ingenuit;" we must give men leisure to develop the spiritual and ethical content of their lives, so that the least of the children of men will have an equal chance with every other child to develop the very best that is in him and that the highest reachings of manhood that the highest reachings of manhoo

tried to implant in it, and in the name of the President of the United States

or the President of the United States, your friend and our friend, I declare this industrial exposition open."

Mr. Hamburg told of the labor involved in assembling the various exhibits, mentioned the previous exposition held in the city, and then delivered a tribute to Seth Boyden, "the father industry in Newark."

Adverting to Newark's place as an

industrial center, Mr. Hamburg said:
"Newark ranks among the leading industrial cities of the United States. Its industrial progress has ever kept pace with the growth of population, and the expansion of the boundaries of the city. expansion of the boundaries of the city. Among our greatest assets are the variety and high grade of our productions and our army of skilled workmen. In the United States there is no city of equal population that produces as great a variety of manufactured wares as Newark, and few are the cities of superior size that produce greater. We are recognized the country over as the manufacturing center of fine gold jewelry of the United States. We lead as manufacturers of leather, of varnish and of paint. Our city is the home of celluloid. Almost every part which and of paint. Our city is the home of celluloid. Almost every part which enters into the complete automobile is manufactured in our midst."

The reception committee that met Mr. Baker at the Pennsylvania station at 3 o'clock consisted of Mayor Rayat 3 o'clock consisted of Mayor Raymond, Franklin Murphy, Brigadier General Edwin W. Hine, General Sadler, Uzal H. McCarter, Mr. Hamburg, John L. O'Toole, Edward E. Gnichtel, Richard C. Jenkinson, Benjamin S. Whitehead, Representatives Richard W. Austin of Tennessee, Henry Banhart of Indiana, J. Arthur Elston of California, R. Wayne Parker, Edward W. Gray and Frederick R. Lehlbach and a number of others. United States Senator William Hughes, arrived with Mr. Baker.

Troops A and C of the National Guard acted as the Secretary's military escort

acted as the Secretary's military escort to the Robert Treat Hotel and later from the hotel to the armory. Mr. Baker made a few remarks at the un-veiling of the stone seat in Military Park, the seat being the gift to the

city by the Daughters of the Revolu-

At the armory the party was met by Merle L. Downs, managing director of the exposition, and Thomas C. B. Snell in the costume of Robert Treat. Mr. Snell has been selected to play Treat

in the pageant.

After the ceremonies at the armory the Secretary and party attended the reception at the Washington given by the Women's Committee of Fifty to the wives of members of the committees of One Hundred and Three Hundred.

MANAGERS INSPECT INDUSTRIAL SHOW

Inclement Weather, However, Affects Attendance--Crowd a Contrast to that of Saturday Night.

LAST EXHIBITS BEING INSTALLED

Reproduction of Rock of Gibraltar and Models of Buildings Make Up Part of Prudential's Exhibit-Fidelity Has Coin Machine and Duplicate of Banking House-Jewel Tower to Be Adorned with Many Costly Trinkets.

All the wheels are running smoothly today in the big industrial exposition at the First Regiment Armory, which was opened Saturday afternoon by Secretary of War Newton D. Raker. Today was set aside as Committee of One Hundred Day, members of the main committee and various sub-committees inspecting the many exhibits. Many members of the general committee are expected to visit the armory in a body tonight, when the entire display will

The last of the exhibits to be installed are being put in place today and a small army of men is at work in the building.

The inclement weather had an unfavorable effect on the exposition today and the attendance was somewhat smaller than those in charge had figsmaller than those in charge had figured on. The crowd present provided a striking contrast to the scene on the main floor Saturday night, when it is estimated at least 10,000 persous swarmed through the aisles and gazed with wonder and admiration at the booths where the principal products of Newark's industries are on show.

The armory looks like a fairy land of Newark's industries are on show.

The armory looks like a fairy land with its white, gold and French gray setting, overtopped by a great blue canopy and filled with interesting things of every description. One of the exhibits that attracts most attention is that of the Prudential Insurance Company of America, which is identical with the display made by the company at the Panama - Pacific Exposition in San Francisco. Another feature that is proving of general interest is the exhibit made by the Traffic Club. In this is a reproduction of the huge Maureis a reproduction of the huge Maure-tania of the Cunard Line and a four-teen-foot model of one of the newest Lehigh Valley locomotives.

Much About Gibraltar Shown. The Prudential exhibit is divided into sections showing comprehensively the various angles of the company's work. A model of the Rock of Gibraltar and charts of historical documents and data relating to Gibraltar are included in the display. Unusual importance has been attached to the Gibraltar side of the company's show because of its advertising legend, "The Prudential has the strength of Gibraltar."

The model of the rock is made from (Continued on 9th page, 1st column.)

mat Great Brittain was carrying on emi-official negotiations with Bulgaria. He reminded his questioner that Great britain was precluded by the spirit of eagreement with her Allies from enertaining any peace negotiations with my of their common enemies without he knowledge and consent of the other arties to the agreement. els and 1,320,171 tons; France, 41 vesels and 139,865 tons; Belgium, 10 vessels
nd 29,861 tons; Russia, 27 vessels and
2,226 tons; Italy, 21 vessels and 70,231
ns; Japan, 3 vessels and 19,267 tons,
ra total of 481 vessels for all beligernts and 1,621,621 tons. There have been
sailing vessels belonging to all belgerents lost, with a tonnage of 48,278.
Shipbuilding has been continued durig the war, and the losses of vessels
ave been made up. The steam shipping
f Great Britain is reported to have inreased during the war over the figures
supplied by 88 vessels and 343,616 tons,
les we has sustained a net loss of only
the mers and 12,574 tons from the fignnage, 1914. Russia has 3 steamers less
18 vessel result, but a gain of 902 in
Veural In Italy there has been a gain
vessels and 63,156 tons.

NDS FEA

ENDS PEAC E PLEA TO BERLIN.

American Cargo. COPENHAGEN, April 27.-The Social pemokraten says that the British au-

norities have detained at Kirkwall a

orwegian steamship carrying 30,000 rrels of American rye to the Danish

arrels of American rye to the Danish avernment, the detention being on the round that the ship was bought from Iolland and the Dutch owners paid in the newspaper hopes that Great Brithar will not detain the cargo, which is uaranteed by the Danish Government of to be sold out of Denmark.

DENIES BULGARIAN DICKER. LONDON, April 27. - Lord Robert

cil, Minister of War Trade, denied in he House of Commons this afternoon

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abol of success and fair-dealing, and
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unfacturing plant in this country
id be so related to a central bureau
the Government that its special usetiess in time of need would be known
indivance.

Sacrifices for America.

"The third mobilization that is neces sary is spiritual. In order to make sacrifices for America, we must be sure that our stake in the country justifies it. Our institutions must be so just, our arrangements so fair that every man in this nation will realize how completely his opportunity and that of those wh ome after him rests upon the continuing prosperity of the nation as a whole 'hat when the hour of trial really comes the banker who has gold to protect, the captain of industry who has great mills in danger, will be joined by the workman frem the factory and the farmer from the field, with all lesser interests abated and all minor conflicts forgotten, with one sentiment animating them all, that the civilization, the liberty, and the hope of America must be preserved and that the sacrifice of each in his order, in his place, and according to his strength, is justified by his stake in the country, wherever it may be.

"The military mobilization will take place easily and need not be upon a magnificent scale in advance. The industrial and spiritual mobilization ought to be constant and as wide as the country. Both are useful—nay, indispensable—in peace as well as in war."

Secretary Baker commented on the work of the press in developing coherence of national fhought and action. He said that American newspapers were in a large sense an institution of representative government, in their broad, informative sphere. he banker who has gold to protect, the

CAPTAIN STEINMAN DIES.

Husband of Former Mrs. Addison. Cammack Passes Away in Rouen.

Special to The New York Times.
TUXEDO PARK, April 27.-Word was received today of the death at the ront of Captain Bernard P. Steinman the First Kent Regiment of Eng

and in the Red Cross Hospital at Rouer aptain Steinman, who married Mrs. Y H. Cammack, widow of Addison mack of New York, was at Tuxedo in the war began. He went imiliately to England and joined his ment and has been in France ever e.

Mrs. Steinman, with a daughter, Mar-ary Steinman, is now at Tuxedo. 'wo sons by her former marriage are addison Cammack and Captain Huette cammack of New York.

RUSSIAN ADVANCE SLOWER.

PETROGRAD, April 27.-The succesve arrivals of Turkish reinforcements om Constantinople, Bagdad, and Syria are said to have brought up the of Turkish troops in the neighborof Erzingan to eight divisions, are ed to have been unable to check radual westward progress of the un troops from Erzerum and

d.
oward move of the Russians, is achieved now only after a struggle, and it is apparent the Russians proceed they will a steadily increasing resistance, lowing bulletin was issued by Office today:

Engagements between outposts oc-parred in the district of Mamakhatun and Mush. Southward of Bitlis our soops have dislodged the Turks from leir whole series of positions in the countains mountains.

DETAIN NORWEGIAN SHIP.



the original stone and is, so far as practicable, a faithful reproduction of the original. There are altogether twenty-five charts illustrating the history of Gibraltar and its continuous possession by England, including a plan of the town and its fortificatios as far back as 1738.

The sections of the exhibits show the Prudential methods and results, in-

cluding organization and administra-tion, distribution of home office and field employees, evolution of the com-pany's industrial policy, financial statis-tics, decline in pauper burial rate of American cities and other important material. The Prudential ordinary mortality experience shows the principal causes of death between the ages of fifteen and forty-four and at fortyfive and over. Mortality from well-known diseases in this section is also

Mortality Experience Depicted. The third section is devoted to Pru-dential industrial mortality experience, including all classes of workers. fourth section takes up American pub-lic health problems, showing elements of American mortality and giving the American city death rate and that of infants in New York City.

outlined

In the geographical pathology is shown the mortality rates of North and Central America and the compara-tive rates of South America and in the Isthmaian Canal Zone. Manila, Hovana, Cuzco and La Paz are among the cities included in these statistics.

Much space is given up to insurance history and models of the home office of the company are shown. They are faithful reproductions of the four home office buildings in this city. A section is devoted to the original international awards received by the company at previous expositions. The original certificates of award and replicate of tificates of award and replicas of the medals are exhibited under glass, beginning with the ward of a gold medal at Paris in 1900 and including awards at St. Louis in 1904, Jamestown in 1907 and so on through to the Panama Pacific Exposition in 1915, the latter

award being the grand prize.

The jewel tower in the center of the armory will be ready in a day or two, and is expected to be one of the main points of attraction to visitors. The managers say at least \$1,000,000 worth of real involve will be divisived. worth of real jewelry will be displayed here, illustrating Newark's pre-eminent position in the jewel industry of the

Choose

When you choose a dentifrice do not be misled by absurd claims for powerful germicidal action. Be guided rather by your own common sense. You will find it is supported by the opinion of the dental profession as quoted below-giving you good reasons why-

You too, should use -A Dentists'

Dentifrice

irreverence, your eye, like that o the Lord, is in every place The Secretary then traced the development of the newspaper, congratulated the press on its service to the public, and said: "The action taken by Congress or a Legislature or by an execu-tive has sometimes seemed to me less

said about it. In reference to the criticism he said e had often heard that newspapers emphasized the sensational, the Secre-cary remarked: "I suppose I may just as well concede voluntarily as have the confession wrung from me that you know better what your readers want and like than I can by any possibility grow."

nportant than what the newspapers

and like than I can by any possibility know."

"Prior, to the breaking out of the war a nation-wide referendum would probably have shown nine out of ten of all of our people living in a convinced optimism as to the impossibility of a world war," he continued. "And then the war came, taking away the coundations of all ourthinking, substituting horror and dread where complacincy had once been. We began to ask ourselves: Are we prepared should our turn come to whirl in this dreadful vortex? I do not mean to engage in this present European war, but I mean that questions trose in the minds of choughtful men everywhere as to whether America was prepared.

"Get Rendy Ahead of Crisis."

Get Ready Ahead of Crisis. "At first this question (preparedness revolved around mere military preparaion in the narrowest sense, but, as the war developed in Europe, w learned that these things are but a par f preparation, and a relatively use part, unless they are based upor hings very much more difficult ure; things which must ong in advance of a crisis

to Colleagues at Home. The German University League, which

rear petween the United States and rmany. Knowing both countries well, fear that Gemany may interpret the ssage of our President as a provocan, something surely not intended. On econtrary, we are convinced that the jority of the American people wish to the relations of amity maintained lich have always existed between your untry and our country. To help in olding the calamity of a misinterpretation we ask you to bring this view to attention of the German people.

Silhuber, McNeill, Pagenstecher, Professor Busse, Professor Cutting, Professor Shepherd, Professor Shepherd, Professor Steiphagen.

Was explained at the offices of the

Hein, Steinhagen.

It was explained at the offices of the ague that this cablegram was not sent reply to a communication from Bern, but simply in pursuance of the ague's policy of interpreting sentiment this country for the benefit of unirsity colleagues in Germany.

Phone 6900 Greeley.

Streets

Saturday

Iosiery

e, navy-and-white, medium weight.

.65 Regular price .80

bronze, emerald or \$1.35 and \$1.50 1.00

gular price \$1.50 1.00

siery

e Silk Sox ality silk. In black, en, cadet, navy, gray forced heel, sole and ce \$1.50

1.00

B. Altman & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE-MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK TELEPHONE 7000 MURRAY HILL

Thirty-fourth Street

forking a hardship on Americans here. Cormerly these people received their llowances and income by draft from low York. Under the new order these rafts will be confiscated. Most of the americans here received a good part of heir incomes from the United States, but under the new arrangement this vill be impossible. It will also not be easible to wireless money because the panks cannot send the receipts or thecks by mail.

Americans Aroused.

This condition of affairs has aroused ne Americans who are in business here nd today the following notice apeared in the weekly report of the merican Chamber of Commerce and

"Since last Christmas Americans in Germany have been put to no end of rouble by the seizure and detention of he mails, to and from Europe, by the British authorities. As a case in point he writer received only the other day, letter from the United States dated anuary 8, 1916, which had been cenored in England and evidently had een lying there three months. According to the literal reading of Article 1 f the peace conference of 1907 at The lague:

ague:

"The postal correspondence of neuals or belligerents, whatever its offial or private character may be, found
in the high seas on board a neutral or
nemy ship is inviolable. If the ship
detained, the correspondence is forarded by the captor with the least
ossible delay."

Director General Welter told the

Director General Wester total Director General Wester to Luxemburg Diet that Britain's opposition to permitting food supplies to reach Luxemburg on the ground that Germany occupies the country, is unfounded. He said that Germany not only has never asked food supplies from Luxemburg but on the contrary has sent food into the country.

(Continued from First Page.)

Funston announced today after receiving the official reports.

The fires started more than an hour apart and destroyed three stables and a storehouse. Tents and several machine guns were lost in the storehouse fire and in the other four horses were burned, General Bell reported. Civilians aided the soldiers in fighting the fires. Reports have reached here that Mexicans are planning another raid near Brownsville, Tex. The forces patroling that district will probably be strengthened.

ened.
Major Langhorne and his squadron
who are pursuing the Glenn Springs
raiders are probably now some 200 miles
south of their base at Marathon, Tex.
Reinforcements may be sent to that sec-

MILITARY HONORS ACCORDED

SOLDIER KILLED ON BORDER NEW YORK, May 15 .- Burial with nilitary honors was given yesterday in Mt. Zion Cemetery to William Cohen,

soldier in the United States : Ay,

who was killed two weeks ago in the

"The third mobilization that is necessary is spiritual. In order to make sacrifices for America, we must be sure that our stake in the country justifies it. Our institutions must

be so just, our arrangements so fair that every man in this nation will realize how completely his opportunity and that of those who come after him rest upon the continuing prosperity of the nation as a whole."

class, and they should be well paid and given good and suitable working conditions, and if the carriers are not already paying such wages and giving such conditions, they should be required in the public interest to do so, and if it should then appear that upon the existing basis of rates and fares the revenue of the carriers was not sufficient to yield a fair return upon the value of the properties devoted to the public use, after paying the increased wages, then such increase of rates should be permitted as would fairly meet the situation.

"On the other hand, I can think of no sound or sufficient reason for imposing an additional burden upon the public in the way of increased rates if, after a full and careful inquiry into the whole matter by a competent body selected for that purpose, it should be found that the wages and working conditions of the particular men involved in this question are now on a proper and equitable basis."

now on a proper and equitable

Mr. Wellington Koo spoke of the power of the American Press in "mobilizing one of the greatest of human forces, public opinion." He said that although the first newspaper in China was founded in the eighth century, the modern newspaper began there only a few decades ago. Aided by America, he said, China and her people were developing rapidly.

Brings President's Regret.

Secretary of War Baker, the next speaker, began by saying: "I am sure you all share in the regret which I pernally feel at the inability of the Pres-

You gentlemen represent the mobilized agencies for the formation and cre ation of that public opinion upon which foundations of our Governme

ident to be here tonight.

SCOTT COUNTS

Some Unusually Good Values for to-morrow

Little Children's Coats

(sizes up to 5 years)

of the desirable serges, checks and other practical fabrics for Summer wear, have been decidedly revised as to prices and offer excellent purchasing opportunities

at \$5.00, \$6.50, \$7.75 to \$12.50

Little Children's Straw Hats in attractive styles, have also been repriced, as follows:

to \$6.50 \$2.50. \$3.50 \$1.75.

> Straw Hats mmed)

apes, will be on sale in n the First Floor, at

\$2.50 each

uch as flowers, foliage, hers, ornaments, etc., regular stock at very

c Lamps R COUNTRY HOME

ght) in solid mahogany inch flat Empire shade red . . \$22.50 light) in solid mahog-Japanese painted silk

ght) in solid mahogany ith 14-inch Japanese • • • \$7.00 amps (single light) in

inch cretonne shade in olorings mps of brushed brass

\$2.25

Handkerchiefsfo

In view of the present of market the following pr interest.

MEN'S LINEN H Initialed Plain, hemstitched, pe With corded border

WOMEN'S SHEER LIN Initialed . . per Plain, hemstitched, or per dozen . Hemstitched, with hand per dozen . . .

With hand-embroide each

Also Women's Shamr chiefs, with colored per dozen

Department for

(Third Floor, Madiso In anticipation of th large and very comprel dainty Frocks is now Everything that is at o for wearing during months may be found including

Cotton Frocks for bet \$6.75, \$7.75 Simple Linen Frocks, and up

Dressy Frocks, \$18 00 White Net Dresses for

\$16.50, \$18.00 Coat-and-skirt Suits, and up

Separate Skirts, \$2.7

Also a charming varie Dresses, for really

EVERYBODY SHOULD HELP IN THE GOOD WORK OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS

DURING THE MONTH OF MAY CUSTOMERS AND FRIENDS MAY SIGN, IN THE STORE, APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP DUES \$1.00 PER YEAR

SURROGATE'S NOTICES

ESTATE OF ALBERT CANFIELD, DE-CEASED-Pursuant to the order of Fred G. Stickel Jr., surrogate of the county of Essex, this day made, on the application of the undersigned, executors of said deceased, notice is hereby given to the creditors of said deceased, to exhibit to the subscribers under oath or affirmation, their claims and de-mands against the estate of said deceased, within nine months from this date, or they will be forever barred from prosecuting or recovering the same against the subscribers. April 14, 1916.

MARY C. CANFIELD, JAMES B. CANFIELD.

Albert W. Harris, Proctor.

ESTATE OF GEORGE Z. HAWK, DECEAS-ED—Pursuant to the order of Fred G. Stickel Jr., surrogate of the county of Essex, this day made, on the application of the undersigned, administrator of said deceased, notice is hereby given to the creditors of said deceased, to exhibit to the subscriber, under oath or affirmation, their claims and demands against the estate of said deceased, within nine months from this date, or they will be forever barred from prosecuting or recovering the same against the subscriber.

C. Clifford Brangs, Proctor,

C. Clifford Brangs, Proctor, 407 Seventh ave., Newark, N. J. May 1, 1916. ESTATE OF ELLA M. CARTWRIGHT, DE-CEASED—Pursuant to the order of Fred G. Stickel Jr., surrogate of the county of Essex, this day made on the application of

SURROGATE'S NOTICES

ESTATE OF CARRIE B. CLEVELAND, DECEASED—Pursuant to the order of Fred G. Stickel Jr., surrogate of the county of Essex, this day made, on the application of the undersigned, executors of said deceased, notice is hereby given to the creditors of said deceased, to exhibit to the subscribers, under oath or affirmation, their claims and demands against the estate of said deceased, within nine months from this date, or they will be forever barred from prosecuting or recovering the same against the subscribers.

THOMAS B. CLEVELAND,
ALEXANDER R. CLEVELAND.
May 3, 1916.

ESTATE OF MARGARET H. CONLEY, DECEASED—Pursuant to the order of Fred G. Stickel Jr., surrogate of the county of Essex, this day made, on the application of the undersigned, executor of said deceased, notice is hereby given to the creditors of said deceased, to exhibit to the subscriber, under oath or affirmation, their claims and demands against the estate of said deceased, within nine months from this date, or they will be forever barred from prosecuting or recovering the same against the subscriber.

ROBERT D. MEAD.

John Monteith, Proctor. John Monteith, Proctor. April 27, 1916.

ESTATE OF HARRIET E. McELHOSE, DECEASED—Pursuant to the order of Fred G. Stickel Jr., surrogate of the county of the undersigned, executor of said deceased, notice is hereby given to the creditors of said deceased, to exhibit to the subscriber, under eath or affirmation, their claims and demands against the estate of said deceased, within nine months from this date, or they will be forever barred from prosecuting or recovering the same against the subscriber.

HENRY CARLESS,
Union building, Newark, N. J. April 3, 1916.

ESTATE OF HARRIET A. CLEMENT, DE-CEASED—Pursuant to the order of Fred G. Stickel Jr., surrogate of the county of Essex, this day made, on the application of the undersigned, executor of said deceased, notice is hereby given to the creditors of said deceased, to exhibit to the subscriber, under oath or affirmation, their claims and demands against the estate of said deceased, within nine months from this date, or they will be forever barred from prosecuting or recovering the same against the subscriber.

GEORGE E. BROWN.

May 1, 1916.

Pursuant to the order of Fred G. Stickel Jr., surrogate of the county of Essex, this day made, on the application of the undersigned, administrator of said deceased, notice is hereby given to the creditors of said deceased, to exhibit to the subscriber, under oath or affirmation, their claims and demands against the estate of said deceased, within nine menths from this date, or they will be forever barred from prosecuting or recovering the same against the subscriber.

April 5, 1916.

NOTICE OF SETTLEMENT—Notice is hereby given that the accounts of the subscriber, the surviving trustee under the last will and testament of William M. Force, deceased, will be audited and stated by the surrogate and reported for settlement to the Orphans' Court of the county of Essex, on Friday, the ninth day of June next.

Dated April 28, 1916.

LLOYD B. SANDERSON.
Pitney, Hardin & Skinner, Proctors.

NOTICE OF SETTLEMENT—Notice is hereby given that the accounts of the subscriber, as substituted trustee under the last will and testament of Frances L. Skidmore, deceased, for William W. Skidmore, will be audited and stated by the surrogate and reported for settlement to the Orphans' Court of the county of Essex, on Friday, the ninth day of June next. ay of June next.

FIDELITY TRUST CO.

Dated April 28, 1916.

said deceased that to the subscriber under oath of demands agains receased, within nit or they will be found to the subscriber.

ELVIRA GERTR ERSE KINSLEY.
Pitney, Hardin & April 6, 1016.

April 6, 1016.

ESTATE OF CORD T. GRAY, DECEASED—Pursuant the order of Fred G. Sticket Jr., surrogate of the county of Essex, this day made, on the application of the undersigned, administrator of said deceased, notice is hereby given to the creditors of said deceased, to exhibit to the subscriber, under oath or affirmation, their claims and demands against the estate of said deceased, within nine months from this date, or they will be forever barred from prosecuting or recovering the same against the subscriber.

April 5, 1916.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM E. GORDON, DECEASED—Pursuant to the order of Fred G. Stickel Jr., surrogate of the county of the undersigned, executrix of said deceased, notice is hereby given to the creditors of said deceased, to the subscriber, under oath or affirmation, their claims and demands against the estate of said deceased, within nine months from this date, or they will be forever barred from prosecuting or recovering the same against the subscriber.

FRANCES VAIL GORDON.

Edward A. & William T. Day, Proctors.

March 27, 1916.

ESTATE OF JOHN H. HOLDEN, DE-CEASED—Pursuant to the order of Fred G. Stickel Jr., surrogate of the county of the undersigned, administrator of said de-ceased, notice is hereby given to the credi-tors of said deceased, to exhibit to the sub-scriber, under oath or affirmation, their claims and demands against the estate of said deceased, within nine months from this date, or they will be forever barred from prosecuting or recovering the same against the subscriber.

ESTATE OF CHARLES W. LYFORD, DECEASED—Pursuant to the order of Fred G. Stickel Jr., surrogate of the county of Essex, this day made, on the application of the undersigned, executor of said deceased, notice is hereby given to the creditors of said deceased, to exhibit to the subscriber, under cath or affirmation, their claims and demands against the estate of said deceased, within nine months from this date, or they will be forever barred from prosecuting or recovering the same against the subscriber. CHARLES HAROLD LYFORD.

May 4, 1916.

NOTICE OF SETTLEMENT—Notice is here-

NOTICE OF SETTLEMENT—Notice is hereby given that the accounts of the subscriber, substituted trustee under the last will and testament of Frances L. Skidmore, deceased, for Frederick H. Skidmore, will be audited and stated by the surrogate and reported for settlement to the Orphans Court of the county of Essex, on Friday, the ninth day of June next.

Dated May 2, 1916.

FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY.

NOTICE OF SETTLEMENT—Notice is hereby given that the accounts of the subscriber, executor of the last will and testament of Ruth Ann Kerrick, deceased, will be audited and stated by the surrogate and reported for settlement to the Orphans' Court of the county of Essex, on Friday, the ninth day of June next.

Dated April 28, 1916.

GEORGE W. BAILEY,
Henry H. Dawson, Proctor.

EVENING STAR, SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1916-PART 1.

SECRETARY OF WAR BAKER AIDS THE BOY SCOUTS.



THE HEAD OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT WAS ONE OF THE FIRST TO BE TAGGED TODAY.

HON. NEWTOND. BAKER, Secretary of War, From a Late Photograph Taken at His Desk and Supplied The Advertiser for This Issue



latter being verified by further along the "predict sults. The final point set ting to N si moor gait rifles, and, therefore, are meto bandle in order to secu mortars are not so accurate employed, and in this part wall location and the exact powder of that will be needed to propel the jectiles—this being determined range and the state of the atmost and, finally, how much ahead to the tars must be aimed in order for these factors. These compare due to the method of ind are due to the method of ind are due to the method of ind own rotation and the effect of the the hostile dreadnought.

It is needful to know how long the projectiles must be in the safety will mo drawn the target will mo during the Hight of the projectiles must the path of the projectiles be influenced by the drift due to be influenced by the drift due to the days the drift of the tot the projectiles and the graph and the projectiles are the projectiles.

plunging upon the vulnerable decks of are selfisely of that the practice are selfisely of the solf of the tries of the tr to make, if possible, for the weapons to score a hit. The mere range is not enough to know. Let us assume that the enemy is to be attacked by means the enemy is to be attacked by means plotting room to do a number of things The plotter marks upon his paper a The plotter marks upon hine-with the fifth point ahead and in line-with the other four dots. This is his '' predicted point'' where the enemy vessel should be a minute later. In this interval of time it is necessary for the man in the time it is necessary for the man in the later.

that the target is moving at a steady speed and the path of the dots gives a sible trace of the direction in which these dots is uniform the plotters know dot is made where the shifting rulers meet, and this is numbered 2. Similar positions are thus recorded for No. 3 and if the distance between those dots is not if the distance between the configurations are the same that the same is the same in the same is the same in the same is the same in the same is t Again twenty seconds later, another

word of command from the range othcer the observers at the two telescopes
bring these powerful instruments to
bear in unison upon a given part of the
sale, At the order "Take," the scale
readers telephone to the operators at
the plotting board, In a few seconds
the man in charge there has placed on
a large sheet of paper a dot at the
point where the two straight edges of
the rulers meet and has marked this
penciled point No. 1.
Again twenty seconds later, another word of command from the range offiwhich measures the distance or range of the axis of this triangle. At the accordance with the angle indicated from each station. A third man operates another ruler called the gun arm, condary pivoted rulers or arms bring the free ends towards each other in towers:
The soldiers at the primary and se-

telephone. Here is what happens upon the re-ceipt of the data from the range

the two spotting towers. At each each of this base line is a pivoted of this base line is ealled the primary and the other the secondary—corresponding to the range-finding station with which its operator is in touch by telephone.

them intermittently from the range-finding towers and by a graphic process determine with great nicety the dis-tance to the steaming foe. The plot-ting table or board where the informaeach gun and mortar battery. In the plotting room a group of men make use of the information coming to

self in telephonic communication with measurement telephones that measurement for the plotting room hidden from fight and sheltered from fire and it. twenty minutes, and at the third stroke of the bell the man reading the angular bell rings at each of these stations every other of this pair of range stations at the opposite end of the base. A time The same thing is being done at the

with the permanent base and the farpoint of intersection of two cross hairs in the field of his instrument. His companion reads off at prescribed intervals the angle made by the telescope with the prescripts and the prescripts. the moving target constantly at the in time of service, there are at least two men. One turns by means of a delicately graduated mechanism a powerful telescope from right, to left or vice versa, and his function is to keep the moving terest sensating at the as primary and secondary range stations, tions. In each pair of these stations, in time of service thous out the stations are the stations. of them, and officially they are known fort what seemed to be big bird boxes mounted upon stilts. There are always at least two or rather one or more pairs

the coast artillery problem the distant ship of the enemy is at the remote tip of the triangle, and the known base is the base and the size of the two angles formed by the sides in question and the base are known. In the case of The science of surveying made this system possible, even though, as has been said, the guns and mortars must be trained and elevated by men who can not see their targets. It is a well known theorem in plain trigonometry that the length of any two sides of a triangle may be found if the length of the base and the size of the two angles the base and the size of the two angles The science of surveying made this

ical calculations. sees determining scores by observing splashes and bothering with mathemascreen attached to mast's any ordered by a screen attached to mast's material target a float or raft. This material target bits to be counted by actual holes made in the screen. It was no longer a process, eyes determining scores by observing Then eams a change in manner of That against a change in an anner of that can be voved they condition of the coast artillery only needed encouragement to show their still. A real target was substituted to the imaginary one. This was a rectangular affair sixty feet wide and thirty feet high covered with a ret of which shows a state of bethough a state of the conditional and the conditional and the conditional articles.

knew whether or not the umpire had credited him with a score or a miss. deed it was sometimes days before he on the part of the observers, and the gun pointer lacked the satisfaction of seeing the result of his work—in-There was considerable room for error



The Pacific Commercial Advertiser

HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, SUNDAY, MAY 21, 1916.

HON. NEWTOND. BAKER, Secretary of War, From a Late Photograph Taken at His Desk and Supplied The Advertiser for This Issue



SECRETARY OF WAR SENDS MESSAGE TO THE PEOPLE OF HAWAII ON PREPARDNESS

Movement to Prepare for Adequate Defense of Liberty and Maintenance of the National Honor Is Task for All Americans to Assume

(Special to the Advertiser by Federal Wireless)

The attention of the war department has been called to the enthusiasm with which the people of Hawaii are participating in the general movement for better preparedness on the part of our people. The advantages which come to young men from training are an asset in times of peace, and the patriotism which leads young men to prepare themselves is the country's surest reliance in time of war. This movement ought not to be limited to the continental United States but ought to cover all the lands which enjoy the freedom and opportunity of America.

NEWTON D. BAKER Secretary of War

PLANNING TO CARRY OUT ARMY BILL PROVISIONS

Secretary Baker's Views of Universal Military Service-Confers With Senator Chamberlain.

Secretary Baker is making an exhaustive study of the Hay-Chamberlain army bill with a view to undertaking the authorized reorganization of the regular army and National Guard as soon as the measure is acted on by the President.

Reorganization of the militia will be dealt with first. Senator Chamberlain. chairman of the Senate military commithas conferred with Mr. Baker regarding administrative features of the new legislation. The senator said he plans to call up before the military committee Friday his bill for universal military training in schools and camps.

His Views on Universal Service.

Secretary Baker, for the first time since he became head of the War Department, expressed his views on universal military service.

"Inasmuch," he said, "as there exists a

universal obligation resting on all male universal obligation resting on all male citizens of this country to defend the country in time of war, so there should be a universal willingness to train in times of peace against the day of such emergency. So long as it might be possible to have universal training through voluntary service I should be in favor of committing it to a voluntary system, but if adequate preparation for the national defense cannot be reached through such a system I would favor a compulsory system.

"My belief is that the educational institutions of our country should see the sound of the state of the system of our country should see the sound of the system of our country should see the sound of the system of our country should see the sound of the system of our country should see the sound of the system of our country should see the sound of the system of the syst

system. "My belief is that the educational institutions of our country should see to it that every boy in school has it instilled into him that one of the cardinal duties, if not the paramount duty, he will assume with citizenship is the obligation to defend his country in time of war. And if this is a duty, as I believe it is, then certainly the boy should be trained to perform that duty when the time comes for him to do so,"

Secretary Daniels Opposed.

Secretary Daniels expressed his views on the question as follows:

"I do not believe in universal military training because I do not believe that practically there could be universal training unless it were made compulsory. And compulsory service, except in time of actual emergency, would be too radical a departure from our fundamental theories of government."

BAKER SHUNS POLITICS

War Secretary Votes, Has Family Reunion and Short Conference.

Secretary of War Newton D. Baker left for Washington at 6:40 last night after spending a day with his children

and Mrs. Baker.

A fifteen-minute conference with Collector of Customs W. Burr Gongwer and Timothy L. McDonough, member of the board of elections, marked the extent of the secretary's political activities here.

In the forenoon and up to 2 o'clock Secretary Baker stayed with his family. He then voted and went to his office. At 3 o'clock he was back with his family.

CONFIDENTIAL.

The following address of the Secretary of War is to be held in CONFIDENCE and no portion of same published until 3 P. M., THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1916.

Address of Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, at the Democratic State Convention at Columbus, Ohio, June 1, 1916.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION:

Before I turn to a discussion of the issues in the approaching campaign, I want to give you a greeting and a message from the President of the United States. To you and through you to the Democrats of Ohio he sends a cordial message of greeting and fellowship, and he authorizes me to say for him that were he here he would express his appreciation of the confidence of the people of Ohio, and his especial appreciation of the unswerving loyalty, the steady support and assistance he has received from Senator Pomerene. In all the long and busy months of this Administration there has been no representative in either branch of Congress upon whom the President has relied with more confidence and affection than our distinguished Senator. And coming from Washington, where the services of these men are best known, I am happy to be able to assure you that he is honored by his associates as an honest, able and fearless champion of the principles of true

There have been times when men called to the temporary chairmanship of Democratic Conventions were obliged to rely upon an enthusiastic expression of their hopes as material for their speeches. In this year of grace, we who are called upon to make such addresses can look back upon years of significant achievement as well as forward to years of promise of high service, all parts of a matured national policy.

It used to be said that the Democratic party was the party of opposition, that it was made up of all sorts and conditions of men whose only common interest was opposition to the party in power, and that therefore when called into brief moments of responsibility it exhibited the weaknesses necessarily inherent in such accidental political aggregations.

On the other hand, it was said that the Republican party was a coherent body, that it had pursued steadily a single national policy, and that its occupancy of the places of power was always characterized by definite advances toward the enactment of its program into law. It is of course true that at its origin the Republican party did have a great original purpose which it successfully and gloriously accomplished. But

when this original initiative was exhausted and the party began to live upon its traditions, I am frank to confess that its leaders seem to me to have become a highly organized body of men who apparently knew what they wanted and how to get it.

Whatever may have been the past character of these great organizations, however, the present situation is entirely clear. The Republican party no longer presents a solid front. It is no longer held together by a consistent and single theory of national policy. To speak of a man as a Republican today identifies him with no cause, ascribes to him no opinion; and whether it affiliates him with progressives or reactionaries or both, cannot be told until after the National Convention in Chicago

next week has adjourned.

Among the leaders of that party there is at present confusion of counsel both upon the question of candidates and upon principles. Senator Harding, for instance, who is to preside at the Chicago Convention, says that the tariff is to be the issue in the next campaign; but numerous and eminent Republicans throughout the country have replied that they would not be foolhardy enough to menace the present prosperous condition of the country by suggesting another tariff agitation. To their mind the real issue in the next campaign must be an attack upon the foreign policy of the national administration. Unhappily, however, those who desire to attack the foreign policy are again divided into confused groups. There are those who think the foreign policy has been too peace-loving, that it ought to have had more strenuousness, been more bellicose and provocative, and they affect to feel a sense of shame that with all our size, wealth and general greatness, the people of the United States have been mere passive spectators of the greatest armed struggle in the history of the race. This party is again subdivided into those who would have had us enter the foreign quarrel on one side and those who would have preferred to see us enter on the other. And then there is a third group, headed by the Great Detractor, who, shifting from position to position on the nation's foreign policy, selects at each time apparently whatever vantage point seems to offer an opportunity for making difficult the position of the President and the Congress. The motive of this group seems to be critical rather than constructive, and, guided by selfish ambition, it ignores consistency and duty alike in agitating that we should stay out when the tension of events seems likely to draw us in, and that we should go in when such recognitions of our rights have been secured as enable us with dignity and honor to stay

Over against all these there is still another faction of the party which believes that the administration has been too bellicose, that it has lent some ear to the abomination of preparedness, and that it therefore ought to be replaced—by Mr. Ford, if possible, as an eminently peaceable candidate, but if not by Mr. Ford, then by anybody else who will espouse the non-resisting attitude—run on the platform of peace at any price,

and forget that the nation either has any duty to its own citizens or to mankind at large in the maintenance of those principles for the protection of neutral rights which have been won through centuries of conflict against the contentions of belligerents.

In other words, what used to be the strong, coherent, logical organization known as the Republican party, is now, so far as its leaders are concerned, an aggregation of factions, agreeing upon no set of principles, advocating no national policy, numbering of course many wise but many foolish persons, some guided by selfishness, some unselfish, some patriotic, some thoughtless, the only common bond of union being a willingness to pool issues to win. And this party is about to meet in convention at Chicago to select whatever candidate looks best at the last moment and whatever principles seem to promise to weather the storm until November.

In contrast with this the Democratic party, having lived through years of doubt and hesitation, with a central philosophy sometimes more a yearning than a program, now presents a matured policy, evolved by a great leader, welcomed by his party associates as the real expression of their political ideals, and already in the full tide of demonstrating its justice and its wisdom as applied both to the domestic problems of the country and to our interests involved in the conflicts of arms that rage in the world.

Contemporary judgments of great events and persons are rarely sufficiently detached. Time discounts the fervor of the advocate and reduces the partisan estimate. I am warned, therefore, that in what I am about to say I must avoid the language of exultation and restrain at least a part of the praise which seems to me to be merited by the events to be described. And yet I may with propriety point to the fact that from the date of the adoption of the last national platform of the Democratic party there has been definiteness and certainty about the party's program which admitted of no doubt or misunderstanding; and to the equally important fact that from the hour of his inauguration President Wilson has pursued steadily that policy, cooperating with the Congress to secure measures of vast importance to the business, industry and life of the nation;—a program so comprehensive that in the very nature of the case it is as yet only partially carried out; and a policy, to judge by the beginnings already made, so sound and beneficial that it ought to be continued and given an opportunity to bring to full maturity its great promises.

I shall not attempt to discuss with statistics and in detail the great constructive measures which have already been enacted or are under present consideration in Congress. As the campaign goes on, literature and speeches will impress the merits of these measures upon the mind of the country, and the questionings of all will be satisfied as to the results which have been attained. There are, however, several of these laws to which I desire to draw for a few minutes your attention, and of these

I take the largest first.

Four years ago the Democratic party declared in its national platform:

"We oppose the so-called Aldrich bill or the establishment of a central bank, and we believe the people of the country will be largely freed from panics and consequent unemployment and business depression by such a systematic revision of our banking laws as will render temporary relief in localities where such relief is needed, with protection from control or domination by what is known as the 'money trust.'"

For long years the Republican party had proclaimed itself the especial guardian of the financial institutions of the country. Most of the financial legislation on the statute books was of its making. It called to its council tables men of large affairs. Legislators of its persuasion rubbed elbows with the doctors of high finance. And yet, with deadly regularity there came over the industry and the commerce of this nation blighting panics which seemed to arise, like the typhoons on the China Sea, unexplained, unavoidable, disastrous. They concurred with no failures of crops; they were unrelated to excitement in our international relations; and when they were gone, the prostrated business and industry of the country could get no better explanation from those who assumed to know than "glutted markets" or fantastic theories of depressions in financial cycles, which neither repaired the damage nor much enlightened the victim.

The Republican party, realizing the necessity of action, had, in the Sixty-first Congress, put the whole matter in the hands of its chief financial doctor, and he, having once more consulted the oracles, presented as the Republican remedy for financial panics and depressions the theory of a central bank. In favor of his plan were the combined interests of the country; some voluntary, because they understood, others hypnotized into sympathy with the plan by the great weight of the names which approved it.

But the steady common sense of the country saw that in this age of credit the control of the credit system of the nation meant the mastery of the nation's life. It saw that a central bank, not managed by the Government, would manage the Government. It named this menace the "money trust;" and in the election it commissioned the Democratic party to save the country from the domination of its business and its life by the concentration of financial power into the hands of a few bankers in a single street in a single city.

Neither the fear nor the peril was unreal. The tendency of events had been as sure and relentless as the force of gravity. Year after year the small merchant and the artisan in remote and outlying places, and the farmer in lonely hills, found their fate bound up by influences which they could neither see nor understand, with determinations made by boards of directors whose names they never heard. An invisible government took toll of their earnings; and however fertile the earth or arduous

their toil, prosperity was but a temporary and delusive prelude to recur-

ring periods of ruin and despair.

The Glass-Owen Federal Reserve Bank law was the answer of the Democratic Congress and President to this situation. It rests upon this fundamental principle—that any power which controls the economic and financial destiny of all the people of the United States can be safely trusted only to the Government of the people of the United States. I shall not undertake to review the terms of that law nor dwell long upon the struggle to secure its enactment. It was bitterly opposed. tinguished members of both the Senate and the House prophesied financial ruin for the country should it become law. All the forces of centralized finance were brought to bear to obstruct its consideration. Before the Committees of Congress, in newspapers, in pamphlets and in books, the old way was defended and the new way attacked. The measure had been drawn before President Wilson's inauguration and had been considered by him upon the invitation of the committee having its preparation in hand. The new President threw aside the cold formalities of a written address, personally appeared in the House of Representatives, and before the assembled legislators of the nation gave the bill the weight of his convincing advocacy. It was a long and hard struggle, but ultimately, so convincing was the demonsration, the bill was adopted in the House by a vote of 298 to 60, and in the Senate by 43 to 25. Thirty-four Republicans, 11 Progressives, and one Independent in the House voted for it; and in the Senate one Progressive Senator and three Republicans sided with the majority. The law was immediately put into operation, the Federal Reserve Bank organized, and from that hour to this, under conditions which might well have shaken any less stable financial structure, the Bank has steadied the business and commerce of the country. There has been no cornering of the money market since the establishment of the Bank. There has been elasticity in the currency—shrinking where there was no need for a large volume, and expansion when and where the transportation and financing of crops and industries were necessary. The measure has faced profound disturbances in our international trade, but it has ridden safely through the storm and blessed every section of this whole nation with the assurance of a scientific monetary system. Today there is no respectable opinion in the United States which does not admit this Act to be one of our great historic pieces of constructive legislation.

No plank will be adopted at Chicago to repeal the Federal Reserve Bank law; no candidate will be found willing to break a lance in that vain

fight.

If there were no other great achievement of the Wilson Administration, this Act alone would set the seal of statesmanship upon it and would afford a record for courage and wisdom upon which the party could confidently appeal to the country.

Nor have we yet seen the full measure of the benefit of this law. We used to know the names of unofficial individuals whose whim could cause a panic, and reports of whose illness would cause a riot in the Stock Exchange. To-day there are no such individuals. The Federal Reserve Board, a creature of the Government, having the public welfare as its only interest, dominates the financial situation, and the mobilized financial resources of the nation are available to sustain the trade and industry of the powerful and the weak alike.

But if there should ever come a demand upon this nation such as has come upon the nations of the Old World—if the supreme test of our strength is ever made—this great institution, freed from every selfish impulse, open to no suspicion of private gain, related to no industry, will take its place in the preparedness program, mobilizing the financial strength of the nation back of its fighting forces, sustaining our industry and our commerce upon which, in the last analysis, our defensive strength must rest.

There has been much talk on the subject of preparedness, and many sound and patriotic suggestions have been made with a view to rendering the great strength of the United States available in the hour of need. But this act of legislation has done for the strengthening of America more than is contemplated by any of the proposals. We are now ready to finance the defense of America, no matter what the demand.

In the national Democratic platform there was another provision which said "Of equal importance with the question of currency reform is the question of rural credits or agricultural finance." The farmer owns land. He sows in the Fall and reaps in the Summer. He turns his capital over but once a year, and he requires credit to sustain him during the long period of work and watching before his crops can be marketed. As compared with bonds and stocks, land is relatively less easily converted into money. It cannot be listed in a stock exchange and have a market price which can be found by consulting the daily newspapers. The farmer's lands produce the ultimate necessities of life. Their value, therefore, is stable and sure. But the credit of the United States has hitherto flowed to the manufacturer and the merchant, because of the superior fluidity of the securities he could offer and credit for the farmer has been both difficult to obtain and costly out of all proportion to the solidity of the security upon which it rests.

Steadily pursuing the policy upon which it entered into power, the Democratic party has now matured a rural credits bill which devises a system of credit for the farmer, based upon the value of his lands, rendered convertible by the issuance of land bonds which will be one of the ultimate stable securities in our financial system. This Act will place the farmer on an equality with the merchant and the captain of industry in commanding the credit necessary to his enterprises, and is the first comprehensive recognition by the nation of the needs and rights of those who till the soil as the foundation of our entire economic structure.

This Act and the Federal Reserve Bank Act are a complete performance of the financial promises of the Democratic platform, and they invite comparison with the feeble failures of the Republic party, in its long retention of the federal power, to meet this great need. The marvel of it all is that in so brief a time so much has been accomplished. I challenge the critics of this Administration to select out of the whole reach of Republican history two Acts which will compare with these in constructive statesmanship.

The report of the Comptroller of the Currency for the seventh of March of this year shows that the resources of the national banks of the United States amounted to nearly fourteen thousand million dollarsgreater by three thousand million dollars than the aggregate resources of the Bank of England, the Bank of France, the Imperial Bank of Germany, the Bank of the Netherlands, the Swiss National Bank, and the Bank of Japan—greater by two thousand million dollars than the aggregate resources of all of our own national banks as shown by the report for 1915. It is this great force that has been harnessed and made to serve not merely our own domestic, industrial and commercial needs, but. placed under our growing international trade, and as the financial supremacy of the world has passed across the seas and come to us, we now have the instrumentality through which American credit can be made to finance our sister republics in South America disinterestedly and unselfishly, thus serving a great world purpose and cementing the tie of business and of friendship between the peoples of the Western hemisphere.

The tariff legislation of the United States prior to 1912 had gone from Starting with the theory of infant industries, the Republican doctrine had come to be that an increase in the tariff was a panacea for almost any economic ill. It had been pointed out time and again that too high a tariff enfeebled the industrial initiative of our people; that wasefulness and inertia resulted from tariff rates which precluded competition; that behind the tariff wall consolidations inevitably monopolized industry and substituted, for the rule of a fair competitive return, prices based upon the rule "all that the traffic will bear". Disinterested scholars made elaborate statistical investigations and demonstrated that the benefit of a high tariff went to the tariff barons and not to the wage-earning class. But by one of those subtle fallacies which sometimes erects a coincidence into a relation of cause and effect, many people in this country had come to believe that a high protective tariff and a full dinner pail bore the direct relation of father and son. Of course, the dinner pail was not always full when we had a high protective tariff, but in a country of boundless natural resources, filled with an energetic, hard-working people, freed from many of the evils which older and more congested populations suffered, it was easy to instance a better evarage condition for our people. Those who were directly enriched by high protective duties, being happy in their estate and knowing the cause, found it easy to extol to others, the virtues of the schedules by which they so clearly throve.

The absence of tariff duties between the States of the Union, the abundant prosperity of a tariffless country like England, the occasional depression in industries protected by prohibitive tariffs, the slow attrition of truth upon error, all conspired, however, to let light in on this subject, and in 1908 the Republican party was forced to promise a revision of the tariff, a promise which was interpreted by the standard bearer of that party to mean a revision down.

When the Payne-Aldrich tariff law was made, it was made as all other Republican tariffs had been for many years. It was the only way the Republicans knew how to make a tariff. The Ways and Means Committee of the House called in the men who were interested in tariff schedules and asked them to write down the rates which they desired for the protection of their industries. I do not mean to complain that they heard these gentlemen, but I do complain that they turned over to them their legislative discretion, that they treated one interest as the only interest, that they made of these captains of industry judges in their own cause. And when the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill was finally passed, it was a palable fraud upon the promise of the party which passed it. It was a violation of the platform upon which that party had to secure its return to power, was a disappointment of the just hope and expectation of the people of the United States, and an added incentive to the growth of oppressive monoplies among us.

Doubtless there were many, after the election in 1912, who feared a revolutionary tariff adjustment. But the Underwood tariff was the work of statesmen; it added to the free list, reduced many of the schedules, removed burdens from many of the necessaries of life, stimulated our manufacturers to the installation of more economical methods and better machinery, reduced in some part at least the high cost of living, and made a conservative and promising start toward more sympathetic commercial relations between us and the other nations of the earth. And it introduced as its novel gift to our institutions the income tax. This tax lays its burden upon the wealth of the country rather than upon the necessities of the people and opens up a source of revenue, scientific and equitable, which may yet save this nation should there be an interruption of our foreign trade of such a character as to cut off income from those duties upon imports upon which for so many years the maintenance of our Government has had to depend. This, too, is a signal achievement, and there will be at Chicago no plank adopted to repeal the income tax, nor will there be any very noticeable call for an increase in the schedules of the Underwood tariff.

But perhaps the most conspicuous result of the passage of this bill has been the utter and eternal divorce between high protective duties and the full dinner pail. To the amazement of the faithful the duties have gone down but the dinner pail is not only not empty but full to overflowing. Where emptiness was expected, there is a horn of plenty. The smokestack of every mill in the country is black with prosperity.

The wages of labor have advanced in every craft and in every trade. America has never known greater prosperity. The riches of the earth and the fullness thereof are poured into the lap of our people. The young men have approached and broken the clay feet of the idol of protection! The high protective duty has passed to the hall of fame, where it is placed with Doctor Cook and Cagliostro, venerable only because of the length of time men rendered it homage for virtues which it did

not possess.

The breaking out of the European war entailed an enormous reduction in our revenues from imports. Had the income tax not been included in the Underwood Tariff Bill, the deficit would have been very great. As it was, however, the ordinary receipts of the Government in 1914the first year of the Underwood law—amounted to \$734,343,700, which was \$10,232,471 more than the aggregate revenue in 1913 under the Payne law, and \$43,565,235 more than in 1912 under the Payne law. So the Democratic administration has not merely provided a new and scientific element in our fiscal system but it has produced revenues necessary for the expanding needs of the nation under difficult and disturbed conditions; and by the proposal which is now before Congress for the creation of a tariff commission, the uncertain situation which will come with the close of the European war has been anticipated and an instrument suggested which will protect our markets and our people in any contingency that can arise. The President's definition of the purpose of this commission is that "It would have nothing to do with theories of policy; it would deal only with the facts of industry and conditions of economic change prevailing in the world so that legislation of every kind that touch these matters might be guided by the circumstances disclosed by its inquiry."

I cannot take time for more than mention of other great elements in this program of accomplishment. The Democratic party forced the passage of the Constitutional Amendment providing for the direct election of Senators of the United States. It has created the Federal Trade Commission. It is now dealing with the shipping question in a bill which seeks to restore the lost American merchant marine and to reopen the arteries by which our products can flow in exchange to nations from which we are now cut off by the absorption of the shipping of the world into the business of the belligerents. The Congress is now considering measures for the conservation of the natural resources of the nation, the development under suitable safeguard of water-power upon navigable streams and streams on the public land and in the national forests. This Congress will pass the first national child labor law.

Such, in brief, are some of the elements of the Democratic party's program for the development and conservation of the natural and human resources of the United States. To have carried out such a program in times of peace, undisturbed by the conditions presented by the greatest war in history, would have been a remarkable record. Con-

sidered as these laws have been, however, with the times such as they are, and men's minds filled with the destructive horrors of the history of the last two years, they constitute a record of persistence, courage and success without parallel in American history.

The war in Europe is teaching us many lessons. For one thing, we have learned that the whole art of war has changed in character. The forces involved are more extensive, the instruments used more deadly, their preparation involving more time. The spectacle in Europe today is that of millions of men fighting underground—a war in which machinery is king. The ingenuity and the inventiveness of these people has been long busy with their preparation. And one lesson for us is that any degree of preparation requires more forethought than was formerly necessary. If America should ever be called upon to defend the rights of her citizens in any such contest as is now being waged, it would mean either our destruction or the summoning of every vital energy of our

people to our defense.

I have no hysterical notion that war is like the plague, and that we are going to catch it from mere proximity; nor have I the slightest fear that the great people of this nation are going to lose their heads and embark upon a career of combat and conquest out of a mere desire to be heroic or to attain glory. As a matter of fact, the glory of war has largely disappeared, and the magnitude of the sacrifices entailed make of it a stern business, to be entered upon only as an alternative to impossible conditions of peace. This Administration has taken note, however, of the fact that this is an age in which the principles of mechanics, the output of the workshops and the preparation made by industry and commerce are a part—a necessary part—of the preparation for national security. The Congress has now passed an Army reorganization bill, creating no great standing army, enforcing by no compulsion a universal sacrifice from the manhood of the nation of years out of careers devoted to industry and commerce, but providing a first line of defense. The bill will give us a national force large enough to maintain order in those outlying places where we have assumed responsibilities, and to protect our own borders against any aggression. It provides an experiment in federalizing the Militia of the States, making it a safer reliance for the national defense and recognizing the sacrifice and patriotism of those who prepare to serve their country by enlistment in these State forces. Some increases in the Navy are also authorized. And by a measure now under consideration, suggested by the President, a Council of Executive Information is proposed which will bring the Government into such intimate relations of knowledge and sympathy with labor and business and industry as to make possible, should it ever be necessary, an instant mobilization of the great resources of this nation for the common defense.

I am persuaded that the additions to the Army and the Navy were necessary, and that common prudence requires and justifies the expenditures and reorganizations here proposed. But I delight to think that the Democratic Administration has recognized that true preparedness involves far higher considerations than a mere multiplication of soldiers or ships, and that by its internal policies the Democratic party is seeking to make of this a nation so just to its citizens, a nation so full of equal opportunity, so free from oppression of the weak by the strong, that our preparation is equally available for the happiness and well-being of our people in times of peace and their safety in times of war; and that by these constructive measures we are making of America not merely a nation strong enough to defend itself, but a nation so dear to its people that no sacrifice would be regarded as too great which was necessary to preserve this heritage of freedom and opportunity for us to leave to our children.

Upon the foreign policy of the Administration, I must be brief. There are two elements of it which need a word of discussion—Mexico and the European war.

In order to have any just view of a nation's foreign policy, we must first ask ourselves, What are the nation's ideals? If, for instance, it be agreed that America, being great and strong, ought to use its strength and its greatness to enlarge its boundaries and bring under subjection alien and weaker peoples, then it would be easy to find fault with an administration which might have summoned its armies and its navy to wars of conquest and has failed so to do. But if your ideal for America is that it should be a nation happy at home, doing unto others as it would be done by, respecting the aspirations of other peoples for freedoms of their own kind and choosing, willing to inspire by example to higher levels of culture and civilization but unwilling to civilize by the sword—if that be in some sense your thought of what our national ideals should be, then I tender you the performances of the present Administration as your ideal concretely expressed in acts.

The Republic of Mexico, lying south of us, was for years ruled by a dictator who operated the country in the interest of a class and left ninety per cent of the people of the nation unable to read or write. The concessions of the rich were largely privileges to enslave the poor. And finally, as in France at the time of the great revolution, the plain people of Mexico resolved that there was nothing divine about the order which fattened the few at the cost of the many. They revolted. Deprived of education, untrained in the arts of government-making, the people of Mexico have struggled to express in institutions their idea of the rights of man. It has been very disordered, sometimes very wrongheaded, frequently characterized by counter revolution, its leading spirits apparently suspicious of one another. The gross ambitions of individuals have sometimes perverted their fidelity to the common cause. But no great revolutions of the kind there in progress can be unattended by these misfortunes. Our misfortune has been that between

us and these struggling people there was a border eighteen hundred miles

long. Some American owners of Mexican mines, some American proprietors of Mexican concessions, some Americans who look with longing eyes on Mexico as Naboth's vineyard, have urged that we should intervene, that we should add the destructiveness of our force to the desolation which has going and the of

tion which has gone on there for years.

Sometimes there has seemed to be no stable government in Mexico to which we could turn to maintain the peace of our border cities; and at present an armed force of American soldiers is on Mexican soil solely to protect the people and property of the United States from lawless aggressions until the Mexican government can perform that duty which it owes as a neighboring nation. I cannot tell what the future may bring forth in this situation, but for my part I shall be most happy if the necessary security of our people can be obtained without the killing of another Mexican man, woman or child by American arms. And those who criticize the Mexican policy of the Administration must be prepared to accept the alternative and say that their choice is to make war upon these people who have willed no act of aggression upon us, to invade their country, and to spend years in the occupation of a foreign soil, and, in a toilsome effort, expensive of life and treasure, to impress our alien civilization upon these people.

Upon the European situation I shall say but a word. The great war. the most devastating in history, is filling the most civilized portion of the globe with disabled and dead. All the normal arts of life are forgotten. The energy of madness now dedicates the lives and property of these people to mutual destruction. Perhaps it is the last war that will ever be fought for such reasons as have caused this one. When it is over, the people of these countries are going to demand preventive statesmanship, and new arrangements will in all likelihood result which will bring nearer the ideal of permanent peace. Whether or not that result is reached, two things at least are true: It is better for the people of the United States not to be involved in that vast destruction if it can be honorably avoided; and second, it is better for humanity for the United States not to be involved, in order that when the end of the struggle comes, there will be one great and persuasive power in friendly relations with all of the belligerents, inspired only by high motives of humanity and friendship, to aid as adviser and counselor in the terms of readjust-

ment necessary.

The course of any administration in such circumstances would be difficult. Not only is this the greatest war in history, but it is a war involving new agencies of attack and defense—a war in which one set of countries are isolated and not unnaturally seek new means to equalize the disadvantage of that isolation. Our situation is further changed by the fact that our own relations to foreign countries, industrial and commercial, are infinitely more intimate and complicated than they were at any previous time, and our traditional isolation from European systems of politics is less insured by geographical considerations than it used to be.

The course of the Administration has been to regard itself as, in the nature of the case, a trustee, for the time being, of the rights of neutrals. It has, in the language of Senator Root, refused to concede that the invention of new ways of committing forbidden acts changed the law with relation to them. And so where mere property was involved, every violation of the rights of neutrals has been followed by protest; and where life was involved—the life of our citizens—a firm demand has been made for immediate recognition of our plain and undisputed rights. In our most difficult and threatening negotiations it ought to be remembered that the country with which they were conducted did not deny the legality of our position, and that the negotiation was upon a question of fact which, by the admission of that government, was decided finally in favor of our contention.

We are too near to attempt final judgment. Our thinking is clouded by momentous events happening with daily frequency, and we cannot with certainty select out even those which will be deemed most conspicuous by historians of the future. But if there be any assurance of judgment possible for us now, it is that when the history of this age comes to be written, the great fortune of the American people and of the world will appear to have been that our destinies were in the hands of a man patient, wise and just, who saw past all the minor annoyances and through all the cross-currents of feeling, who resisted every impulse toward impetuous judgment, and thereby accomplished these great things: First, that he saved the lives of countless Americans who by any other course would have been devoted to death in battle; second, that he preserved the civilization of the twentieth century against the last great assault which would have been made had our country too been swept into the general catastrophe; third, that he vindicated and preserved unimpaired the rights of neutrals and restrained the zeal of belligerents from sacrificing international law to the supposed necessities of their military plans; and fourth, that he saved up the moral energies of a great and free people to place them at the disposal of mankind when they rested from their work of destruction and began to reconsider the possibilities of national life.

His has been the one sane and serene spirit which will redeem this age; and when the election comes it will be found that the people of America, whatever their sympathies in the European struggle, realize that the one indispensable exponent of the mind, the friendliness and the ideals of America in the re-making of the old order in the Old World, is the finest type produced in this age by the new order in the New World—Woodrow Wilson.

I must say a brief word to you on the subject of our state issues in Ohio. The adoption in 1912 of two score amendments to our Constitution meant a popular demand for a redress of old abuses. The adoption of these amendments was in large part due to their advocacy by the Democratic candidate for Governor. Before the mind of the people

was known upon the subjects they presented, he fearlessly espoused the cause of progress and debated the amendments throughout the State. As a consequence, the Democratic platform, upon which he was nominated, laid out a program of progressive legislation, wider and more varied than had ever been adopted in any political convention in this State. The newly elected Governor took his commission to office as a command from the people, and the Legislature which sat during his term made a record under his leadership which placed Ohio in the advance column of progressive commonwealths. The laws passed were too numerous to admit of individual mention in the time at my disposal here, but farmer and merchant, industrial worker and captain of industry, were all caught up in the net-work of helpful and remedial provisions; rural education was brought into harmony with modern conditions of living; childhood, motherhood and widowhood were protected; court procedures were simplified; municipal governments given elasticity, public utilities brought under salutary control, and the efficiency of the administration by the State of its agencies for the care of the dependent and delinquent classes greatly increased; the liquor traffic which had been a constant source of agitation was brought under wise and reasonable control by laws which carried out the spirit and the purpose of the constitutional amendment dealing with that subject, and some start was made in the reorganization of the taxation machinery of the State. Performances so extensive as these necessarily united for the moment opposition groups into a temporary majority against the man who had done all this, and, as a consequence, we have had the present interregnum characterized by the feebleness and uncertainty which always attends an administration brought into power by such causes, but the time has come when other things must be done in Ohio. The program already begun must be pressed forward, and very especial attention must be given to the condition of the municipalities, the counties and the townships of the State from a financial point of view.

The sphere of governmental activity is constantly widening, not so much from the zeal of public officers who wish to extend the limits of their authority as from the change in the very nature of our social organization itself. More and more, people are coming to realize that there are functions of the common life which can be performed better and more economically by community activity. There is a daily quickening of the sense of responsibility of the community for the well-being of its members. We grow less patient daily with the neglects whereby society permits some of its members to be weakened and deprived of opportunity, and as a consequence of this most wholesome change in feeling, there is a constant demand that the city shall do for the citizen things which aforetime were not either done at all or else were done by individuals or by private charity and philanthrophy. In this mechanical age, aids to the ease of community life are constantly being devised, their installation and operation entails expense, but their result is a saving of effort, of money

and of life itself. As a consequence, the municipal expenditures must increase, municipal functions must enlarge. The family is constantly outgrowing its house. New and better streets must be built, larger and more modern institutions for the conservation of the morality and energy of the community are needed. An attempt by arbitrary rule to restrict this development either dams up powers which will ultimately overthrow the entire system or else it dwarfs our better impulses, arrests the progress of our growth, and discourages and disheartens our people. The great task now to be done in the State of Ohio is to recognize that under modern conditions old and simple restraints of a rule of thumb character are dangerous, and it is the special mission of the Democratic Party to be entrusted with this recognition, for it is our party that believes in the rule of the people. We believe in home rule. From the very foundation of our party, its cardinal doctrine has been local self-government; that each unit of population should be given power to determine the affairs that affect that unit, and we have believed this not merely because of our confidence in the ability of people to govern themselves better than anybody else could govern them, but because we have believed that the practice of the art of self-government was in itself strengthening and educational, and that we build better for the future when we look ahead and see as our ideal a citizenship wise through training, strong and sane through bearing responsibility. The next Governor and Legislature of Ohio must deal with this question. By constitutional amendment the cities of Ohio have been freed as to their form of government. They must now be freed as to the substance of government and the laws by which this is accomplished must be equal laws giving freedom to the cities without taking it from the rural districts, giving our municipalities the power to determine affairs that concern them alone, but without imposing burdens upon others not members of the municipal unit. task demands wisdom and fidelity and courage. I ask those of you who believe this to be a task of paramount importance whether the people of Ohio can look for its performance with better expectation to the present state administration or to a return of the administration of James M. Cox? Surely there can be but one answer to this question. All the virtues needed for its accomplishment were shown in the two great constructive years 1912-1914. We ask the people of Ohio to try no experiment, to entrust their great concerns to no unfamiliar hand, to take nothing on faith, but, having stood still and rested now for two years, to take up under the old leader and under the tried and proved administration a continuance of the march which is necessary to keep us in the vanguard in this sisterhood of States.

I have encroached upon your time more than I should have done, but I have felt a great respopsibility in the task which I am here attempting to perform. As a people we have been much bound by party names and party traditions, sometimes to our harm and hindrance. A candid mind is obliged to admit that any great party in its history shows

PLANNING TO CARRY OUT ARMY BILL PROVISIONS

Secretary Baker's Views of Universal Military Service—Confers
With Senator Chamberlain.

1916.

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Secretary Baker is making an exhaustive study of the Hay-Chamberlain army bill with a view to undertaking the authorized reorganization of the regular army and National Guard as soon as the measure is acted on by the President.

Reorganization of the militia will be dealt with first. Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the Senate military committee, has conferred with Mr. Baker regarding administrative features of the new legislation. The senator said he plans to call up before the military committee Friday his bill for universal military training in schools and camps.

His Views on Universal Service.

Secretary Baker, for the first time since he became head of the War Department, expressed his views on universal military service.

"Inasmuch," he said, "as there exists a

"Inasmuch," he said, "as there exists a universal obligation resting on all male citizens of this country to defend the country in time of war, so there should be a universal willingness to train in times of peace against the day of such emergency. So long as it might be possible to have universal training through voluntary service I should be in favor of committing it to a voluntary system, but if adequate preparation for the national defense cannot be reached through such a system I would favor a compulsory system.

a system I would favor a compulsory system.

"My belief is that the educational institutions of our country should see to it that every boy in school has it instilled into him that one of the cardinal duties, if not the paramount duty, he will assume with citizenship is the obligation to defend his country in time of war. And if this is a duty, as I believe it is, then certainly the boy should be trained to perform that duty when the time comes for him to do so."

Secretary Daniels Opposed.

Secretary Daniels expressed his views on the question as follows:

"I do not believe in universal military training because I do not believe that practically there could be universal training unless it were made compulsory. And compulsory service, except in time of actual emergency, would be too radical a departure from our fundamental theories of government."

BAKER SHUNS POLITICS

War Secretary Votes, Has Family Reunion and Short Conference.

Secretary of War Newton D. Baker left for Washington at 6:40 last night after spending a day with his children and Mrs. Bolton.

and Mrs. Baker.

A fifteen-minute conference with Collector of Customs W. Burr Gongwer and Timothy L. McDonough, member of the board of elections, marked the extent of the secretary's political activities here.

of the secretary's political activities here.

In the forenoon and up to 2 o'clock Secretary Baker stayed with his family. He then voted and went to his office. At 3 o'clock he was back with his family.

moments of departure from fidelity to its central principles, and it is not always that a party man, unless he be overcome by party enthusiasm, can claim that the welfare of his party is bound up with the welfare of the State, but today in State and Nation, under leadership which seems providential, the interests of the people of Ohio, of the people of the United States, perhaps even the welfare of the people of the world, is inextricably associated with a continuance of the Democratic party in power. And, believing, as I do, in the profound common sense of the American people, I look forward to a verdict at their hands which will continue this great constructive program, in which so much has already been accomplished, with a new impulse toward even higher and larger achievements.

MONDAY, JUNE 5, 1916

Wilson Endorses Pomerene.

Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, speaking for President Wilson, had this to say about United States Senator Atlee Pomerene, in his speech as temporary chairman before the Democratic state convention at Columbus, June 1:

"Before I turn to a discussion of the issues in the approaching campaign, I want to give you a greeting and a message from the president of the United States. To you and through you to the Democrats of Ohio he sends a cordial message of greeting and fellowship, and he authorizes me to say for him that were he here he would express his appreciation of the confidence of the people of Ohio, and his especial appreciation of the unswerving loyalty, the steady support and assistance he has received from Senator Pomerene, In all the long and busy months of this administration there has been no representative in either branch of congress upon whom the president has relied with more confidence and affection than our distinguished senator. And coming from Washington, where the services of these men are best known, I am happy to be able to assure you that he is honored by his associates as an honest, able and fearless champion of the principles of true Democracy."

Secretary Baker.

Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, proved to be a happy choice for temporary presiding officer of the state convention last Thursday. His address which was printed in full in these columns upon the date of its delivery, has been received with most favorable comment. It was a masterpiece, logical in construction, splendid in diction and magnificent in delivery. Mr. Baker is a talented man. He has brains and knows how to use them. President Wilson made no mistake in selecting this young Ohio lawyer for a seat in his cabinet.

The Wisconsin State Journal

Rare men are the glory of our institutions.

—Wendell Phillips

LOOKING FOR MEN

VERYBODY knows the old joke of the Pullman porter who said that a platform was made to get in on, not to stand on. It is an old story and has often been used as a political illustration. It is pregnant with political significance. For instance, Roosevelt never believed in, or at least he never either preached or practiced much of the so-called "social program" contained in the Progressive party platform of four years ago. But Roosevelt being a shrewd politician, our shrewdest politician, endorsed those principles because he thought they were popular. As another illustration, Wilson has repudiated frankly and openly policies incorporated in the early platform which he got in on. Appreciating the fact that a platform means but little, appreciating the fact that a platform should mean little, because government ceases to be progressive if tied down to a declaration that may be quickly outgrown, appreciating that it is as idiotic to bind 1920 to the vision of 1916 as it would have been to bind 1916 to the needs of 1912, those who are really interested in progressive government are looking for men rather than for perfunctory declarations. Just look. What party platform of 1912 has any guidance for our diplomatic issues growing out of the greatest war in the history of the world and which in 1912 was not even remotely dreamed. What will be our needs by 1920. No one knows. So we look for MEN.

The Democratic party does not have to look twice to find its best candidate for the Presidency. And appreciating the passing importance of a platform, the real workers in the Democratic party admit that the only vital problem that confronts their national convention is the selection of a Vice-Presidential candidate.

The Vice-Presidency is not in itself a very important job. Any United States Senator has infinitely greater power on the floor to shape legislation than the Vice-President. The Vice-Presidency of the United States is important chiefly because it is an insurance. And the insurance is adequate or inadequate according to the character of the holder of the office.

And so the Democrats are now looking about to find the man who, in case the country might be so unfortunate as to lose the services of President Wilson by death after he has been elected a second time, would ascend to the Presidency and be equal to President Wilson's job.

There is no Democratic governor of any state today who measures up to that capacity,—not one. And there is only one member of the President's cabinet who ought under any circumstances to be considered for such a place, and that is the new Secretary of War, Newton D. Baker who, as mayor of Cleveland, has clearly demonstrated executive capacity, foresight, insight, courage, a crystal clearness in reasoning and promptness and sureness of decision.

There has been talk of Secretary Houston for this place. He is an unsually fine man,—a very rare and high type. The country has no clearer thinker than Secretary Houston, but he is timid when it comes to decision. He lacks directness, positiveness, quickness and decision in administrative matters. This is absolutely essential to administrative success.

Newton D. Baker has all these. Newton D. Baker is the only man in the President's cabinet that should deserve the consideration of the Democratic leaders for the place of Vice-President of the United States.

And in or out of the cabinet offices or executive mansion in the states governed by Democratic administration, there is but one other name that the Democratic party should consider for the important post of Vice-President of the United States and that name is Joseph W. Folk, chief counsel for the Interstate Commerce Commission. He is not only equal to the job but a vote getting asset as well. Of him we will speak tomorrow

THE WASHINGTON POST: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1916.

PRESIDENT WANTS MARSHALL ON TICKET; BAKER REACHES ST. LOUIS WITH PLATFORM

Harmony Program at St. Louis Today. 'Peace, Preparedness and Prosperity' in Platform Written in White House.

Vice Presidential Booms Collapse When War Secretary Brings Message That Old Ticket Must Stand — Copy of Platform Written by Mr. Wilson Himself Is Ready for Senator Stone, of the Resolutions Committee—Aggressive Campaign Planned, With Noted Speakers on Stump—National Chairmanship Unsettled.

WILSON HALTS ATTACKS ON HUGHES' WHISKERS: WANTS NO PERSONALITIES

Special to The Washington Post.

St. Louis, Mo., June 13.—There are to be no more attacks upon Justice Hughes' whiskers. There are to be no more personalities of any kind. President Wilson has sent what amounts to a "strict accountability" ultimatum to the leaders. He is not pleased with the frivolities of some of the Democrats.

From what was learned here today he has let it be known very positively that the Democratic campaign, now and after the convention, is to be one of issues, not personalities, and the line should be

President Wilson also let it be known that the plank criticising the "raiding of the judiciary" by politics must be dropped.

St. Louis, Mo., June 13.—Arrival here tonight of Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, President Wilson's personal representative, bearing the "President's own" draft of the platform and news that he desired the renomination of Vice President Marshall, firmly established the harmony program for the Democratic national convention, which opens tomorrow.

All Will Be Harmony Today.

When Chairman William F. McCombs, of the Democratic national committee, lets his gavel sound at noon tomorrow leaders expect all pre-convention discord to be blended in one harmonious note. A program upor both the presidential and vice presidential nominations and the platform as well has apparently been agreed upon by the leaders.

Booms Rapidly Wilt.

Vice presidential booms, around which most of the preconvention fights have centered, wilted away tonight under influence of the personal message from the White House that the President desired Mr. Marshall again as his running

Secretary Baker also effectually disposed of the vice presidential boom in his own behalf which had attained prominence in the belief in some quarters that Mr. Marshall lacked genuine administration support.

"The President is for the nomination of Vice President Marshall," was the emphatic statement tonight of Secre-

Pledged to Marshall.

"So far as I know, the President has not considered any other nominee. As to the movement started in my behalf, I am for Mr. Marshall. I am here as a delegate from Ohio. I ran in a popular primary pledged to support Mr. Marshall, and obviously could not allow myself to be considered."

"The President's own" draft of the platform-a single copy said to have been typewritten by himself-will be delivered by Mr. Baker to Senator Stone, of Missouri, chairman-to-be of the resolutions committee. Little change in it is anticipated. Mr. Baker said he came here as the means of communication between the committee, the convention and the President.

An Alliterative Program.

Although Mr. Baker declined tonight to disclose the President's platform views, it was learned the platform will dwell principally "on peace, preparedness for peace, and prosperity."

Despite agitation by some Democratic leaders, President Wilson, it is said, disapproved insertion of a plank criticising the nomination of a Supreme Court justice for President, or favoring a constitutional amendment prohibiting justices from seeking other public Federal offices.

The President desires adoption of & platform so progressive that it will appeal to, and attract members of the Progressive party, but without an open, direct invitation to the Progressives to swing their strength to the Democratic ticket, it was learned.

Will Let States Decide.

As to female suffrage, it was understood the platform probably will suggest that the women continue their efforts for the ballot in the respective States, the primary authority for political qualifications.

The principal planks, it was authoritatively stated, will deal with the administration's trials and achievements in handling international and Mexican affairs, its rapid and deliberate steps toward "preparedness for peace," and the record of economic and industrial legislation contributing to general prosperity.

Secretary Baker also brought information regarding the aggressive campaign planned in behalf of Mr. Wil-The country is to be covered by leading Democratic orators. Vice President Marshall, Secretary Baker, Secretary Lane, Senator James, of Kentucky; Representative Kitchin, of North Carolina; Senators Lewis, Hollis, Reed and Owen, and others from both Senate and House, will be among the speakers.

President Is Undecided.

The President had not decided on

The President had not decided on the part he will play in the campaign, according to Secretary Baker.

Mr. Baker was beseiged tonight for information regarding the probable campaign manager, the chairman of the national committee. It became known that Col. E. M. House, the President's closest personal friend and adviser, and Fred B. Lynch, Minnesota, national committeeman, have been practically eliminated from consideration. Col. House, it was said, was asked by the President to take the place, but believes another should manage the fight as the chairman of the national committee.

Cummings Has Strong Following.

National Committeeman Homer S. Cummings, of Connecticut, said to have a strong following in the committee, is still on the President's list, but he, according to report, is not a strong White House favorite for the chairmanship. Edward N. Hurley, of Chicago, federal trade commissioner, and William L. Saunders, of New Jergard William William William L. Saunders, of New Jergard William L. Saunders, of New Jergard William Chicago, federal trade commissioner, and William L. Saunders, of New Jer-sey, president of the American Insti-tute of Mines and vice chairman of the navy consulting board, both regarded by friends of the President as good by friends of the President as good organizers, are also under consideration. Vance McCormick and R. H. Morris, both of Pennsylvania, and said to have been suggested by former Representative A. Mitchell Palmer, of that State.

Wilbur W. Marsh, national committeeman from Iowa, was mentioned tonight for treasurer and Henry Morgenthau, of New York, former Ambassador to Turkey, was said to be slated for chairman of the finance committee.

Although Mr. Baker said that his function in representing the President had exclusively to do with the platform and that he was not authorized to represent Mr. Wilson on any other subject, his statements, including the President's desire for Vice President Marshall's reporting the president of the property of the pro shall's renomination, were regarded generally as representing the White House point of view.

House point of view.

Regarding the plan broached by some leaders to send an invitation to the Progressives to join the Democrats or make specific platform overtures to them, Mr. Baker said:

"The Progressives are a group of men who are earnestly and devotedly trying to serve a set of deep-rooted political beliefs.

"They don't want a piece of engraved.

"They don't want a piece of engraved stationery which they call an invitation, but evidence that the Democrats and Progressives are trying to serve the same chuse of the Democratic additional of the Democratic additiona

and Progressives are trying to serve the same cause.

"The record of the Democratic administration, contrasted with the Republican platform, ought to satisfy any Progressive that his opportunity lies with the Democratic party.

"There couldn't be any direct inviation to the Progressives in the Democratic platform. We can only nope to get Progressive support by drawing a platform so that it will meet their approval. I think that a great many Progressives will feel deeply disappointed with the meaningless Republican platform and outraged at the betrayal of their own party.

"They will realize that the Democratic platform and candidates will more nearly represent their own ideals, and they will vote for President Wilson."

Secretary Baker said tonight that

Secretary Baker said tonight that he hoped to spend much of the summer

campaigning.

"I will give every minute of my time that is consistent with my full duty at the War Department, going wherever the national committee thinks I can be of any service.

"The Democratic speakers' bureau, according to present plans, will again be under the immediate direction of Postmaster General Burleson."

BAKER ARRIVES, HIDING SOLE COPY OF WILSON PLATFORM

Tariff Plank Has No Protection Tinge—Preparedness and World Peace Are Strongly Urged-Suffrage to Have a Place—Gompers Has 16 Proposals.

St. Louis, June 13-The Wilson draft. of the Democratic platform is here. It arrived this evening in the satchel of Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War. It will stay there, or buttoned tight to Mr. Baker's shirt, until the resolutions committee is appointed to-morrow. Then it will be laid before those who are authorized to pass upon it.

Secretary Baker's arrival had been awaited all day with intense interest because it was known that he carried the document over which the President has been spending much time and great care. He reached the Union Station at 6 o'clock, was met there by a reception committee and escorted to his hotel. One hour later he gave a short interview which cleared up all doubts as to whether or not he was the custodian of the Wilson draft. Answering questions of the reporters, Secretary Baker said:

"It is true that I have brought the President's platform suggestions. course I shall not give them out or discuss them until the committee receives them. I have only one typewritten copy and I regard it as a confidential message from the President to the committee, so confidential that I even put it under my pillow when I went to bed last night on

"Is this platform a complete draft as made by the President?" the Secretary

That depends upon whether the com-"That depends upon whether the committee sees fit to add or subtract from it," replied Mr. Baker. "It contains the President's suggestions and they are apparently all he has to make."

Mr. Baker refused to say how many planks were in the draft made by President Wilson or answer any questions as to what any of them covered. That none

dent Wilson or answer any questions as to what any of them covered. That none of them touches Supreme Court candidacies, however, was apparent from the fact that Secretary Baker, regarded now as the President's chief representative here, came out flatly against any mention being made of such in the platform. In answer to a question on this point he said. point, he said:
"I do not approve of the suggestion

made to incorporate such a plank in the platform. You may quote me as saying that I am not in favor of imposing artificial restrictions upon candidacies."

Wilson Bars Court Plank.

Wilson Bars Court Plank.

To his questioners there was no doubt that the Secretary spoke with authority upon this matter. It means that the committee undoubtedly will give this question of forbidding Supreme Court Justices a quick death blow.

Representative Hull still declares that he will ask the committee to adopt such a plank and yesterday Senator Stone virtually indorsed it in the interview he gave out attacking Mr. Hughes. All day it has been the subject of discussion among those who are to handle the platform. It quickly became known, however, that it did not have the sanction of the President, who has sent word that he wants the campaign kept free from personalities.

Henry Morgenthau said in regard to it:

it:

"Such a plank will not get in the platform because the President will never consent to it. This campaign is to be conducted on a very high plane and there will be no personalities in it."

Frederick Lehmann, ex-Solicitor-General, when he heard of the efforts that were being made to make this an issue and incorporate it in the platform, said:

"This is going to be an intellectual campaign conducted on the highest level we have ever seen. Any Democrat who detracts from that and seeks to inject personalities in it will do great harm to the party."

Simmons and Walsh Aided.

It is the understanding to-night that the platform draft which Mr. Baker has brought here is not exclusively the work of the President. Senator Simmons of North Carolina, for example, is known to have written the tariff part of this at the President's request. Senator Walsh of Montana also submitted, at Mr. Wilson's request, important suggestions covering both subject matter and phraseology.

phraseology.

These the President has taken and mulled over, finally writing out the draft. Mr. Baker has with him. Whether or not Mr. Wilson has made many changes in the planks as written by those whom he consulted will not be known until Mr. Baker lays his copy before the committee to-morrow.

Senator Stone had a long talk with

Mr. Baker to-night and the platform in general was discussed. The report that the tariff plank would have a protective tinge to it, even going so far as to declare for protection for the dye industry, can be dismissed. It is known that the plank Mr. Wilson has approved will reaffirm the party's allegiance to the tariff for revenue only principle and will insist that the Underwood tariff law is in accordance with this.

cordance with this.

It will admit that competitive tariff rates must from time to time be changed to meet new conditions and in this con-nection there will be brought in the President's recommendation of a non-partisan tariff commission to investigate conditions at home and abroad. An anti-dumping law also will be urged as a means for keeping tariff rates on a fairly competitive basis when foreign over-production might threaten American markets.

One plank in the Wilson platform, the work of the President himself, it is known, discusses peace and recommends that this country seek to unite with other nations in a world's peace league as suggested by the President in his recent speech on this subject. speech on this subject.

Gompers's Sixteen Planks.

Government ownership of telegraph and telephone lines and woman suffrage are two of the sixteen planks which Samuel Gompers and a committee representing the American Federation of Labor have brought here and are to urge upon the resolutions committee. All the Gompers planks are generalization, calling, among other things, for the betterment of the condition of the laboring classes as the fundamental step in national preparedness.

the betterment of the condition of the laboring classes as the fundamental step in national preparedness.

The labor men want the Democrats to pledge themselves to maintain the law enacted by the Wilson Administration exempting labor organizations and all voluntary associations of workers from the operation of the Sherman law, and they want a specific plank protecting them against "unwarrantable issuance of writs of injunction" and guranteeing the right of trial by jury in alleged contempt cases committed outside the presence of the courts.

A strong plank calling for the restriction of immigration is another demand they are making. They want all persons who cannot read some language excluded. The labor people foresee a tremendous influx of European labor here after the war, and are insistent upon a plank of this sort.

Navy League at Work.

The Navy League at Work.

The Navy League is taking an impartial stand in its dealings with the Republican and Democratic platform makers. Col. Robert M. Thompson of New York, the league's president, with A. B. Lambert, vice-president, and Rear Admiral Osterhaus, have arrived here to urge the Democrats to take a stronger stand than does the Republican platform in the matter of naval increase, though admittedly without great hopes of success.

of success.

The league hoped to get into both platforms this year a demand that the American navy should be restored to its former rank as the second strongest in the wworld. Instead of adopting such a declaration the Republicans, it is pointed out, contented themselves with merely calling for a strong navy and for fleets in both the Atlantic and Pacific that would be strong enough to protect both coasts from invasion. Col. Thompson and the navy leaguers complain that the Republican plank lacks definiteness.

To Flirt With Suffragists.

Woman suffrage is going to receive more consideration from the Democrats than it ever has before. There are many here who think it is going to be more of an issue in the campaign than has been generally expected. They are professing generally expected. They are professing some concern over the attitude the Democrats are going to assume on it now that the conviction has seized every one that the campaign is going to be close. This issue was left largely to the Pro-gressives four years ago. Senator J. Ham

Lewis of Illinois and others from that State think that with the Progressive party sidetracked, as it were, the women are watching the two old parties more closely, and that it would be good politics this year to flirt with them and if possible win them from the Republicans.

The Southerners are opposed to the party going any further than the Republicans did, when the approved formally of women voting, but declared it to be a

State question.

With the arrival of the antis, led by Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge of New York, the suffrage battle lines have been drawn and the resolutions committee has its work cut out for it.

BAKER VICTOR IN CITY TUNNEL CASE

Ohio Supreme Court Refuses to Change Judgment Adverse to Contractor.

Bench Upholds Lower Tribunal in Sunday Film Play Violation.

COLUMBUS, April 25 .- Refusal to change its former judgment for \$234,802, given the city of Cleveland against W. J. Gawne, contractor who built the East Side waterworks tunnel in the Sixth City, was the substance of a decision given in Columbus today by the Ohio supreme court.

Secretary of War Newton D. Baker recently appeared before the supreme court as counsel for Cleveland in arguments against Mr. Gawne's attorneys to have the judgment reduced by \$150,000.

Mr. Gawne was charged with building the tunnel contrary to specifica-

Efforts will be made in a number of localities in Ohio to close moving of localities in Ohio to close moving picture shows on Sunday, it is said, as result of a supreme court decision today. The court declined to review a decision of lower courts which held a Chillicothe moving picture house proprietor had violated a state law forbidding "theatrical performances" on Sunday, by showing a film play of religious nature. This allows the lower court's verdict to stand.

Wash Junes June 15/16

Asks Conduit Road Anti-Speeding Law

Baker Points Out That District Now Has No Jurisdiction.

Secretary of War Baker has written a letter to the chairmen of the Senate and House District Committees urging special legislation to prohibit motor speeding and other law infractions on the Conduit road. Secretary Baker suggests that a paragraph be added to the District bill, now before the Senate,

the District bill, now before the Senate, carrying the necessary provision.

Secretary Baker asks that a bill carrying as a penalty a fine of not less than \$25 or imprisonment not exceeding one year be fixed for reckless driving and disorderly conduct. He asks that the Federal court of Maryland be given jurisdiction if the penalty is incurred on the Maryland side of the line, and the District of Columbia courts be given jurisdiction on this side of the line.

The Conduit road was constructed as a private road in connection with the conduit construction. Although used freely by the public, Maryland and District laws have been held not to apply to it.

FXICAN CAMPAIGI

TENSE. SAYS

rotect His Flanks Re-Gen. Trevino's Hostile -Civilians in Casas istrict Armed - Sonora orted on March.

International News Service.

from him have been reported since the Columbus raid.
Latert rioting reports are from Naco, Sonora, and Nogales, Sonora, as well as Cananea. At Cananea hundreds of Mexicans are reported as having paraded the streets last night, shouting threats and firing shots in the air. Excited by news of the situation at Matamoras, they are said to have been led by civil authorities of the town.

Anti-American demonstrations last-

Anti-American demonstrations lasting an hour were repotred from Naco, roters firing in the air, but later joining with the military in evacuating the town.

FEARS FOR SONORA MINERS.

Much uneasiness was felt for the 300 Americans scattered through Sonora mining camps. Reports from Nogales say the military commander has armed civilians and is-holding trains in readiness subject to orders from General Calles. Americans caught in the town when the Mexican commander declared the port closed to traffic took refuge in the American consults.

consulate.

Messages from Nogales, Arizone, said many Mexican civilians crossed the border there last night. A spe-

V FUNST

tially all the State militia and will send them to the border, wherever and as fully as General Funston determines them to be needed for the purpose stated.

HAS NO RELATION TO PERSHING EXPEDITION.

"If all are not needed, an effort will be made to relieve those on duty there from time to time, so as to distribute the duty.

"This call for militia is wholly unrelated to General Pershing's expedition and contemplates no additional entry into Mexico, except as may be necessary to pursue bandts who attempt outrages on American soil.

"The militia are being called out so as to leave some troops in the several States. They will be mo-

those of New York, F
Illinois and Massachuse
ready in a few days to
the border. The District
militia was given ordens
at Fort Myer, Va., to-mor
call for duty.
At the direction of th
Secretary Baker sent to
Governors of all States d
to mobilize the National
diately at concentration
militia is to be recruited
strength at these camps,
to the border.
Within twenty-four he
bilization will begin. E
troops will move to the
depend on the rapidity
bilization.

bilization.

GENERAL FUNSTON MAY TAKE THE FIEL

The full strength of Guard is 125,652, accor War Department. Seer estimates that to-day's bring out two-thirds. T therefore, about 82,000 a eral Funston's army. 000 alerady on the borde

ICXUOT PRESIDENTS Call on Governors for States' Troops

"Possibility of Further Aggression on Territory of United States and Necessity of Proper Protection" Basis of Action-Instructions for Early Mobilization.

Washington, June 18.—The text of the telegram sent by Secretary of War Baker to Governors of States calling out the militia follows:

"Having in view the possibility of further aggression upon the territory of the United States from Mexico and the necessity for the proper protection of that frontier, the President has thought proper to exercise the authority vested in him by the Constitution and laws to call out the organized militia and National Guard necessary for that purpose.

"I am, in consequence, instructed by the President to call into the service of the United States forthwith through you the following units of the organized militia and the National Guard of the State of -, which the President directs shall be assembled at the State mobilization point --- (or at the place to be designated to you by the commanding general, - department) for muster into the service of the United States there is inserted to allotment from each State).

To Be Recruited to Full Strength."

"Organizations to be accepted into the Federal service should have the minimum peace strength now prescribed for organized militia. The maximum strength at which organizations will be accepted, and to which they should be raised as soon as possible, is prescribed in Section 2, Tables of Organizations, United States Army.

'In case any regular battalion or squadron now recognized as such contains an insufficient number of organizations to enable it to conform at muster to regular army organization tables, the organization necessary to complete such units may be moved to mobilization camp and there inspected under orders of the department commander to determine fitness for recognition as organized militia by the War Department.

"Circular 19, Division of Military Affairs, 1914, prescribes the organizations desired from each State as part of the local tactical division, and only these organizations will be accepted

"It is requested that all officers of Adjutant General's department, Quartermaster's Corps and Medical Corps, duly recognized as pertaining to State Headquarters, under Table 1, Tables of Organizations, Organized Militia, and not elsewhere required for duty in State administrations, be ordered to camp for duty as camp staff officers.

Arrangements for Muster of Staff Officers.

"Such numbers of these staff officers as the department commanders may determine may be mustered into the service of the United States for the purpose of proper camp administration and will be mustered out when their services are no longer required.

"Where recognized brigades or divisions are called into service from a State, the staff officers pertaining to these units under Tables of Organizations, United States Army, will be mustered into service and also the authorized inspectors of small arms practise pertaining thereto.

"Except for these two purposes of mobilization camp service and of the prescribed staff practice service with tactical units, officers of State Headquarters, under Table 1, above mentioned, will not be mustered into service at this time.

"If tactical divisions are later organized, the requisite additional number of staff officers with rank as prescribed for division staff will, as far as practicable, be called into service from those States which have furnished troops to such division. NEWTON D. BAKER, Acknowledge,

"Secretary of War."

THE WEATHER.

Probably warmer Monday and Tuesday: southwest and west winds.

Average temperature yesterday...........70 Average temperature for corresponding date last thirty-three years ...



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MONDAY, JUNE 19, 1916-20 PAGES

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"It is requested that all officers of Adjutant General's department, Quartermaster's Corps and Medical Corps, duly recognized as pertaining to State Headquarters, under Table 1, Tables of Organizations, Organized Militia, and not elsewhere required for duty in State administrations, be ordered to camp for duty as camp staff officers.

Arrangements for Muster of Staff Officers.

"Such numbers of these staff officers as the department commanders may determine may be mustered into the service of the United States for the purpose of proper camp administration and will be mustered out when their services are no longer required.

"Where recognized brigades or divisions are called into service from a State, the staff officers pertaining to these units under Tables of Organizations, United States Army, will be mustered into service and also the authorized inspectors of small arms practise pertaining thereto.

"Except for these two purposes of mobilization camp service and of the prescribed staff practice service with tactical units, officers of State Headquarters, under Table 1, above mentioned, will not be mustered into service at this time.

"If tactical divisions are later organized, the requisite additional number of staff officers with rank as prescribed for division staff will, as far as practicable, be called into service from those States which have furnished troops to such division. NEWTON D. BAKER, Acknowledge,

'Secretary of War.'

THE WASHINGTON POST: FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1916.

MAY CALL 250,000 MEN

Wilson and Baker Discuss Plans for Big Army of Volunteers.

WAIT ON FUNSTON'S REPORT

Should Official Account Sustain Story That Pershing's Men Were Lured Into Ambush Decisive Action Will Be Taken, It Is Asserted-Baker Also at the Capitol.

President Wilson and Secretary of War Baker at a White House conference yesterday discussed the necessity of issuing a call for an army of volunteers to supplement the regular and militia forces in Mexico and on the border. Definite action was deferred until official reports are received from Gen. Funston on the unprovoked attack by Carranza's army on the small American cavalry detachment at Carrizal. rizal.

"Grave Consequences" Nearer.

"Grave Consequences" Nearer.

If the official report confirms unofficial versions that the American cavalrymen were lured into ambush and attacked without warning, there is high official authority for the statement that the United States will move promptly to uphold the honor and dignity of the nation, and to prove to Carranza that the United States means what it said in warning him of the "grave consequences" of a resort to arms against Gen. Pershing's army.

In such event there would be an immediate call for 250,000 volunteers and a declaration of war, which many members of Congress insistently urged yesterday, would accompany the call for volunteers.

See Ground for War.

See Ground for War.

State and War Department officials and many congressional leaders believed that the Carrizal incident, together with the attack on the American sailors at Mazatlan and the arrest of two officers of the gunboat Annapolis, formed ground for a declaration of war. Secretary of War Baker said the War Department would not act on information now at hand. It was considered significant, however, that immediately after reaching his office yesterday, Secretary Baker went to the White House for an hour's conference with the President.

Secretary Baker then went to the Capitol at the President's direction to urge the immediate adoption of the resolution empowering the President to draft the national guard for service in

BILL TO ENLIST MILITIA

Hay to Offer Resolution to Make Guardsmen Available.

AID FOR SOLDIERS' FAMILIES

Kreider Asks Allowances to Wives and Children of Militiamen-Hay to Request \$500,000 for Purpose. Pay for Government Employes Who Join Troops Is Urged.

A resolution authorizing the President to draft national guardsmen willing to take the Federal oath immediately into the regular army under the terms of the new army bill was submitted yesterday by Secretary Baker to Chairman Hay of the House military committee. Mr. Hay said he would call it up today and press for immediate action.

If possible, Mr. Hay said he would obtain consideration of the resolution by unanimous consent, but he was prepared to ask for a special rule if neces-

sary.

The resolution differs slightly from the provision of the measure originally prepared for bringing the national guard into Federal service in that it would provide for service during "the period of the emergency" instead of for "the period of the war."

Subject to Draft.

Members of the active guard and the reserves in all States, Territories and the District of Columbia who take the new oath would be subject to draft under the resolution. The President would be authorized to combine various incomplete units in order to bring them up to war strength and to appoint officers for them.

Leaves of absence and full new for

ficers for them.

Leaves of absence and full pay for all civil employes of the government during their service in the army or navy upon the call of the President are provided for in a resolution that Representative George M. Hulbert, of the Twenty-first New York city district, will introduce in the House this morning. Mr. Hulbert believes that if the government expects corporations and private individuals to be patriotic and extend support to their employes who respond to the colors, the government should do likewise.

Aid for Soldiers' Families

Aid for Soldiers' Families.

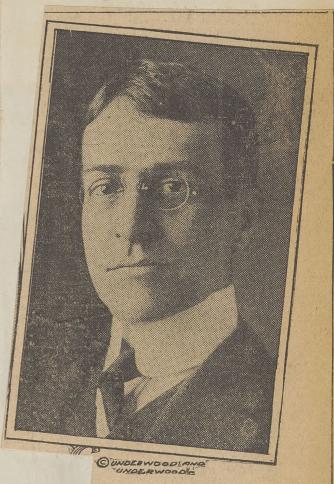
Aid for Soldiers' Families.

Representative Kreider, of Pennsylvania, yesterday introduced a resolution providing for the payment of \$1.50 per day to militiamen in addition to the allowances now received. Of this extra sum \$1 is to be paid to the wife, with 25 cents additional for each child under 16 years old.

Representative Hay, chairman of the House military affairs committee, announced yesterday that he would introduce a measure in Congress appropriating \$500,000 for maintenance of dependent families of members of the State national guards while the family wage-earners were in service. Each dependent family would receive \$50 a month.

The Senate chaplain yesterday opened the session with a prayer asking divine aid "in these troublous times."

Wash Lunes June 15./16



SECRETARY OF WAR NEWTON D. BAKER, who spiked boom for himself for Vice President.

NATION ON WAR'S BRINK; WILSON HAS A MIDNIGHT **CONFERENCE WITH BAKER**

Pershing's Report of Ambush Stirs American bluejackets at Mazatlan. All Washington to Its Depths. Secretary Calls for Haste.

Places All of 100,000 Militia Directly Under Funston's Orders — Brushes Aside All Red Tape — Flashes Wire Orders to All States Urging Speed in Mobilization—House Passes Draft Measure—Senate Expected to Do So Today — Final Action to Come on Official Report—Cabinet Meets, but Delays Steps.

Gen. Pershing's report indicating that the American cavalry command engaged at Carrizal was the object of a treacherous attack by Carranza soldiers and virtually was wiped out stirred Washington last night with a deeper apprehension than has been aroused by any other development in the series which have brought the two countries to the brink of war.

While no official would make any statement whatever to indicate the probable course of the United States should the report prove true, there were many grim evidences that tension had been greatly increased.

Wilson Confers on Phone With Baker.

President Wilson, who had retired before the news reached Washington, was awakened and talked with Secretary Baker over the telephone at midnight. At the War Department officials apparently credited, for the first time, the story that the Mexican rtoops had been guilty of an act which could lead only to the most serious consequences.

Guard Ordered to Border.

sible moment. The entire army of service. 100,000 men summoned by President Wilson's call was placed directly at Gen. Funston's disposal.

House Passes Draft Resolution.

organizations Congress also took vigorous and farthroughout the country were straining reaching action. A resolution adopted every nerve last night to prepare for in the House by a vote of 332 to 2 deactive service on the Mexican border, clares that an emergency calling for New orders flashed over the wires by the use of troops in addition to regu-Secretary Baker bore a call for haste, lars now exists, and authorizes the Red tape was cast aside and authori- President to draft immediately into the zation given under which the State service of the United States all memsoldiers will be rushed to reinforce bers of the national guard who subthe border guards at the earliest pos-scribe to the new oath for that

Senate to Act This Morning.

In effect the measure gives legislative approval of President Wilson's call on State soldiers, and provides for their use in or out of the United States. It also furnishes new machinery with which to hasten the strengthening of the border guard.

The Senate probably will pass the resolution today.

Diplomatic aspects of the crisis last night virtually were unchanged.

President Wilson could reach no final decision as to action resulting from the attack by Mexican troops upon American cavalrymen at Carrizal or upon

Admiral to Investigate.

Only a preliminary and inconclusive report on the Carrizal clash came from Gen. Pershing during the day. It was based on the statements of stragglers. and no word had come from the officers of the shattered detachment.

The last word on the Mazatlan incident will follow another report from Admiral Winslow, commanding the Paicfic fleet, who has been ordered to the scene to make a personal investiga-

As the situation stands at the State Department, only preliminary reports on each incident have been received from war and navy officials transmitted as matters of information.

Reports of Officers Final.

When the record is complete in each department, formal accounts will be submitted to Secretary Lansing, and the action of the United States then will be

Evidence now in hand is believed to be sufficient to show that Carranza sympathizers or officials probably will be held responsible in both cases.

Indications are that the Washington government will stand on the reports of its own officers and refute the assertions of the Mexican government, officially presented here, that Americans were the aggressors or that irresponsible individuals precipitated the clash. It was thought probable last night that the President would demand that Carranza repudiate the acts and punish those responsible.

Mr. Wilson and his cabinet discussed the Mexican crisis fully yesterday, but pending the receipt of final reports on the occurrences at Carrizal and Mazat-lan, no course could be mapped out. The only announcement made after the meeting was that the policy of the government was unchanged.

government was unchanged.

Further reports from Gen. Pershing were expected hourly. Officers here believe that cavalry reinforcements sent out as soon as the first rumor of the fight was heard must have joined the survivors by this time and should reach some point along the American lines in Mexico soon. Their march will necessarily be slow, as they are undoubtedly incumbered by wounded.

Carranza May Seek Peace.

New indications came yesterday that Carranza and his advisers, impressed by the arguments of European repre-

by the arguments of European representatives or the ominous significance of the preparations for war ordered by President Wilson were searching for a peaceful solution of the dispute they have raised.

Eliseo Arredondo, Mexican Ambassador designate, made the rounds of the Latin-American embassies and legations with assurances from his government that Mexican troops had no aggressive purpose against the American columns, and would attack only if the Americans were on the offensive. His advices, however, did not say what would be regarded as offensive operations.

Carranza Order Unconfirmed.

Carranza Order Unconfirmed.

In this connection it was noted that the State Department has as yet obtained no confirmation through Special Agent Rodgers of reports that Carranza himself directed Gen. Trevino to notify Gen. Pershing that any movement of his troops except toward the border would be resisted. Gen. Pershing's report on the warning from Trevino was transmitted to Mexico City some days ago.

Mr. Arredondo was assured by the diplomats on whom he called that their governments earnestly hoped peace would be preserved between the United States and Mexico.

Those he saw included Ambassador Naon, of Argentina, who came here yesterday from his summer home in Massachusetts to inquire into the Mexican situation.

ican situation.

No Mediation Proposals.

If the Mexican representative's purpose was to initiate some steps toward an officer of mediation, it had not borne fruit last night. Secretary Lansing said no suggestion that the dispute be submitted to arbitration had come from any quarter. It has been understood that the Secretary's communication to the Latin-American diplomats Thursday outlining the critical situation and declaring that the United States had no desire to intervene in Mexican affairs served to forestall any mediation proposals, although Mr. Lansing disclaims any such object.

Aim Is to Protect Americans.

It is known that administration offi-cials do not regard the present situa-tion as containing anything open to settlement by arbitration. The Presisettlement by arbitration. The President's sole purpose, according to repeated official declarations, is to protect American lives and property on the border. Failure of the de facto officials to fulfill their obligations in this respect has compelled the invasion of Mexican soil in order that an effective defense of the border might be set up. The work has been carried out, they contend, with scrupulous regard for the rights and interests of the Mexican government and people, and operations have been directed only against the lawless bands harrying the border and which the Mexican government was either unwilling or unable to check.

which the Mexican government veither unwilling or unable to check.

Carranza Seeing Light.

Private telegrams from Mexico City

Private telegrams from Mexico City reaching various interested persons continue to indicate that Gen. Carranza and the circle of his immediate advisers are very desirous of finding a way to avoid war with the United States.

They are said to have been convinced by the recent happenings, not only of the sincerity of the Washington administration's attitude as publicly announced, but also of the stern purpose of President Wilson to use whatever force may be necessary to carry out his policy.

These same Mexico City observers, however, noted indications that the military commanders in northern Mexico are not entirely under Gen. Carranza's control.

Fear Action by Commanders.

It has been an open secret for some time that the allegiance of part of the army, at least, was to be counted on

only when the orders it received were The private messages to its liking. express fear that actions of the commanders may force the situation, what-

manders may force the situation, whatever Gen. Carranza may wish to do.

Under Secretary Baker's order yesterday, arangements for the prompt despatch of national guard organizations to the border will be made between Gen. Funston and the commanders of the various departments without reference to Washington.

As soon as a regiment, troop or battery is sworn in and its equipment completed, Gen. Funston will be notified and he will designate the point on the border to which it will be sent. Formation of provisional brigades or their tactical units will be worked out later.

Secretary Baker's Statement.

The secretary announced the order

The secretary announced the order in the following statement:

"It is the intention of the department to send all of the State militia which has been called out to the border as soon as it is ready and fit to go. That is to say, as soon after it has been assembled at the various State mobilization camps and can be inspected, equipped, mustered into service and otherwise prepared for dispatch. The militia so sent will be distributed by Gen. Funston along the border."

The resolution adopted in the House will facilitate this movement. It authorizes the consolidation of incomplete units of the guard so that they can be sent forward without waiting to be recruited up to the required strength.

Provides Additional Companies.

Additional companies would be raised and sent forward later to fill the vacancies in any regiment or battalion created by combining two or more companies that failed to show the required minimum strength when first mobilized.

With this authority, War Department officials believe it will be possible to hasten many organizations to the front which otherwise would have been compelled to wait at the mobilization camps until additional men could be recruited. Recruiting will go on at the camps and the new drafts follow after the organization.

Purchase of Big Aeroplanes.

Purchase of Big Aeroplanes.

At the War Department orders were given yesterday for the purchase of fourteen additional aeroplanes for border use. They will be of the highpower type recently sent to the border, and orders will be distributed among manufacturers in order to speed up demanufacturers in order to speed up de-

livery.

Gen. Funston now has twelve of these craft at Columbus. Great trouble has been experienced with the propellers. Every effort is being made to find suitable propellers, but at the present time none of the dozen machines can be used on account of this defect, although they have been found highly satisfactory in every other respect.

The problem is to find a propeller which will stand the enormous power of the engines.

of the engines.

Recalls the Lighter Machines.

Gen. Funston has asked also for the return to Columbus of the first ship-ment of lighter power machines sent to the border. They were found un-

ment of lighter power machines sent to the border. They were found unsuitable by army aviators for the work then before them and sent to the aviation school at San Diego.

Until the big machines can be given durable propellers, however, it is proposed to get the light craft back for such duty as they can perform.

Lack of aeroplanes with the expedition in Mexico is blamed for the long delay in obtaining exact information as to what happened at Carrizal.

A field wireless equipment of sufficient power to cover the distance from that point to the border or to the field base is a bulky affair which requires motor trucks or mule trains to transport it, and hardly could have been carried with a mere scouting party.

Assembling Radio Sets.

Army officials are trying to assemble additional radio sets for immediate use. There are a number of sets with national guard units cailed to the border, but so far, it is understood, a light, portable outfit suitable for use with a cavalry column has not been developed. Navy reports during the day showed good progress in the relief of Americans assembling at Mexican ports for the trip home.

cans assembling at Mexican ports for the trip home.

The transport Buffalo should reach San Diego Sunday or Monday with those taken aboard at Mazatlan, Guaymas, Topolobamp, and other west coast ports. She will return immediately to pick up additional refugees sheltered aboard the warships stationed at the various ports.

HOUSE PUTS MILITIA AT PRESIDENT'S ORDER

Authorizes Drafting of All Who Will Take Oath.

\$1,000,000 TO AID FAMILIES

Actual State of Hostilities Exists, Is Assertion Made in Debate-President Criticised for Not Taking Congress Into His Confidence Before Emergency Became Acute. Need to Employ National Guard Is Recognized-Proposal to Draft the Naval Militia Into U. S. Service.

Legislative approval of President Wilson's use of the national guard in the Mexican crisis was voted almost unanimously by the House yesterday in adopting a resolution declaring the existence of an emergency and giving the President a free hand to draft as Federal soldiers all guardsmen willing to take the required oath. The Senate is expected to concur today.

A million dollars would be appropriated by the resolution to aid dependent families of the guardsmen so drafted. Distribution of the fund would be left to the War Department with the restriction that no family should receive more than \$50 a month.

Vote 332 to 2.

The resolution was adopted by a vote of 332 to 2. Representatives Huddleston, Democrat, of Alabama, and London, Socialist, of New York, cast the negative votes.

During the debate preceding its adoption several Republicans attacked the administration's Mexican policy, and insisted that President Wilson should have informed Congress of the emergency instead of expecting it to act on its own initiative. No one attempted to deny, however, that an emergency had arisen, and Republican Leader Mann, Former Speaker Cannon and others declared that in reality a state of war existed.

Does Not Mean War, Says Hay.

Chairman Hay, of the military committee, author of the resolution, told the House that it was presented by the administration as a measure necessary in the present situation, and not a declaration that a state of war existed or was to be contemplated.

As introduced, the resolution merely

authorized the President to draft guardsmen "whenever in his opinion an emergency exists which demands the use of troops in addition to the regular army. The amendment making it declare that in the opinion of Congress such an emer-

After consultation with Mr. Mann, Mr. Hay also changed the language of the resolution so that the period of service for which guardsmen could be drafted would be limited to three years.

Aid to Guardsmen's Families.

A provision for relief of guardsmen's families had been prepared by Chairman Hay as a separate bill. After the resolution was under debate, he decided to incorporate a relief appropriation in it,

incorporate a relief appropriation in it, and when the amendment was offered it was adopted unanimously. A proposal by Representative Gardner to extend similar aid to families of the regular army was ruled out of order.

As soon as the final vote on the resolution had been taken it was sent over to the Senate, where it arrived just as adjournment was being taken. It was referred to the military committee with the announcement that unanimous consent would be asked to consider it towould be asked to consider it to-

Draft for Naval Miltiia.

Draft for Naval Miltiia.

A proposal to authorize the President to draft members of the naval militia in time of emergency also was introduced in the House yesterday. It was attached to a naval militia pay bill submitted by Chairman Padgett, of the naval committee, and would give authority for enrollment of naval militiamen as "national naval volunteers" whenever the President should see fit to call on them.

The refusal of more than a hundred members of the national guard of Texas, Arizona and New Mexico to enter the Federal service in response to the Presidnt's call found an echo during the debate yesterday, Representative Gardner announcing he would offer a resolution for congressional investigation and Chairman Hay declaring he would do everything possible to see that such a proposal, if introduced, was promptly reported by the military committee. Later Mr. Gardner did introduce a resolution and it went to the committee. committee. Later Mr. Gardner did introduce a resolution and it went to the committee.

Viewed as State of War.

General debate began on the resolu-tion under an agreement for a two-hour limit.

Representative Mann made a speech,

Representative Mann made a speech, declaring that a state of war with Mexico already existed to all intents and purposes, and expressing the opinion that the regular troops were not carrying out the purpose for which they were sent into Mexico. He said, however, that he did not see how they could be withdrawn under the present situation, and if they were to stay the military strength of the country necessarily must be increased.

Representative Butler, of Pennsylvania, Republican, urged that the President should advise Congress of his reasons for determining that an emergency existed.

reasons for determining that an emergency existed.

"I know what this resolution means," he said in an impassioned speech. "I know that this resolution's passage means the destruction of human lives and property, and perhaps a war for some years to come. I am willing to take my share of this responsibility, but I believe the President should advise Congress now."

Means War, Says Madden.

"I think we are declaring war here, declared Representative Madden, of

declared Representative Madden, or Illinois.

Mr. Hay replied that the President would be required to come back to Congress if a declaration of war was deemed necessary. "This resolution does not contemplate a declaration of war or a declaration that a state of war exists," he added.

Representative Chiperfield, of Illinois who is a lieutenant colonel in the Illinois National Guard, argued that the term of service of the national guards men in the Federal service should no be indefinite. The resolution provide that the men shall serve for the period of the emergency unless sooner discharged.

Former Speaker Carron designation of the color of the color of the service unless sooner discharged.

gency now has arisen, was offered by Representative Hay himself, and was adopted unanimously.

The opinion of Congress such an enterpresent the property of the President wanted to call it an emergency when it was a war that didn't wanted to call it was a war that didn't wanted to call it was a war that didn't wanted to call it was a war that didn't wanted to call it was a war that didn't wanted to call it was a war that didn't wanted to call it was a war that didn't wanted to call it was a war that didn't wanted to call it was a war that didn't wanted to call it was a war that didn't wanted to call it was a war that didn't wanted to call it was a war that didn't wanted to call it was a war that didn't wanted to call it was a war that didn't wanted to call it was a war that didn't wanted to call it was a war that di change the facts

Asks Power for President.

Representative Fitzgerald, of New York, criticised the Republicans for their attitude. "Put the President in position," he pleaded, "where he sha not have to wait in any emergency of Congress to act, but can act himself a once."

Congress to the complete concers and the complete complet the pure strings and that no executic could maintain any army longer the Congress permitted.

Criticism of President.

Representative Focht, Republican, Pennsylvania, criticised President W son for failing to come to Congress a frankly lay the facts before it as t war-making body. He said the Predent had acted without advising Cogress of the facts.

An amendment by Representati Chiperfield, of Illinois, providing the when the national guardsmen are deharged after the emergency ceas they shall resume their former nation guard organization status, was adopt without objection.

Yash Post June 24, 1916

THE V

Official Carrizal Battle Report

The War Department yesterday afternoon gave out the first report transmitted by Gen. Pershing on the fight at Carrizal. It was the account given by troopers who had reached field headquarters and the one described by department officials as insufficient to determine the United States' course of action. It gives no estimate of casualties.

Pershing questioning troopers with reference to the Ahumada affair. Two troopers Tenth cavalry, Boyd's Troop C and Morey's Troop K joined on night of 20th at Santo Domingo, marched within 1 mile of Carrizal on the 21st, Capt. Boyd in command, arriving there at 7:30 a. m. Boyd sent a Mexican guide, asking permission to pass through the town. Mexican guide returned with refusal from Gomez. Then Gomez sent out note by orderly stating Boyd might pass through town providing he stopped for a conference. Then Gen. Gomez himself came out and discussed the situation fifteen or twenty minutes with Boyd. Meantime, Mexican troops, moving out from the town, began surrounding Boyd's column. Gomez retired, and when he reached the right of his troops Mexican troops began firing machine guns. Boyd then dismounted to fight on foot.

Secretary Baker, in connection with the report, said that Pershing added he had sent out cavalry to support and bring back the two troops in question. As yet, Baker said, Pershing has had no opportunity to confer with any officer of either of the troops.

THE WASHINGTON POST: JUNE 30, 1916.

TO SEGREGATE ARMY FELONS

Baker Asks That Minor Offenders Be Differently Treated.

Revision o the articles of war was discussed yesterday by Secretary Baker and Judge Advocate General Crowder, of the army, before a House military subcommittee.

Secretary Baker was particularly interested in the regulations for segregating soldier felons from those who commit only minor breaches of army discipline, and urged that it be clearly maintained in the revision.

O. K.'S MEXICAN SHIPMENT.

Baker Wires Permission to Import Cottonseed.

Cottonseed.

On representations made by Representative at large McLemore, of Texas, Secretary of War Baker yesterday telegraphed Gen. Funston to allow the shipping across the Mexican border of 40 carloads of cottonseed, consigned to Oscar Robinson, a planter of Hearne, Tex. The seed, the value of which is very considerable, had been transported over the Mexican Central Railway to Piedras Negras, opposite Eagle Pass, but here it was not allowed to proceed, as the cars carrying it were of the steel variety, and the Mexicans were evidently afraid to let them cross the border for fear they would be retained in the United States.

Gen. Funston has orders to allow a number of inferior freight cars on the American side to cross the international bridge and bring back the cargo. For some time the Mexicans have let no cars proceed into Texas that would be of use for transportation of men or military equipment in case of war with this nation.

GIRL ASKS FOR HIS RELEASE.

"All I Have," Says Miss Candler in Appeal for Guardsman Wheeler.

Appeal for Guardsman Wheeler.

Miss Edith Candler, aged 19, one of those left behind, bedecked herself in her summer finery yesterday and went to the White House to ask President Wilson to excuse Private Earl Wheeler, national guardsman, from service on the border.

She choked back the break in her voice and the tears in her eyes until she learned that both the President and his secretary had left Washington and probably wouldn't be back before the local guardsmen were on their way to Mexico. But she recovered her poise and went to Secretary Baker. He was at lunch and she made her rounds of general staff officers only to be told there was little chance of getting her heart's desire—a discharge for Earl.

"Earl's father and mother are broken hearted," said Miss Edith, "but they would not beg him off. Earl would be terribly angry if he knew what I'm doing, but I can't help it—when I think of what might happen to him. He is all I have. My mother and father are both dead. Now I don't know what will become of me."

The co-operation of Secretary of War Baker in helping defeat in the house the Shields water power bill passed by the senate last week is asked by Congressman Kent of California in a letter to the president. ident er rui to set give I

The Washington Times

HOME

WASHINGTON, SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 24, 1916.

PRICE ONE CENT.

U. S. DEMANDS TROOPS' RELEASE; 15 MORE MASSACRE SURVIVORS FOUND WANDERING IN DESERT

MORE PAY BEATEN IN SENATE

Bitter Debate Stirred Up by Bill Introduced in Upper Chamber by Reed.

GORE DENOUNCES MEASURE

Calls It "Insult to Americanism of Militia of the United States."

Government support for families of national guardsmen on the Mexican border was cut out of the Hay militia resolution today as it was reported to the Senate by the Military Com-

A provision that married men or others with dependents may be excused from service was substituted.

An attempt immediately to pay the national guardsmen on the Mexican front \$30 a month failed today after a bitter debate, in which it was charged the proposal would make mercenaries of the

Senator of Oklahoma, interposed the objection which prevented immediate disposal of a bill introduced by Senator Reed of Mis-

Phrase Doesn't Apply.

"Capitalize patriotism?" he asked.

"It's a phrase that come naturally to the lips of a phrase-monger. But it does not apply truthfully to these young men who a few days ago farewell to father wife and children. Some of them for the last time.

of them for the last time.

"It ill becomes a Senator to sit behind a mahogany desk at \$7,500 a year and saree at these men who will fight their country's battles."

"Fifty years ago after the Civil War," retorted Gore, "We pay \$155,000,000 a year in pensions. I see a danger to the public treasury—nay to the public conscience. This is but the thin edge of an entering wedge of another multitude of positioners."

Carried by Sentiment.

"Now is not the time for any appropriations," said Senator Thomas of We would be carried away

"I deny that soldiers must be obtained through paying them so well that it is an object for them to quit private employment. God protect this republic when it must be defended by mercenaries!

cenaries!

"It is cold fact that constantly increasing appropriations for pensions
create a spirit of avarice and an expectation for reward for doing a pavisitio duty."

riotic duty."
Senator Sherman read a telegram from Major McCormick of an Illinois cavalry organization telling of the difficulty of getting horseshoers to quit their jobs, and urged higher pay for soldiers.

Pope Seeks to Prevent U. S.-Mexican War

LONDON, June 24 .- Pope Benedict will appeal to President Wilson and General Carranza in an earnest endeavor to avoid war, said a Rome dispatch circulated by the wireless news agency today.

Commands U. S. Fleet On Pacific Coast



ADMIRAL WINSLOW.

Senator Gore, the blind pacifist Clash on West Coast Is Averted by Action-Winslow Takes Off Americans.

Reed's move was an "insult to the Americanism of the guardsthe Americanism of the guardsmen and an imputation and the imput

Jewish Farmers of U.S. Opposed to War

Federation Peitions Congress to Prevent Hostilities Between This Country and Mexico.

The Federation of Jewish Farmers of America today petitioned Congress not

to take any ster that will lead to a war in which the United States may be in-The petition, sent from the New York

headquarters, was filed in the House by headquarters, was filed in the House by Meyer Lendon, the Socialist member from New York. It was signed by A. M. Kuntz, president, and reads:

"In the name of the Federation of Jewish Farmers or America, I urge upon you to use every possible effort to prevent a war in America, which would be a repetition of European horrors. Farmers as a class are peaceful citizens, and are for casting the swords into plowshares."

Roosevelt Invited to Attend Fight by Moran

NEW YORK, June 24.—Frank Moran invited Colonel Roosevelt to be his guest next Thursday night, when he fights Jack Dillon.

Colonel has been forced to send his regrets.
When T. R. was President, Moran was quartermaster of the Mayflower, the Executive yacht.

FOR MEN TRAPPED AT CARRIZAL

Tidings of Fate of Capt. Boyd's Squadron Rest With Eleventh Cavalrymen.

ALARMED OVER RESCUERS

Silence Regarded by Some as Sinister — Funston Thinks They're Delayed.

SAN ANTONIO, June 24 .-General Pershing reported today that one packer and eight enlisted men of Troop C, and seven enlisted men of Troop K, Tenth Cavalry, were picked up this morning northwest of Santa Maria, in the Mexican desert.

They were located by Troop M, of the Tenth, under Lieut. Henry Meyer

All of them were included in the group detailed to care for the horses at the Carrizal fight and their stories were substantially the same as those of other stragglers. They brought back twenty-five horses.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., June 24. -Hope of exact tidings of the Men to Be Sent to Rifle Range fate of approximately 100 American troopers, under Captain Boyd, ambushed at Carrizal, rested today on the relief squadron of the Elev-

men, and an imputation on their patriotic motives," said Gore.

HOT DEBATE FOLLOWS.
Sengtor Reed's attempt brought one of the hottest debates of the Senate session.

"Such favori\s m never before was heard of," shouted Senator Gore of Oklahoma.

"That amount never was paid civil war veterans, yet they fought in a real war, and not against half-clad, half-armed savages."

This is a reflection on the patriotism of these young heroes. Shall we assume to capitalize their devotion to the country. Senator Reed bitterly assaled the bind of lalahoma Senator.

Phrase Doesn't Apply.

"Capitalize patriotism." he asked.

"Its a phrase that come naturally to be lives of a phrase-suprager. But it does

"It a phrase that come naturally to be lives of a phrase-suprager."

It is a phrase that come naturally to be lives of a phrase-suprager. But it does

municate with or take of American and refugees, which threatened to precipitate to conflict, was withdrawn today. Admiral Winslow commandial Flores, adding training the indication of the failure to receive any word the failure to receive any word from this relief squadron was of itself sinister in its foreboding, but the failure to receive any word from this relief squadron was of itself sinister in its foreboding, but the failure to receive any word from the squadron was of itself sinister in its foreboding, but the failure to receive any word from the failure to receive nature that the failure to receive any word from the failure to receive any word itself sinister in its foreboding, but the failure to receive nature to receive nature that the failure to receive nature to receive nature to receive nature.

There was a feeling here that the failure to receive natural from the failure to receive nature to receive nature.

The about the failure to receive nature to receive nature to receive nature to receive nature to receive nature.

The failure to receive nature to receive nature to receiv

If the Eleventh squadrons were bringing back wounded survivors of the Tenth, the men would have to be carried on litters. General Pershing did not report whether or not he had sent out aditional forces to search for the Eleventh or to aid them.

Army officers here have practically abandoned hope for all of those in the Carrizal ambuscade except the seven stragglers of the Tenth who have so far arrived at General Pershing's headquarters.

Not an officer nor non-commissioned

quarters.
Not an officer nor non-commissioned (Continued on Second Page.)

Hearings Reopened On D. C. Budget

Chapin Brown and Others Appear Before Senate Subcommittee.

Bill Delayed.

Though the subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations Committee in charge of the District bill announced yesterday it had finished hearings on the measure, further hearings were

the measure, further hearings given today.
Chapin Brown appeared in behalf of the National Training School for Girls. He also urged the salaries of the municipal court judges be in-

ceased Colonel Harts, Superintendent

Colonel Harts, Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds, and secretary of the Fine Arts Commission, with a number of others, appeared in behalf of the Klingle Ford valley project.

It is now considered more than ever sure that the bill cannot be passed before July 1, and that a continuing resolution will be needed. The subcommittee will be unable to finish the bill before Monday, it was expected this afternoon, and more time than that may be required.

Short" for enlistment in the guard. George P. Widerman arouse public sentiment in for sending him to Mexico, regard army regulations.

Widerman blewing a bugle, a revolver and bedecked in real and blue ribbons, was finally and placed in the police station.

650 Americans Wait

Casement Trial to

When T. R. was President, Moran was quartermaster of the Mayflower, the Executive yacht.

Car Hits Cyclist.

Aaron Bragmon, twelve, 616 K street knocked from his wheel by a Capital Traction car late yesterday at Fourteenth street and Pennaylvania avenue.

Begin Next Monday

LONDON, June 24.—Sir Roger Casement will be placed on trial Monday on the charge of high treason, growing out of his alleged instigation of the Irish rebellion. Lord Chief Justice Reading, assisted by Justices Avery and Horridge, will preside.

A special panel of 150 talesmen has been sobering and there awaiting transportation to the United States. A special train of twelve cars brought several score Americans and a number of other foreigners here late last night.

The effect has been sobering and there awaiting transportation to the United States. A special train of twelve cars brought several score Americans and a number of other foreigners here late last night.

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President's Adviser in **Mexican Crisis**



(Copyright by Underwood) & Underwood) NEWTON D. BAKER.

for Practice in Firing on Monday.

men lying prone, kneeling, or seeking shelter in ravine or behind obstructions just as if under actual war conditions.

just as if under actual war conditions.

The militia has a large number of sharpshooters and expert riflemen in its runks, some of them holding records of 240 hits out of a possible 250 at long range. These men will be expected to coach the others who have not had as much experience.

The work of equipping all the militiamen to defend themselves and to exterminate the enemy will be pushed with all possible dispatch, but with thoroughness.

None of the officers at the mobilization camp today would express a definite opinion as to how long it will be before the organization will begin to move to the border, but all of them expressed their gratification over the receipt of (Continued on Second Page.)

(Continued on Second Page.)

Too Short for Militia; Starts War of His Own

PHILADELPHIA, June 24.-Because the recruiting officers declared him "too short" for enlistment in the national guard, George P. Widerman tried to arouse public sentiment in favor of sending him to Mexico, regardless of

Widerman, blowing a bugle, waving a revolver and bedecked in red, white and blue ribbons, was fitally captured and placed in the police station.

Begin Next Monday

VERA CRUZ, Mexico, June 24.—About

House or the War Department.

It is admitted that the likel a break has never been so were

MARK TIME TILL **ALL IS KNOWN**

Action of Administration to Depend on Report of Any Officer Surviving.

MUST LEARN ABOUT PARLEY

War Secretary Does Not Think **Escaped Troopers Knew the** Real Facts.

This Government has demanded release of the colored troopers captured in the Carrizal battle, and now held by Car-

ranzistas at Chihuahua City. It became known today that the demand now is on its way to

There is to be no hasty action by the Administration in Mexico; there is to be no invasion on the basis of the facts so far known of the Carrizal fight.

If one of the United States officers who participated in the battle is alive and can give a coherent account of the parley with Gomez and the subsequent massacre, his report will determine the course

of this nation. If all the officers are dead then such additional facts as General

These are the outstanding features of the situation today following a conference between President Wilson and Secretary of War Baker. After the conference Baker said:

"We are obliged to wait for further word from General Pershing before we can determine our course of ac-

"The only thing we have thus far. sside from that coming from Mexican sources, is the report of a few stragglers who were considerably in the rear of the point where the Carrizel fight occurred." Baker said.

"These men had been left to hold the horses, and act as a rear guard, while the others went forward. Apparently when the firing started and the horses began to stampede, these men went place where the parleying was going on, and probably were considerably

on, and probably were considerably back when the shooting began.

"We are compelled to wait, therefore, until we hear from the two troops of cavalry sent out to bring back what remains of the troops engaged in the Carrizal fight. Until we get that report there is absolutely no change in policy to be considered.

Won't Have to Wait. "The public will not have to wait five minutes for the contents of General Pershing's report when it comes in."

It is known here that the forces under Captain Boyd were under explicit orders from General Pershing to confine their operations exclusively to scouting. They were specifically com-manded to engage in no fight, or to make no move which threatened to pre-cipitate a fight unless actually attack-

make no move which threatment to precipitate a fight unless actually attacked.

If Boyd was commanded to stop, or was refused permission to proceed by General Gomez, and advanced regaraless, he violated his orders, and there will be no declaration of war because of the Carrizal incident.

If the reports made so far by the colored troopers of the Tenth Cavalry, that Captain Boyd had stopped his march at the command of Gomez, and that the Mexicans fired on the troopers after they had halted, are confirmed by an officer, the situation will be such as to justify Wilson's threat to Carranza of "the gravest consequences."

Action is not to be taken on the reports so far received, because it is realized that the enlisted men who escaped had no part in the parley between Gomez and Boyd and could scarcely have been familiar with all the details.

Seriousness Not Minimized.

Seriousness Not Minimized.

Boat at Vera Cruz of the situation at either the White

It is admitted that the likelihood of a break has never been so great.

suiting from the present state of banditry.

It will state that upon the restoration of peace the United States will withdraw its forces and will make clear that no development of the conflict will alter the present boundary line.

Fight in Congress Sure.

This enunciation of purpose by the Wilson Administration is certain to precipitate a fight in Congress. A number of the Republican leaders who have learned of it are preparing to block any resolution which in any way ties the hands of this Govern-

way ties the hands of this Government.

They characterize the Wilson plan of pacification and withdrawal as visionary, and assert that even though it may be inaugurated on that plan by a Democratic Administration, it is apt to be concluded otherwise by a Republican President.

It is probable that the fight to prevent the tacking onto the war resolution, if one is adopted, any modifying clauses which might later provembarrassing to Justice Hughes, should he be elected, will be lead by Senator Harding of Ohio, chairman of the Republuican national convention, and a man who is rapidly looming up as one of the aggressive leaders of the conservative element in the Senate.

It is expected that a number of Southern Democrats do not share the President's so-called idealistic views on Latin-American affairs and will also oppose the Administration plans if a war resolution becomes necessary.

In event of an actual break with Mexico it is not expected that the millita organization will see service south of the border for several months. It is figured at the War Department that the situation will call for a heavy border guard and that while functioning in this fashion the militiamen will become acclimated and be ready for real campaigning by fall. In the meantime the regulars and the fleet will be conducting any offensive that the War Department plans make necessary.

D. C. GUARD TO GET TRAINING IN FIELD

Men to Be Sent to Rifle Range field. for Practice in Firing on Monday.

(Continued from First Page.)

We need that many more men to get the commands up to war strength, and there is no good reason why we should go to the border with anything less than war strength. The able-bodied men in the District should be urged to enlist."

A number of worried mothers and fathers were at the mobilization camp today begging officers to release their minor sons. They were emphatically informed that no youths under eighteen would be mustered in. The objecting parents said the youngsters &d not have their consent, and they wanted to take their boys home with them today. All the mothers said they did not want their boys to be inoculated with the anti-typhoid serum. Although they admitted they did not know what the treatment was, and reluctantly said they thought it was a good thing to immunize men against disease, nevertheless they wanted to take their sons home.

At these conferences the commanders are expected to advise General Harvey as to the progress being made in getting their organizations into readiness for service on the border.

Has Labor Problem.

Capt. E. M. Nevils, of the Quartermaster Corps, has a labor problem on his hands today. He is superintending the activities of a large force of carpenters who are completing the shower baths and building a number of sheds on the camp grounds. These workmen are supposed to knock off at noon on Saturdays, but, realizing that they could not complete their work at that hour, Captain Nevils instructed them to continue until 6 o'clock.

The men said this could not be done without consulting the union.

home.

They were alarmed about the coming vaccination of the militiamen. The officers tried to allay the fears of the mothers, but firmly informed them that none of the soldiers could be taken from the camp without an order from the Secretary of War.

Troops Inspected.

Every man in the camp, his equipment and quarters was inspected thoroughly by the officers to determine the fitness of the soldiers and

THE WEATHER REPORT.

orecast tor District of Columbi and somewhat warmer today and morrow, light, variable winds.

TEMPERATURES.

Tampio, when he demanded that Huerta "zalute the flag." Captain Morey is expected to prove the man who will determine if we are to have war. He was second in command at Carrizal. He is reported to have escaped, wounded. It is his reported to have escaped, wounded. It is his reported to have escaped, wounded. It is his report General Pershing is awaiting. He is expected to have the details of Boyd's parley with Gomez. According to Administration officials a break will find this government prepared. There will be no hasty dash to make a quick clean-up of the situation. The war will NOT be a war of conquest if it is conducted by the present Administration. As introduced in Congress any resolution authorizing the President to declare war will state specifically that under no conditions will the United States seek to profit territorially or otherwise by an invasion of Mexico. The resolution probably will state that the only objective of the invasion will be the restoration of peace in Mexico and the climination of the menace to the southern border of the United States resulting from the present state of banditry. It will state that upon the restoration of peace the United States will with Baker to Be Head Of CARRANZA REJECTS SIGNAL CORPS READY

Discretionary Powers Being Given for Its Distribution.

Secretary Newton D. Baker is about to become the figurative head of thou-

sands of American families. In addition to the duties and trials that now beset him, Mr. Baker is to see that the Government cares for the wife and children of the enlisted men who have been called to the colors with

the national guard.

It is provided in the resolution adoptthe House yesterday afternoon that \$1,000,000 is to be apportioned by the Secretary of War among the dependent families of the enlisted guardsmen

He is to make rules and regulations for the disbursement of the Government contribution and will determine what pro rata of the appropriation shall be received by each dependent family. The Hay resolution stipulates that

the payment by the Government toward the support of dependents shall not exceed \$50 per month per family. family.

The Secretary of War, therefore, will decide whether a family is to receive \$50, \$40, \$30, or \$20 a month. It is assumed that the amount of Government contribution will be regulated by the Secretary of War in accordance with the circumstances attendant upon each case.

Will Help Nationally.

It is not claimed that the average family can subsist on even \$50 a month, but the Government will help out materially with its \$1,000,000 ap-

Wide discretion has been given the Secretary of War regarding the apportionment of the million-dollar fund.

There are no strings tied to the money. All the Secretary has to do is to put the machinery in motion and to the

done without consulting the union.
Captain Nevils immediately communicated with the Carpenters' Council in Washington and obtained permission to work the men until 6 o'clock, provided he pay them double wages after 12 noon.

vided he pay them double wages after 12 noon.

Tomorrow will be visitors' day at the camp. Mothers, wives, other relatives, and sweehearts will be allowed the run of the camp, and the soldiers, having little military duty to perform, will have an opportunity to entertain them and show them around.

It is expected the first visitors will arrive at 9 o'clock in the morning and remain until close on to taps at night. Special car service will be provided by the Washington-virginia Hallway Company in anticipation of large crowds visiting the soldiers.

Blue Laws Not Applicable.

Measure Providing for Guardsmen's Families

The resolution adopted by the House for relief of the dependent wives, mothers, children, etc., of members of the National Guard, who are sent to Mexico, is as follows:

The sum of \$1,000,000 is hereby appropriated to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War and under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, for the purpose of maintaining at a cost of not more than \$50 a month, the family of each enlisted man of the National Guard called or drafted into the service of the United States, until his discharge therefrom, which family, during the term of service of said enlisted man has no other means, except his pay, adequate for the support of said family; and the words "family" shall include, wife, dependent mother, and father, and sisters, as well as brothers, under age of fourteen.

would receive a smaller monthly sti-

would receive a smaller monthly stipend.

The mode of living of "the families left behind" also will be taken into consideration by the War Department.

For instance, a family residing in a city apartment, and in a locality where the cost of living is high, possibly has a claim to a greater allowance than the family residing in the rural districts where rents are low and the cost of living isn't such an issue, because there's a garden and poultry yard about the place.

To Consider Everything.

All these and other circumstances are to be taken into consideration by War Department in making the allot-ments under the Hay resolution.

It is expected that the \$1,000,000 appropriaion, which had the unanimous approval of the House, will be prompt-

ly acted upon in the Senate.

It applies to the national guard of the

their outfits for actual service in the field.

Saturday is inspection day in the regular army and every army regulation is being observed in the mobilization camp.

All the soldiers who were not given the anti-typhoid treatment yesterday will be inoculated against that disease today.

Cone-fourth of the men were immunized yesterday, and it is believed the other three-fourths can be treated before sunset today. The medical officers are anxious to inject the solution into the arms of all of the militiamen today, because tomorrow will be a light day with the soldiers, and they may be mustered into the Federal service beginning Monday morring.

Appreciating that his command is at the mobilization camp to round into field shape at the earliest possible monant of the militiamen for condition for the militiamen for the militiamen for condition for the militiamen for the militian and to the militian for the

The War Department issued orders today paving the way for the appointment
of honor graduates of a number of colleges as second lieutenants in the army.
Orders previously issued provided that
graduates of certain designated colleges
which had courses in military science
and tactics were eligible for appointment during the year of their graduation. The restriction as to time was
removed by today's order, so that graduates of earlier years are made eligible.
Shortage in the grade of second lieutenant, dut to promotions resulting
from the organization of fourteen new
regiments makes it necessary to call on
the colleges for army officers.
St. John's College, Annapolis, is one
of the colleges design the second seco workmen are supposed to knock off Orders previously issued provided that at noon on Saturdays, but, realizing graduates of certain designated colleges graduates of certain designated colleges which had courses in military science and tactics were eligible for appointment during the year of their graduation. The restriction as to time was removed by today's order, so that graduates of earlier years are made eligible. Shortage in the grade of second lieutenant, dut to promotions resulting from the organization of fourteen new regiments makes it necessary to call on the colleges for army officers.

St. John's College, Annapolis, is one of the colleges designated.

> The Flight of the Stork. Every normal person is interested

in the arrival of the stork. It is the greatest event in one's life.

The expectant mother needs, above everything else, comfort and peace of mind. This she is sure to have if Mother's Friend, the safe, dependable external remedy, is used The stringent Virginia blue laws, to enable the muscles to expand nat-which went into effect last Surday, will urally, thus relieving undue strain. to soothe the network of nerves and

housands of Families CUBAN PEACE PLAN TO BE MUSTERED IN

Puts Blame on U. S. for Present Has Twice the Necessary Num- Tiding Situation in Note to Speaker Ferrera , of Cuban House.

NEW YORK, June 24.-A special cable dispatch to the New York Times from Havana says:

Orestes Ferrara, as speaker of the lower house of the Cuban Congress, cabled to General Carranza today, urging the avoidance of war with the United States, which "would break the equilibrium of the American conti-

General Carranza answered promptly, laying the blame on the Americans. Senor Ferrara's message follows: General Venustiano Carranza, National

Palace, Mexico, D. F.:

In my own name and for my fervent American sni, I pray you to evade in this supreme hour any difficulties with the United States which would break the equilibrium of the American continent, obringing dolorous days to your country, which we love and admire. Cur ardent aspiration as friends of Mexico is that you may unite all elements in a common aspiration of Mexican unity.

ORESTES FERRARA, President House Representatives.

General Cauranze, in reply said. Palace, Mexico, D. F .:

General Carranza. in reply, said:

General Cairanza, in reply, said:
Your kind message received. It is neither the people nor the government I represent, but the Government of the United States, which has caused the present situation between the two nations, by its lack of tact in international affairs and its iack of respect for Mexican sovereignty. To repel with arms the Americans who on any pretext invade the national territory—there remains no other recourse than this to defend the sovereignty of the republic. Consequently, the American Government can avert war by respecting the sovereignty of Mexico.

V. CARRANZA.

eral service he will stop the muster there, so far as the Signal Corps is concerned.

The other men in the Signal Corps will be held until enough recruits have been obtained to complete a wireless company to go to the Mexican border.

The Signal Corps' Roll.

Following is the personnel of the Signal Corps new:

Capt. Gliver C. Terry.

First Schior Lieut. R. M. McLennan.

First Junior Lieut. George M. Landis.

Willis R. Lansford, Lewis G. Winters,

Edward A. Johnson. Albert C. Hall.

Secretary of War regarding the apportion to ment of the million-dollar fund. There are no strings tied to the money. All the Secretary has to do is see that the money is made promptly available for those who need it.

An enlisted man who leaves a family of three or four doubtless will receive the maximum monthly allowance, while a dependant family of two probably a dependant family of two probably are formed by the maximum monthly allowance, while a dependant family of two probably are formed by the maximum monthly allowance, while a dependant family of two probably are families that need help."

District of Columbia, and all the States. The first plan was to appropriate \$500,000 for this purpose, but Mr. Itay decided to ask for double the amount when the resolution was put on passage.

"We do not know what will be needed," he said, "Some of the guard members are rich, others are single year. The tax bills, which are usuand have no dependents, and still others ally payable on July 1, are not ready and will not be in the hands of City Tax Collector Gorman until Septemyear. The tax bills, which are usually payable on July 1, are not ready and will not be in the hands of City Tax Collector Gorman until September 1, and may be delayed a longer

ber of Men for War Strength on Its Rolls.

Capt. Oliver C. Terry, commanding the District militia Signal Corps, is by far the most eager man in the mobilization camp for the mustering of por

his men into Federal service.
"We are ready and I would like to have the Signal Corps mustered in as soon as possible so that I may get down to war strength and start a permanent organization," said Captain

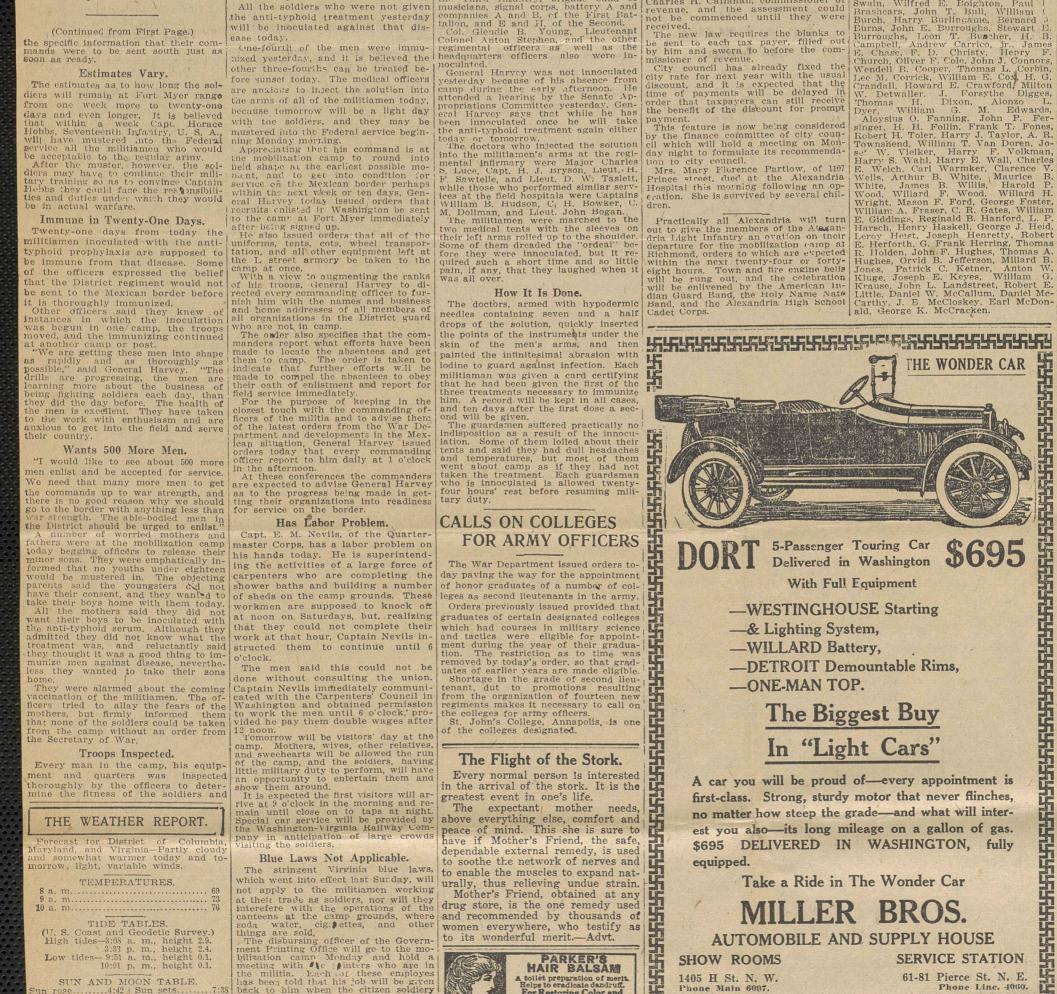
"I have 140 men on my rolls and I cannot take but seventy-five to the Mexican border with me. My com-mand is almost twice the size it should e, even at war strength. If I can

go before the mustering officer first. If all of them are acceptable for Federal service he will stop the muster

Edward A. Johnson, Albert C. Hall,

First Junior Lieut. George M. Landis.
Willis R. Lansford, Lewis G. Winters, Edward A. Johnson, Albert C. Hall, Thomas A. Reed. Bennett Hammond, Clarence M. Gillett, James T. Eisenstein, Herbert A. Cady, Edward L. Cooley, George W. Potter, Edward B. Tiller, Thomas A. Burns, Marshall M. Miller, Howard J. Walthier, Orem J. Hadley, Lewis Lawych, Frank Rifenberg, Harry E. Davis, William C. Peake, David B. Willensky, W. Isam P. Seaton, Arthur V. Sullivan, William H. Bright, Fred W. Bonnell, William T. Bauskett, Harry L. Berry, John I. Boone, Herbert Borchardt Thomas G. Borden, A. B. Boucher.

Garnett Mattingly, Samuel H. Merritt, Marshall F. Mechau, George T. Montgomery, Thomas Montgomery, William G. Moore, Hubert L. P. Morris, Irving T. C. Newman, Hugh J. O'Neall, DeForest L. Ormes, Carl A. Orndorf, Harry C. Painter, George U. Parker, Schott E. Peterson, Willie Phillips, Frank A. Pette, William B. Pryor, William, A. Ramer, Charles M. Read, Henry S. Ridgely Harry E. Rockelli, Edward B. Rumford, Charles E. Ruppert, John P. Scott, Raymond F. Selby, Edward E. Silver, Charles J. Simonton, Ray D. Spaulding, James A. Stephenson, John W. Stepp, William Sunday, Justin W. Stepp, William Sunday, Justin W. Swain, Wilfred E. Boighton, Paul Brashears, John T. Bull, William G. M. Swain, Wilfred E. Boighton, Paul Brashears, John E. Burroughs, Stewart E. Burroughs, Leon T. Buscher, H. B. Campbell, Andrew Carrico, Jr., James E. Chase, F. D. Christy, Henry F. Church, Oliver F. Cole, John J. Connors, Wendell B. Cooper, Thomas L. Corbin, Lee M. Corrick, William E. Cox, H. G. Crandall, Howard E. Crawford, Milton W. Detwaller, J. Forsythe Digges, Thomas H. Dixon, Alonzo L. Dyer, William G. M. Edwards, Aloysius O. Fanning, John P. Fersinger, H. H. Follin, Frank T. Fones, Robert H. Toler, Harry J. Taylor, A. R. Townsfiend, William G. M. Edwards, Aloysius O. Fanning, John P. Fersinger, H. H. Follin, Frank T. Fones, Robert H. Toler, Harry J. Taylor, A. R. Townsfiend, William G. Krause, John L. Landstreet, Robert E. Little, Daniel W. McCallum,



Delivered in Washington

With Full Equipment

—WESTINGHOUSE Starting

—& Lighting System,

-WILLARD Battery,

—DETROIT Demountable Rims, —ONE-MAN TOP.

THE WASHINGTON POST: MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1916.

RUSH TROOPS SOUTH, BAKER TELLS WOOD

General Orders 15,000 Men to Mexican Border at Once.

ENTRAIN IN FEW HOURS

District Guard Is Included and Will Depart Tomorrow.

Secretary of War's Appeal for Haste, Flashed to All States, Meets With Quick Response in the Division of the East—Stream of Men to Funston Starts by Sundown—Maryland and Virginia Militia Among the First Selected—List of the Organizations That Depart at Once.

New York, June 25.—Fifteen thousand national guardsmen from the States of New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey and Connecticut will start for the Mexican border tomorrow, Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood announced late tonight. The selection of the units will be left to the guard commanders in the different States.

Reply to Baker's Appeal.

Gen. Wood specified in his order only the number of troops to move and their classification. Transportation details also will be arranged by the quartermaster department in each State.

The announcement from Gen. Wood came after the receipt of a telegram from Secretary of War Baker, making an urgent appeal that some militia be started toward the border at once

48,000 Men Now Ready.

The number of national guard troops of the department of the East in the mobilization camps grew today to 48,000, according to Maj. Gen. Wood's report to the War Department.

The men are prepared to entrain for the Mexican border at an hour's notice. The day's large increase was due to the concentration of nine regiments of Pennsylvania infantry, three regiments of Maryland infantry and two regiments of Virginia infantry.

Information from the adjutant general of the District of Columbia inclined Gen. Wood to send one regiment of infantry and a separate battalion of infantry from the District to the South Tuesday night.

The following troops have been ordered South:

List of the Troops.

New York—Four regiments of infantry, First cavalry regiment, one battalion of field artillery, the Twenty-second corps of engineers, one signal corps battalion, one field hospital company and one ambulance company.

Massachusetts—Four regiments of infantry, one squadron of cavalry, one battalion of field artillery, one signal corps battalion, one ambulance corps and one field hospital.

New Jersey—One regiment of infantry, two troops of cavalry, two batteries of field artillery, one ambulance corps and one field hospital.

Connecticut—Two regiments of infantry, two troops of cavalry, one field hospital, one ambulance corps company.

Maryland and Virginia Ordered.

In all there will be eleven regiments of infantry, one complete regiment of cavalry, one complete regiment of field artillery, with the usual hospital and ambulance units and signal corps for such a force.

The crack commands of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and Florida will be started for the border Tuesday or Wednesday.

Gen. Wood announced that he had telegraphed Gen. Funston advising him of the intended departure of the troops and asking instructions as to where they are to be sent. It is understood at Governors Island that the troops will move by rail. When a reply is received from Gen. Funston army experts will select the railroad to be taken and the routing.

On the Way by Sundown.

Statisticians on Gen. Wood's staff were engaged tonight in tabulating the number of men, their equipment and supplies. Railroad officials have been consulted and it is expected that by sundown tomorrow the entire contingent from New York State will be on its way.

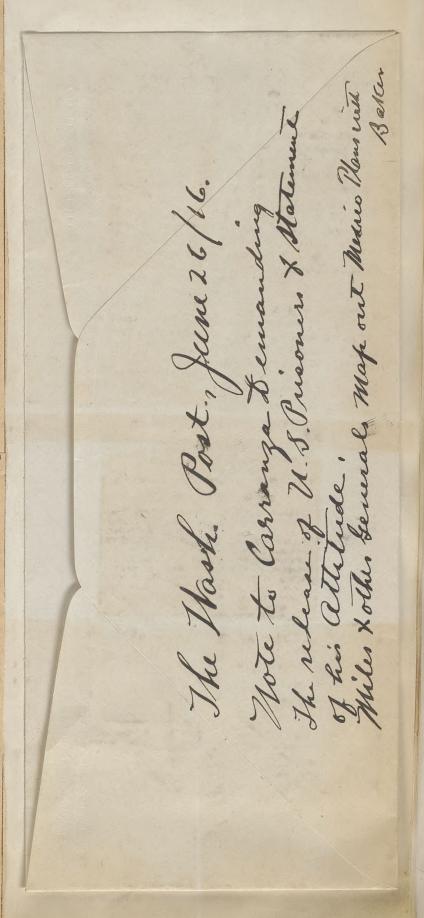
The infantry regiments will average 950 and 1,000 men. The other units are believed to be recruited almost to war strength.

At midnight Gen. Wood received word from the adjutant general of Vermont that one regiment of infantry from that State would be ready to move by tomorrow night, and he therefore included that regiment with those ordered to entrain at once.

Denver, Colo., June 25.—Orders directing movement of units of the Colorado National Guard to the Mexican border as soon as they can be mustered into the Federal service were received by Adjt. Gen. H. P. Gable today from the central department of the United States army at Chicago.

The orders declare that grave need for additional troops exists, and the adjutant general is directed not to await until the organizations are completed. This will be accomplished when they reach the border, it is stated.

United States medical officers will begin examination of Colorado guardsmen tomorrow, and on completion of this examination the various units will be mustered into Federal service.



Weather—Probably fair today and tomorrow; light southwest winds.

Temperature yesterday-Maximum, 82; minimum, 67.

26, 1916.-TWELVE PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

ILSON AND LEADERS OF CONGRESS DECIDE TO TAKE PROMPT AND DECISIVE ACTION AGAINST CARRANZA: IMEDIATE RELEASE OF CAPTIVE TROOPS

Note to Carranza Demanding The Release of U.S. Prisoners And Statement of His Attitude

The text of the note to the Mexican de facto government, transmitted yesterday to James Linn Rodgers, special representative of the American government in Mexico City, says:

"Mr. Arredondo yesterday delivered to this government the following communication:

"I am directed by my gover ment to inform your excellency, with reference to the Carrizal incident, that the chief executive, through the Mexican war department, gave orders to Gen. Jacinto B. Trevino not to permit American forces from Gen. Pershing's column to advance farther south, nor to move either east or west from the points where they are located, and to oppose new incursions of American soldiers into Mexican territory. These orders were brought by Gen. Trevino to the attention of Gen. Pershing, who acknowledged the receipt of the communication relative thereto. On the 22d instant, as your excellency knows, an American forced moved eastward quite far from its base, notwithstanding the above orders, and was engaged by Mexican troops at Carrizal, state of Chihuahua. As a result of the encounter, several men on both sides were killed and wounded and seventeen American soldiers were made prisoners.'

STATEMENT TO CARRANZA "You are hereby instructed to hand to the minister of foreign

relations of the de facto government the following:

"'The government of the United States can put no other construction upon the communication handed to the Secretary of State of the United States on the 24th of June, by Mr. Arredondo, under instruction of your government, than that it is intended as a formal avowal of deliberately hostile action against the forces of the United States now in Mexico, and of the purpose to attack them without provocation whenever they move from their present position in pursuance of the objects for which they were sent there, notwithstanding the fact that those objects not only involve no unfriendly intention toward the government and people of Mexico, but are, on the contrary, intended only to assist that government in protecting itself and the territory and people of the United States against irresponsible and insurgent bands of rebel marauders.

"'I am instructed, therefore, by my government to demand the immediate release of the prisoners taken in the encounter at Carrizal, together with any property of the United States taken with them, and to inform you that the government of the United States expects an early statement from your government as to the course of action it wishes the government of the United States to understand it has determined upon, and that it also expects that this statement be made through the usual diplomatic channels, and not through subordinate military commanders."

First Chief's Note Assuming Responsibility for the Carrizal Massacre Read at White House Conference — Hope of Peaceful Settlement Gone, Senator Stone Says Later—Carranza Called on for Final Statement of Purposes. Military Plans Rushed—Nothing to Mediate Is Reply to Efforts of Latin-American Envoys.

A demand for the immediate release of the American troopers taken prisoner at Carrizal, coupled with a stern notification that the United States expects an early statement of the purposes of the Carranza government, was telegraphed to Mexico City yesterday by Scretary Lansing.

The note discloses that the State Department received Saturday a communication from the de facto government stating that the Carrizal fight was the direct result of orders to attack American soldiers moving otherwise than toward the border personally issued by Gen. Carranza to Gen. Trevino and by the latter communicated to Gen. Pershing.

Secretary Lansing's Reply.

In reply Secretary Lansing requires that the de facto government transmit a definite statement "as to the course of action it has determined upon" through the usual diplomatic channels, "and not through the subordinate military officers."

The Mexican communication is construed, Secretary Lansing states, "as a formal avowal of deliberately hostile action against the forces of the United States now in Mexico, and of the purpose to attack without provocation whenever they move from their present position," despite the friendly mission on which they are engaged, and which is reaffirmed in the American rejoinder.

Puts Carranza on Record.

Gen. Carranza is required to place himself on record formally, and the plain intimation lies behind the restrained language of Mr. Lansing's communication that force will be met with force.

Apparently, however, the Washington government is determined that the de facto government shall not evade responsibility before the world if war is forced upon the United States forces.

Discussed at White House.

The note and the military situation of the United States were talked over at the White House last night by the President with Chairman Stone, of the Senate foreign relations committee; Senator Lodge, ranking Republican member, and Chairman Flood of the House committee on foreign affairs. Representative Cooper, ranking minority member of the House committee, was out of the city.

After the conference, which lasted more than an hour, Senator Stone said

the situation was "exceedingly acute." The President had felt it necessary to acquaint Congress with the state of affairs and the action taken, through the foreign affairs committees.

May Address Congress Soon.

It was indicated that he might desire to address a joint session of the House and Senate in a day or two, but would not take this final step until the Mexican government had been given an opportunity to reply.

The President told those at the conference last night of the note from Gen. Carranza avowing the attack on American troops at Carrizal, and of the

reply that he had directed to be sent. Senator Stone was very emphatic afterward in regard to the demand for release of the prisoners.

"We must have those men," he said solemnly.

Senator Stone Sees War.

The senator made no effort to hide his own belief that war virtually is here. A final report from Gen. Pershing was necessary, he said, in order that a clear knowledge of what had happened at Carrizal should be at hand.

"But if they are going to attack our men without cause," he said, "there is only one thing to do. We will never have peace down there until we use force enough to compel it.'

There is reason to believe that the military situation may be influencing the administration's diplomatic course, as well as the desire to make it clear to the world and particularly to the Latin-American nations that the Unit-ed States is being forced into warlike measures by the hostility of Gen. Car-

Speeds Up Mobilization.

The War Department is making every effort to speed up mobilization of the national guard.

A few companies have been mustered Others will take the oath today. In 48 hours, probably, a substantial force will be en route to the border to back up Gen. Funston's line. It may be four or five days, however,

before War Department officials would feel safe in withdrawing regulars from the border patrol to form the cutting edge of whatever force they may hurl to the support of Gen. Pershing's column should aggressive action be or-It seems doubtful that a formal dip-

lomatic rupture will be forced before CONTINUED ON EIGHTH PAGE.

Release of U. S. Troops at Once Is the Demand Made on Carranza

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

adequate military precautions are possible, particularly as it has been indicated that quick, drastic action is President Wilson's desire should Gen. Carranza force the use of the army against him.

Mr. Wilson's visitors sought light on these questions last night. Specific figures were not available as to the garrison's at various border towns; the number of guardsmen who have responded to the President's call, or the time that would be required to get the entire force to the border.

Mediation Not Discussed.

These details have been left to the War Department and Secretary Baker was not present at the conference. The general situation was presented, however, and there is reason to suppose that the foreign affairs committeemen approved the President's course.

One fact as to the conference is significant. There was no discussion of the possibility of mediation. The sub-

approved the principle of mediation as proposed by several Latin-American

Mr. Arredondo expected early authorization to begin conversations with his Latin-American colleagues here, in an effort to divert the crisis to peaceful

There was no indication last night that any diplomat had attempted to sound Secretary Lansing in this regard. It is known, however, that he holds that the United States has nothing to mediate, since its only object is the protection of its own borders. He has formally notified all Latin-American diplomats that the Washington government has no aggresive purpose toward Mexico, but is resolved to free its citizens along the border of the danger

of bandit raids. Ambassador Naon Informed.

Ambassador Naon, of Argentina, who saw Mr. Lansing last week, is understood to have gained the impression that offers of mediation would not be acceptable to the United States in the

Ject was not mentioned either by the President or his callers, Senator Stone said.

This statement came in the face of a formal notification to Eliseo Arredondo, Mexican Ambassador designate, by his government yesterday, that it ceptable to the United States in the present situation and to have so informed his government.

The fact that the grave conference at the White House last night did not find the subject interesting was taken to indicate that President Wilson and the congressional leaders charged with consideration of foreign relations, shared Mr. Lansing's views.

MOVING EASTWARD

oners Be Released.

NAMIQUIPA IS ABANDONED

Southernmost Base Is Deserted as Force Starts on March.

ABLE TO CRUSH MEXICANS

Advance Being Made in Such Force as to Sweep Aside Garrison at Villa Ahumada - Snipers Wound Seven More American Soldiers, Guards of the Motor Truck Trains. Sixteen Others in Hospitals From Similar Attacks-Villa Adherents Join Carranza in Large Force.

El Paso, Tex., June 25.—Unofficial reports indicate that Gen. Pershing has been instructed to back up Gen. Funston's demand for the release of the 25 American prisoners of war held by Mexican Gen. Trevino in Chihuahua with force if necessary.

A column of United States troops, including infantry, cavalry and artillery, is sweeping eastward from the established line of communication tonight in sufficient force to crush the Mexican army mobilized in the vicinity of Villa Ahumada.

Galeana Objective Point.

The movement covers the entire distance between Colonia Dublan, on the north and El Valle on the south. The first objective point is Galeana. From there it is believed the advance will be Better Class of Mexicans Want made in two columns.

One column is expected to go from Galeana over the mountain trail in the most direct route to the Santo Domingo ranch, 12 miles west of Carrizal. A second column with the supply train, it is believed, will follow the dry bed of Rio De Carmen to Carrizal.

Information concerning this movement was brought to the border today by the truck trains, which are racing to and fro across the desert with additional supplies of ammunition and food.

Namiquipa Base Abandoned.

From the same source it was learned that Gen. Pershing had abandoned Namiquipa as a base. The extreme southern headquarters of his command is now at Las Cruces. El Valle, which until a few days ago was only a small garrison, now holds a strong force.

The redisposition of the troops with the eastward movement is interpreted here to mean that Gen. Pershing has abandond for the present the idea of proceeding in the direction of Chihuahua along the route of the Northwestern Railroad.

Troops Eager for Action.

The commanders of the truck trains reported that the troops, the main body of which had been in camp for many weeks, were joyous over the possibility of getting into action. The designation of the organizations taking part in the movement is not obtainable.

Extraordinary activity was reported all along the line of communication. One truck train started north two days ago from Las Cruces under hurry orders that did not permit of time to repair two of the big machines. They were taken down and packed on other cars and hauled to the border.

Wounded by Snipers.

Seven more American soldiers wounded along the line of communication by Mexican snipers were brought to the army hospital at Fort Bliss today.

They had been shot while acting as guards to the speeding trucks. Their assailants escaped. Sixteen other soldiers, wounded thus previously, are also at the hospital.

The report that Juarez, the border town opposite here, was to be completely evacuated was discovered by Gen. Bell to be a crude piece of strategy on the part of Gen. Gonzales United States army scouts have reported to the American commander that the Juarez forces have only with-drawn beyond the range of his big 4.7 artillery guns.

Important Orders Expected.

Important orders from Gen. Funston, the nature of which Gen. Bell refuses to discuss, are expected here within 24

Gen. Bell is prepared to move across



____THE___

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PERSHING'S ARMY IS Mexicans "Shot H—Out of Us," Says Wounded U. S. Trooper in Description Of Deadly Ambuscade Near Carrizal

Backs Up Demand That Pris - American Cavalry Practically Surrounded by 700 Carranzistas Battled Gallantly Against Great Odds-Plain "Murder," Declares Private Harris—Believes Fully 100 of the Enemy Were Slain.

> Columbus, N. Mex., June 25 .- "They, along a slight rise of the edge of a, Private Sam Harris, Troop C, Tenth cavalry, who reached here today to be treated for an ugly Mauser bullet wound in his neck.

The soldier was in the thick of the fight. His story is the first story brought to the border by an individual. He told how 700 Mexican Indians opened fire with hidden machine guns on a handful of American troopers, mowing them down with the precision of a

"They shot h-l out of us, they cut us to pieces," he kept repeating.

Harris told how Capt. Boyd and Capt. Morey, with Lieut. Adair, had ridden out with Troops C and K at daybreak on the hunt for marauders. He touched upon the meeting betwen Capt. Boyd and Market Gen. Gomez out on the flat, open field.

Gomez Gave Signal to Fire.

He remembered clearly watching Gomez return to his command and give the signal to fire.

Then, as he told of the battle scene, the trooper placed his hands over his eyes, as though to shut out a repetition of the haunting vision.

"Capt. Boyd gave us the order to deploy in skirmish formation," he said. "As the order of dismount came the Mexicans opened fire all along the line. I was unslinging my leg from over my horse when the rattle of a machine gun started from behind perect cover.

"The horses bolted. Most of them hit back for the ranch 12 miles away. We flopped to the ground as fast as he Almighty would let us and began humping our rifles and automatics. "There were trees over where the Mexicans were fighting and a fence

shot h-1 out of us at Carrizal," said road. There was a ditch over there, too. The Mexicans were well covered.

"It Was Murder," Says Trooper.

"We were out on the flat sprawled on our stomachs under the hot sun in plain view of the enemy. It was

"I forgot everything but my gun and my ammunition. I was trying to see how fast I could load, pick my target, fire and eject. It was like running small machinery on piece-work.

"Within half an hour of the beginning of the fight the Mexicans started flanking us. We could see the dust they kicked up as they started crawiing and running with their bellies low, well off to the right and left in groups.

"There were fully 700 of them and they swarmed all over the place. The bulk of the force kept behind some sort of shelter. We had no shelter.

"There was real satisfaction in knowing we killed our share of the Mexicans. It was tough work.

Shook Like a Leaf.

"When the fight began, I remember waiting for a head to appear so that I could shoot at it. I was shaking like a leaf with the excitement of my first engagement, but I tried to keep

"'You wait,' I kept telling myself; 'you wait till you see something to shoot at.' And I did. Pretty soon, about a half minute-it seemed like an hour -I saw a Mexican head poke out from behind a fence post over by the road. I got a bead on it, then let go with my rifle. Zowie! How that Mexican jumped into the air and flopped! I think I killed him all right. He did not move again.

"I sure felt good with that first shot.

'Bully,' I shouted. I got most 10 alone. I picked them carefully before I fired and I saw them drop when I let fly. My guess is that a good 100 Mexicans were left there in the mesquite and along the fence and ditch.

"But that machine gun got us, 'sput, sput, sputter,' it kept rattling all the time and every rattle plowed into us.

"The alkali dust was kicking up all around me, with that machine gun spitting steadily. The fellow running it was a good one. He was taking his job as a serious business which demanded strict attention to duty-the methodical killing of as many of us in as short a time as possible. It was

"I don't know what happened to Capt. Boyd or Capt. Morey or Lieut. Adair. I did not see them again after the Mexicans started flanking us. We were hitting the trail, each our own There were not many of us left, though. The machine guns had at-

tended to that. "I got back to the Santo Domingo ranch house faster than I ever before hiked 12 miles. A few other troopers

good many horses had found way back after they had bolted. Found by Relief Column.

"We were picked up by the relief column of the Eleventh cavalry, which was sent out to locate us. I was all in. My throat was parched. My tongue was swollen. I had my arm in a homemade sling to help my neck and shoulder, which a Mexican bullet had ripped

through.
"I reckon that's about all I know.
Troop K was on the right and Troop
C—that's mine—was plumb in front of

that machine gun.
"We were less than 100 yards from
the Mexicans when they opened fire.
Our numbers were little more than 80
and the Mexicans were close to 700. That looks like the whole story to me. "They just shot hell out of us."

U. S. to Act, Say Refugees.

HASTILY PREPARING FOR WAR

Carranza Taking All Military Stores

Miles and Other Generals Map Out Mexico Campaign Plans With Baker

Secretary Baker was in constant, Gen. William Sharp, quartermaster communication all yesterday and last night with Maj. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, chief of staff; Maj. Gen. Tasker Bliss, assistant chief of staff; Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, chief of the division of militia affairs; Brig. Gen. William Crozier, chief of the bureau of ordnance, and officers of the adjutant gen-eral's department. Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A.,

retired, who was commanding general of the army during the Spanish-Ameri-can war, was in conference with Sec-

general of the army, and Col. Chauncey Baker, his assistant, who has charge of arranging transportation for militia organizations. Trains were placed at the disposal of commanding generals of all departments, so that militia may entrain immediately for the border. Gen. Mills informed Secretary Baker that the militia of Missouri, Iowa, Kan-sas and Wisconsin had been mustered

into the United States service yesterday.

The prevailing sentiment

circles last night was one of belief that the Mexican situation had come to a head. There was confidence that Conretary Baker and staff officers most of the afternoon.

There was a constant stream of con-tractors, railroad officials and others passing through the offices of Brig.

Six More Prisoners at Chihuahua; Carranza Asks Report on Carrizal

Chihuahua City, Mexico, June 25.—
Coincident with the arrival of six more orisoners here today, Gen. Carranza Pascual Cescarrieti, an Italian, one-pascual Cescarrieti, and Italian, one-pascual C

During the fiscal year, 1914, nine months of which was under the new law, the increase in imports was only half as large as for the previous year. The error is on leaving this normal increase out of the equation. During the whole life of the high tariff laws, from the time the Dingley bill was enacted in the fiscal year, 1898, until the Payne-Aldrich law was repealed, the average increase in imports was \$80,000,000 a year, just what it was for 1914. Not only is this true, but the imports for the latter part of this fifteen-year period under high tariff was much larger than the earlier part. In 1898 our imports were a little over \$600, while in 1913 they were a little over \$600, while in 1913 they were a little over \$1,200,000,000. You will find on examination that our average increase of imports for fifteen years under high tariff was \$80,000,000; for the last nine years it was \$123,000,000; for the last five years it was \$13,000,000, or just double what it was during the first year of the new law. Now had the old law continued and the same normal increase of \$160,000,000 prevailed, do you think our factories would have closed? Why should our factories close for an increase of \$80,000,000 worth of imports under the new law when their average increase during the whole life of the Payne-Aldrich law

\$80,000,000 worth of imports under the new law when their average increase during the whole life of the Payne-Aldrich law was almost an even \$124,000,000 a year? You doubtless did not have those facts before you when you spoke of wiping out industries by the wholesale.

Another important fact that is overlooked by those who speak of the destruction of industries, is that our average imports for the fiscal years 1914 and 1915 were \$29,000,000 less than in 1913 and still our factories stayed closed, and still our factories stayed closed, showing conclusively that the shut-down showing conclusively that the shit-down was not due to imports. In fact, we never had large imports in hard times. The average annual imports for the whole life of the Wilson-Gorman law averaged almost exactly \$40,000,000 less than the average for the full life of the McKinley law. That is news to most recole but if you take the fiscal years

feeling so plainly manifested in favor of preparedness "is a psychological phenomenon at once interesting to the scientist and alarming to the patriot."

By what power or authority Mr. Sampson assumes the right to speak for all patriots and to brand as unpatriotic son assumes the right to speak for all patriots and to brand as unpatriotic those of us who do not view with alarm the evident interest taken by the people of this nation in preparedness, he fails to enlighten us. Does he arrogate to himself the right to stamp as unpatriotic the thousands of men, women and children who marched up Pennsylvania avenue June 14 to show their belief in the vital principles of national defense, now combined and referred to under the name of "preparedness?"

Taking a charitable view of his statements, however, I assume that he means that he personally is much alarmed over the present tendency toward preparedness, and that he, personally, is a patriot. In support, then, of his own particular views he cites the revolutionary war, in which, as he says, "the American colonies, with an insignificant and entirely voluntary army, defeated the strongest military and naval power in the world."

the world."
Now that sounds well, and in a speech would bring forth loud applause, but—do the facts of history bear it out? In the revolutionary war the colonies enlisted 395,828 men, while the entire British force was only about 150,000 men, yet the war lasted seven long years, and the Americans won only after Trance the Americans won only after France had come to their aid.

Mr. Sampson also refers to the war of

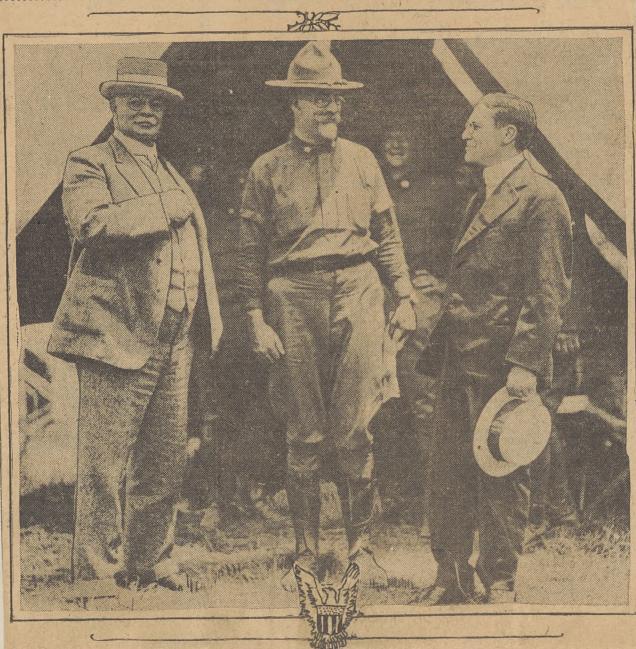
1812, in which, as he says, "with a practically negligible navy, almost without the aid of any army, we again beat Great Britain."

Great Britain."

In this army from which, as he says, no aid was received, the United States enlisted 527,654 men, while the British had in the neighborhood of 55,000 men and 10,000 Indians, yet a few thousand British regulars landed near Baltimore, scattered like chaff before the wind a superior number of our univaried r number of our captured Washington, superior

THE WASHINGTON POST: TUESDAY, JUNE 27, 1916.

War Chiefs in Conference at Fort Myer



Left, Gen. Hugh L. Scott, chief of staff; center, Gen. William E. Harvey, commanding the District National Guard;
Right, Secretary of War Baker.

Sunday Star Wash &C.

JULY 2, 1916.

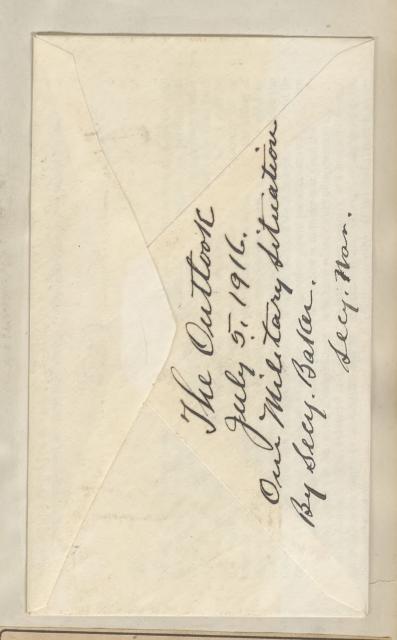


IN WASHINGTON.

President Wilson and Secretary Lansing agreed to Carranza's demand for the right to send his troops into the United States in pursuit of bandits.

War Secretary Baker continued working on plans to bring the entire army quickly within striking distance of the Mexican border.

Embargo was placed on all munitions shipments into



Baker Learns Job Quickly

Special to The Press.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—War department officers are W citing the following as showing how quickly Secretary Baker is mastering the details of his new job: Early Saturday, before Baker had been in office two

days, the decision was reached to send an aeroplane force to co-operate with Funston's cavalry in rounding up Villa.

"We can rush aeroplanes from Ft. Sam Houston," one officer remarked. "How many have we there?"
"Eight," answered Secretary Baker.
"I think it's six," said Gen. Scott, who served as acting secretary before Baker took office.

"No; I'm quite sure it's eight," Baker maintained.

"I'll look it up," Scott replied.

The inquiry showed Baker was correct.

The Outlook IILITARY SITUATION

RY NEWTON D. BAKER UNITED STATES SECRETARY OF WAR

HE country is interested in what may be called the most prominent manifestation of America's response to

the stimulus of the world's war.

Prior to the breaking out of the war we had concerned ourselves for a great many years with purely economic and industrial questions. We had uneasy questionings about the recall of judges, there was much agitation about the initiative and referendum, we were quite sure that our financial system needed readjustment, we were awakening to a realization that the sources of our National strength were being sapped by our inattention to the depressing effects of modern industry unrestrained by wise laws and regulations. But to these things we gave thought only as matters to which we should attend; our prevailing state of mind was that in America there was a spontaneous, upward tendency. We knew that we were growing rich, and we were not selfish about it. saw that our friends across the sea were rivals in commerce and in industry who summoned the best in us to competition. And then the war came, taking away the foundations of all our thinking, substituting horror and dread where complacency had once been. We began asking ourselves if there is any fortification against this disaster. When we asked it of others, we came to ask it of ourselves, and there grew up in America, when the first shock was over and our ability to think was restored, the question: Are we prepared should our turn come to whirl in this fearful vortex?

At first this question revolved around mere military preparation in the narrowest sensethe number, weight, and armament of our ships; the length of the guns of our coast defenses; the amount of ammunition of various kinds in store; the number of trained men to officer impromptu armies. But as the war developed in Europe we learned that these things are but a part of preparation, and a relatively useless part, unless they are based upon other things very much more difficult to secure—things which must be secured long in advance of a crisis or else be then obtainable only with peril and fearful unnecessary loss. We have witnessed the nations of Europe preparing as they fought, and have come to realize that perhaps the

most important kind of preparedness is a kind which is equally available and useful in times of peace, and which, if secured, will not only render our military preparation more effective, but will steady and strengthen and inspire the Nation when engaged in peaceful pursuits.

The war in Europe is teaching us many lessons. For one thing, we have learned that the whole art of war has changed in character. The forces concerned are more extensive, the instruments used more deadly, their preparation involves more time. The spectacle in Europe to-day is that of millions of men fighting underground—a war in which machinery is king. The ingenuity and the inventiveness of these people have been long busy with its preparation. And one lesson for us is that any degree of preparation requires more forethought than was formerly necessary. If America should ever be called upon to defend the rights of her citizens in any such contest as is now being waged, it would mean either our destruction or the summoning of every vital energy of our people to our defense.

I have no hysterical notion that war is like the plague, and that we are going to catch it from mere proximity; nor have I the slightest fear that the great people of this Nation are going to lose their heads and embark upon a career of combat and conquest out of a mere desire to be heroic or to attain glory. As a matter of fact, the glory of war has largely disappeared, and the magnitude of the sacrifices entailed makes of it a stern business, to be entered upon only as an alternative to impossible conditions of peace. This Administration has taken note, however, of the fact that this is an age in which the principles of mechanics, the output of the workshops, and the preparation made by industry and commerce are a part-a necessary part-of the

preparation for National security.

The Congress has now passed an army reorganization bill, creating no great standing army, enforcing by no compulsion a universal sacrifice from the manhood of the Nation of years out of careers devoted to industry and commerce, but providing a first-line of defense. The bill will give us a National force large enough to maintain order in those outlying places where we have assumed responsibilities and to protect our own borders against any aggression. It provides an ex-

See P. 537-52

(2)

periment in Federalizing the militia of the States, making it a safer reliance for the National defense and recognizing the sacrifice and patriotism of those who prepare to serve their country by enlistment in these State forces. Some increases in the navy are also authorized. And by a measure now under consideration, suggested by the President, a council of executive information is proposed which will bring the Government into such intimate relations of knowledge and sympathy with labor and business and industry as to make possible, should it ever be necessary, an instant mobilization of the great resources of this Nation for the common defense.

I am persuaded that the additions to the army and navy were necessary, and that common prudence requires and justifies the expenditures and reorganizations here proposed.

Threefold mobilization is necessary in any country for war, and of these three elements two are as valuable and as vital in times of peace as in times of conflict.

In the first place, there must be, of course, arms and soldiers, ships and sailors, and these must be modern and adequate. A fourth and fifth arm-air-craft and submarinehave been added. No nation can with justice summon embattled farmers with the rude firearms which were adequate a few decades ago. Regimentation, discipline, and knowledge are more important than they used to be, and the masses and the maneuvers are on a more intricate and difficult scale. may incidentally say that throughout the whole country there is an inspiring response to the country's military needs. Young men in college, young men in business, at the bench, and in the professions are associating themselves for training in a fine democratic and enthusiastic way, making sure that should the need come there will be in the country a reserve body ready to respond and able to bring more than mere bodies for bullets, by reason of the fact that they have learned in camp and armory to act in concert and under command to defend the country.

The second mobilization necessary is that of our industries and commerce. The war in Europe had been under way more than a year before some of the countries were able to equip the men who volunteered for their armies. With all the zeal which their governments could display, the mobilization of their industries yet lagged, not from unwillingness, but from lack of forethought. Per-

haps no other lesson of the great war is so impressive as its universality. In the warring countries this war and its demands sit at the table of every family, from that of the king to that of the peasant. Each is contributing his share, each is suffering his loss. farmer is no longer growing grain merely to sell, but for the national welfare. The railways are no longer carrying passengers or freight merely for hire, but for the national defense. The soldier is no longer a tradesman in war, but is a part of the large regiment which includes his entire country, and in which each man is assigned a necessary So in America, if the test ever comes, the army in the field will be merely the advance guard resting on a mobilized, patriotic, industrial co-ordination. Back of it will be every factory and every workshop, every bank, and every farm, and this industrial coordination is as valuable to us in peace as it is in war. We now have the impulse and the opportunity to give to our daily life a National purpose. Every occupation in America now takes on a patriotic aspect. It is not merely a means of gaining a livelihood, but a contribution to the common interest. It is therefore of the utmost importance that we should know what our reliance is; that careful, continuous, scientific studies should be made of our industrial and commercial capacity and adaptation; that we should card-index our industrial strength so that we can know it and summon it into instant co-operation when needed. And very much more than that, we must gain this knowledge and arrange for this co-operation in such a fashion as to take away from it all profit in war. If the hour of trial should ever come, there must be no war stocks, no war brides, no war fortunes made out of the National danger. Nor must there be built up in America any interest which could even be suspected of preparing to profit by the creation of a National emergency. And this is not difficult to do. Business in America is patriotic. There is already inbred into it a desire to set America's name before the world as a symbol of success and fair dealing, and I have not the least doubt that every manufacturing plant in this country could be so related to a central bureau of the Government that its special usefulness in time of need would be known in advance. its wheels all ready to turn in response to the Nation's need, and its proprietors willing to forego any speculative or war profits while they made their contribution in common with

(over)

the rest of the people in the country towards the preservation of the Nation.

The third mobilization that is necessary is spiritual. In order to make sacrifices for America we must be sure that our stake in the country justifies it. Our institutions must be so just, our arrangements so fair, that every man in this Nation will realize how completely his opportunity and that of those who come after him rest upon the continuing prosperity of the Nation as a whole.

The military mobilization will take place easily and need not be upon a magnificent scale in advance. The industrial and spiritual mobilization ought to be constant and as wide as the country.

Upon the foreign policy of the Administration I must be brief. There are two elements of it which need a word of discussion—Mexico and the European war.

The Republic of Mexico, lying south of us, was for years ruled by a dictator who operated the country in the interest of a class and left ninety per cent of the people of the nation unable to read or write. The concessions of the rich were largely privileges to enslave the poor. And finally, as in France at the time of the great Revolution, the plain people of Mexico resolved that there was nothing divine about the order which fattened the few at the cost of the many. They revolted. Deprived of education, untrained in the arts of government-making, the people of Mexico have struggled to express in institutions their idea of the rights of man. It has been very disordered, sometimes very wrong-headed, frequently characterized by counter-revolution, its leading spirits apparently suspicious of one another. But no great revolutions of the kind there in progress can be unattended by these misfortunes. Our misfortune has been that between us and these struggling people there was a border eighteen hundred miles long. Some American owners of Mexican mines, some American proprietors of Mexican concessions, some Americans who look with longing eyes on Mexico as Naboth's vineyard, have urged that we should intervene, that we should add the destructiveness of our force to the desolation which has gone on there for years.

Sometimes there has seemed to be no stable government in Mexico to which we could turn to maintain the peace of our border cities; and at present an armed force of American soldiers is on Mexican soil solely to protect the people and property of the

United States from lawless aggressions until the Mexican Government can perform that duty which it owes as a neighboring nation. I cannot tell what the future may bring forth in this situation, but, for my part, I shall be most happy if the necessary security of our people can be obtained without the killing of another Mexican man, woman, or child by American arms. And those who criticise the Mexican policy of the Administration must be prepared to accept the alternative and say that their choice is to make war upon these people who have willed no act of aggression upon us, to invade their country, and to spend years in the occupation of a foreign soil, and in a toilsome effort, expensive of life and treasure, to impress our alien civilization upon these people.

Upon the European situation I shall say that it is better for the people of the United States not to be involved in that vast destruction if it can be honorably avoided, and better for humanity for the United States not to be involved, in order that when the end of the struggle comes there will be one great and persuasive Power in friendly relations with all of the belligerents, inspired only by high motives of humanity and friendship, to aid as adviser and counselor in the terms of readjustment necessary.

The course of any Administration in such circumstances would be difficult. Not only is this the greatest war in history, but it is a war involving new agencies of attack and defense—a war in which one set of countries are isolated and not unnaturally seek new means to equalize the disadvantages of that isolation. Our situation is further changed by the fact that our own relations to foreign countries, industrial and commercial, are infinitely more intimate and complicated than they were at any previous time, and our traditional isolation from European systems of politics is less insured by geographical considerations than it used to be.

The course of the Administration has been to regard itself as, in the nature of the case, a trustee, for the time being, of the rights of neutrals. It has, in the language of Senator Root, refused to concede that the invention of new ways of committing forbidden acts changed the law with relation to them. And so where mere property was involved every violation of the rights of neutrals has been followed by protest; and where life was involved—the life of our citizens—a firm demand has been made for immediate recognition of our plain and undisputed rights.

taxicab drivers from the city, anæmic waiters, and spectacled millionaires. There is a great democracy about this arming of citizens Plutocratic polo-players in Squadron A rub shoulders with the sons of the "peepul" on the drilling green, and are the better for it.

Although there has been a great rush of recruits to the militia, the number of the men who have had a year or more in the Guard is high. But probably in most regiments less than one per cent have ever been under fire. Men like Private Baird, of the Sixtyninth, whose leg was torn by a shell at Gallipoli, are few and far between. Of course, in comparison with the regulars the militiamen do seem thin chested and anæmic in many cases, and the percentage of men with horn rims about their eyes is larger than one would like to see it. Moreover, a good many of the horses of the militia that I have seen appear too "leggy" and soft for the border country. But the weakest men and the weakest horses are being weeded out by the Federal officers in charge of enrolling the militia as a Federal force, and a month on the sunny, sandy stretches of the border will transform the others. And even as they are, just after donning their uniforms at their armories, the Guardsmen all look capable of coping with more than an equal force of Mexicans.

The process of enrolling the National Guard in the Federal service seems to have been misunderstood by a good many citizens. Under existing law at the time the President called out the militia it could be used by him only in subduing rebellion or repelling invasion. Before any Guardsman could be sent into Mexico, supposing emergencies should call for such action, the President needed the specific authorization of Congress. authorization Congress must give. to be used in Mexico, however, each Guardsman must take the oath required under the new Army Reorganization Law. No Guardsman is forced to take this oath, but those who decline to take it cannot be used outside of the United States. Each man who does take it becomes automatically a volunteer soldier in the United States army for the term of three years or for the duration of this Mexican emergency, if that proves to be less than three years. Thus far few Guardsmen have refused to take the oath, which is as follows:

Oath and contract of enlistment of —— (Company, Troop, Battery) in the National Guard of the United States and of the State of (____):

I do hereby acknowledge to have voluntarily enlisted this — day of —, 1916, as a soldier in the National Guard of the United States and of the State of (---), for the period of three years in service and three years in the reserve under conditions prescribed by law, unless sooner discharged by proper authority. And I do solemnly swear that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the United States of America and to the State of (---), and that I will serve them honestly and faithfully against all their enemies whomsoever, and that I will obey the orders of the President of the United States and of the Governor of the State of (of the officers appointed over me according to law and the rules and articles of war. This oath is subscribed with the understanding that credit will be given in the execution of this contract for the period which I have already served under my current enlistment in the organized militia of the State of (---).

All the forty-four States whose militia was recently called out have shown a praise-worthy zeal in responding. New Jersey claims the honor of being the first State to get its men out in uniform, and Oregon claims the honor of having the first company to take the oath of "federalization."

I was at Camp Whitman the afternoon that word came of the order for the militia to go to the border as soon as ready without waiting for complete mobilization at the various State camps. The news was first received by a newspaper man in a telegram from his office, and he passed it on to two privates who were drinking "nearbeer" at a refreshment stand by the roadside. They dropped their unemptied glasses and ran through the camp spreading the news, which was taken up by others and carried down each company street to the remotest canvas You would have thought they were carrying reports of another Marathon instead of the word that meant certain service in a country of many hardships and not improbable service in a country of hostile half-Indians.

The spirit of our citizen soldiers is splendid. Were their material equipment and their training, which the country has neglected, half as adequate as the spirit, we would have no cause to reproach ourselves—we, the great body of non-fighting citizens who are to blame for this unreadiness. Were our heads only as reliable as our hearts, what a Nation we Americans could be!

RELEASE MARRIED MEN

Department Commanders Get Authority to Drop Many.

CHANGE IN RECRUITING ALSO

1916.

POST

Guardsmen With Dependent Relatives to Be Discharged and No Applicant to Be Accepted Who Is Support of Family-Many on Border to Come Home.

All army departmental commanders have been authorized by Secretary Baker to discharge enlisted men of the national guard in the Federal service who have one or more dependent relatives

Orders to the departmental command-Orders to the departmental commanders, made public yesterday, give them full power to consider applications and direct that discharges be granted where the circumstances warrant. They also provide that recruiting and mustering officers shall be instructed not to accept recruits with families dependent upon them for support.

Many Appeals Made.

Secretary Baker and his advisers at the War Department decided that this step was imperative to meet appeals which have been flooding the department on behalf of thousands of guardsmen whose families have been left destitute by the President's call upon the State forces for service on the Mexican border.

border.

There has been no tabulation of petitions, but some officials estimated today that fully one-third of all the men in the national guard might be affected by the order, which applies to troops now on the border as well as those waiting to move.

Concerned Over Family.

Concerned Over Family.

In almost every organization mustered in, it is understood, a considerable number of the members has been in distress over the prospect of having to support a family indefinitely on the pittance received from the army.

Vain efforts were made to attach to the resolution authorizing the President to draft the guardsmen into the Federal service, provision for relief of dependents or the discharge of men with dependents. Later the House passed a bill introduced by Representative Hay appropriating \$2,000,000 for relief purposes, but no action has been taken on the measure by the Senate and it probably would not have been passed there even if the new order had not been issued by Secretary Baker.

CT TO TOOM

TUDGE JOHN H. CLARKE, of Cleveland, Ohio, who yesterday was appointed an associate justice of the United States Supreme Court by President Wilson, to succeed Charles Evans Hughes.



Hanna for Senate, Picked to Succeed, Hughes. Washington, July 14 .- John Hessin

Bachelor Judge, Who Opposed

Clarke, Federal District Judge at Cleveland, Ohio, was nominated by President Wilson to-day as an associate justice of the Supreme Court, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Charles Evans Hughes

nation of Charles Evans Hughes.

Prompt confirmation of the appointment by the Senate is expected. A call for a meeting of the Judlclary Committee for Monday to consider it was issued to-night. Two years ago the Senate confirmed the nomination of Mr. Clarke as District Judge, after an investigation had disposed of suggestions that his service as counsel for a railroad might have impaired his usefulness as a jurist.

DOWLING SERIOUSLY CONSIDERED

The President finally made his selection after discussing the question to-day with the Cabinet. Up to the last moment the name of Judge Victor J. Dowling, of the New York Supreme Court, was seriously considered.

Judge Clarke is a Democrat and for years was identified with progressive movements in Ohio, being associated with the late Tom Johnson, Newton D. Baker, now Secretary of War, and other leaders of the party in his State.

Judge Clarke was born at Lisbon, Ohio, September 18, 1857; graduated at Western Reserve University in 1877, and was admitted to the Ohio bar in 1878. Up to the time of his appointment as district judge in 1914 he practised law in Ohio.

BACHELOR AND READER.

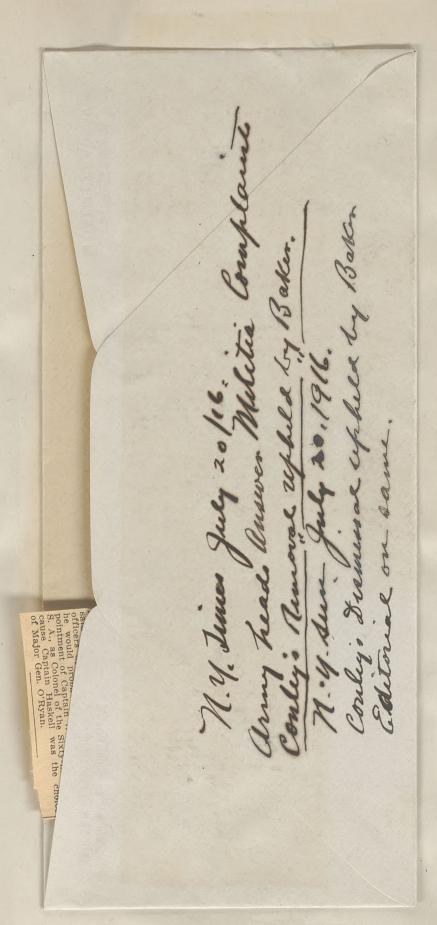
BACHELOR AND READER.

BACHELOR AND READER.

He is a bachelor and has devoted most of his leisure to reading.

Judge Clarke ran against Mark Hanna for the United States Senate in 1903. A sketch of his life given out at the White House to-day says he has been "conspicuous in progressive movements in Ohio and in the nation at large" and is "probably the most gifted orator in Ohio."

Judge Clarke, in his campaign for the Senate, advocated a two-cent railroad passenger rate law. Since becoming district judge in Cleveland he has taken especial interest in the naturalization and Americanization of foreign-born citizens.



The Army Reorganization Farce.

(From The Philadelphia Inquirer.)

The new army legislation is a farce. It is worse than a farce. It is a positive disgrace to a body of lawmakers presumed to be blessed with common sense.

Mcn joined the National Guard in no ex-

pectation of being sent out of their respective states. Suddenly they find themselves subject to the call of the government, and away they go, leaving by the thousands women and children unprovided for.

It is all wrong. Men with dependent families have no business to be on the border.

There is no such crisis as to require a general uprising of the unarmed million that one William Jennings Bryan was going to raise in a night for the defence of the country. Every militiaman who has left behind him women and children who must rely upon private constitutions about the second control of the country.

and children who must rely upon private contributions should be relieved from duty and sent home. It isn't the duty of the individual citizer to support dependent families. It is the duty of Congress to organize armies at the expense of the nation.

When the time comes that a Congress can be induced to provide for general training, under which system the government could pick and choose its fighting strength if occasion should require, we shall have a reservatore free from the complications and the cries for help from the destitute such as the existing legislation breeds.

Meanwhile patriotic Philadelphians and Pennsylvantans must do their best to offset Congressional blundering by keeping from starving helpless dependents of National Guardsmen ordered to the Mexican line because of that blundering.

cause of that blundering.

CLEVELAND PRESS, MAY 8, 1916 .-

U. S. SHOULD KEEP PACE

BY NEWTON D. BAKER

Secretary of War.

Now the world has developed new methods of making war. The art of war is difficult, intricate, scientific. We should keep abreast of the times by an adequate knowledge of aeroplanes, artillery, explosives and all there is to be known about methods of defensive warfare, such as trench fighting. We should learn all there is to be learned by the experience of the world in war so that if we are ever called upon to defend ourselves we won't be as untrained as the barbarians when invaded by civilized peoples.

trained as the barbarians when invaded by civilized peoples.

We should have it all at hand—information regarding the mobilization of our social, financial, industrial and commercial forces. I do not think we shall get into a war over night, suddenly. But the personal analogy holds good—a man may be very strong and yet not know how to defend himself with his strength. As a nation we ought to have skill as well as strength and the raw materials for self-defense.

We ought to be one of the strong nations having so much self knowledge as to have the arts of peace at the highest adaptability for use

ARMY HEADS ANSWER , MILITIA COMPLAINTS

Baker Issues Reports of Bliss, Wood, Barry, and Bell on the Mobilization.

ALL APPROVE CONDITIONS

Dr. Darlington Wants Guardsmen's Friends Reassured as to Medical Situation.

Special to The New York Times. WASHINGTON, July 19.—Reassuring announcements regarding the treatment National Guardsmen during their mobilization for Mexican border service were made at the War Department toon the basis of reports received from army officers who, by direction of Secretary Baker, have been investigating allegations that the guardsmen were not sufficiently or properly fed, that their camps were not sanitary, and that they were poorly transported.

Secretary Baker is preparing a report to Congress on the subject in response to a resolution adopted a few days ago. The reports to him from those making the investigation may be epitomized as

First-Major Gen. Trasker L. Bliss, who has been sent on a special trip of inspection to all the border camps, reports that he has found camps in excellent sanitary condition, and that officers and men in camps he has visited thus far say they are satisfied and content.

visited thus far say they are satisfied and content.
Second—Major Gens. Wood, Barry, and Bell, commanding the principal army departments, reported that in their judgment the food supply, transportation, and other facilities of the mobilization were satisfactory.

Third—Dr. Thomas Darlington, sent to the border by the National Civic Federation, reports conditions excellent, no contagious disease, and says that relatives and friends should be told that "general medical and sanitation conditions are reassuring thus far."

Report by General Bliss.

Report by General Bliss.

The first preliminary report was received from Major Gen. Bliss late this afternoon. It was sent from Mission, Texas, as follows:

"Finished inspection Monday of Illinois and Wisconsin troops at Fort Sam Houston. Will mail report today. Fin-ished inspection of Virginia and Illinois troops at Brownsville yesterday. Will finish inspection of New York, Indiana, Minnesota, and Texas troops between Mission and San Benito by night of 20th. Will mail report soon between Mission and San Benito by night of 20th. Will mail report soon afterward. Have found camps in excellent sanitary condition. Men are reasonably well sheltered and well fed. Have Interviewed all regimental and company commanders and taken down their statements by the stenographer. Thus far they are unanimous in expressing satisfaction and contentment of officers and enlisted men. Deficiencies of equipment are being made up as rapidly as possible. General Funston and his staff deserve great credit for efficient handling of difficult problem. Details by mail."

Secretary Baker also made public telegraphic reports from Major Gens. Barry, Wood, and Bell, in the matter of food supply, transportation, &c., of troops proceeding from the Central, Southern and Western Departments to the Mexican border. In giving out these reports the Secretary sail. "The War Department regards the handling of the details of the movement of the troops to the border as excellent in every respect."

The departmental commanders' reports were as follows:

Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, commanding the Central Department, stated:

"Under instructions from the War De-

major defi. Thomas H. Barry, commanding the Central Department, stated:

"Under instructions from the War Department sleeping cars were furnished only by the Quartermaster General's office, and orders directed that coaches must be used on the basis of three men to each two double seats, and that troops must not be held at mobilization camps awaiting tourist sleepers, explaining that where forwarded from point of origin in day coaches every effort was made to meet trains en route with tourist sleepers. In some cases troops material in day coaches.

Troop Trains and Rations.

"All troop trains from the Central Department left with proper lighting facilities. No information that any cars were sidetracked or delayed to accommodate private business. All troops leaving mobilization camps in the Central Department after July I carried ten days' rations. The comparatively few organizations leaving prior to July I carried sufficient rations to allow for delays en route, and all troops had sufficient to carry them to the border. In connection with the report that part of the Fifth Nebraska Infantry had occasion to call upon the railroad authorities in Oklahoma for assistance in procuring one day's extra rations it may be stated that these troops started with ten days' rations. All troop trains were provided with either baggage or open-end box cars with cooking arrangements. Water was provided for all troop trains before departure in accordance with regulations, and in many cases extra water cans and ice were carried.

"All troop trains were inspected by camp quartermasters, and in many cases by senior mustering officers' surgeon, organization commander, and railroad officials."

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, commanding the Eastern Department, states: modate private business. All troops

by senior mustering officers' surgeon, organization commander, and railroad officials."

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, commanding the Eastern Department, states:

All troops leaving mobilization camps in the Eastern Department were furnished with ten days' travel rations. Trains were provided with either a cook car or baggage car with a range set up in it, and this has been done in all cases wherever possible. Where there was no opportunity to furnish coffee to troops they were provided with money. It is not possible that troops which have been reported short of rations at Kansas City and Cincinnati could have been short unless rations had been thrown away, as every precaution had been taken to see that they started with an ample supply. "Sleeping space furnished National Guard troops mustered into service of the United States en routs to the Mexican border was that prescribed by the War Department. When available, tourist sleepers have been provided, and when not available, day coaches provided by War Department Regulation of three men to each two double seats. When day coach equipment was available, the railroads, provided one double seat to each man without extra charge. Troops have been transferred from day coaches to tourist sleepers when enroute whenever possible to do so. Cars without lights were not used to transport troops. Troop trains were not sidetracked or delayed to accommodate private business, but troop trains have been held on request of commanding officers to exercise men and animals and for bathing the inen.

Ample Drinking Water.

"Ample drinking water was supplied and chief mustering officers at mobiliza-

and chief mustering officers at mobilization camps were specifically informed to enforce regulations for supplying troop trains with extra barrels of drinking water for each car. Cars of all troop trains were inspected as prescribed by regulations.

"Instructions were telegraphed to all senior mustering officers at mobilization camps in the Eastern Department to cause all troops going to the Mexican border to be provided with and to take on the trains ten days' travel rations and ten days' forage for animals. They were also instructed to advise commanding officers that if press reports that troops were not properly subsisted were true, then the commanding officers having been mustered into the Federal service and subject to the orders of the department headquarters would be held directly responsible for the proper feeding, supply, and discipline of their respective communicated to the commanding officer of each organization mustered in before leaving

for the border for his information and

for the border for his information and guidance."

Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, commanding the Western Department, stated:

"All troops were transported in cars with sufficient sleeping facilities, with excellent equipment, and all suitably lighted. Troops carried ten days' garrison rations, and were subsisted in accordance with Army Regulations and were not obliged to seek food from civilians. Some organizations were furnished with two days' additional rations to provide against delays en route. All troop trains had ample drinking water, and in many cases extra barrels were provided in cars.

"Almost all troop trains moved without being sidetracked or delayed en route to accommodate private business. The Second Idaho Infantry was the only organization reported delayed en route, and accommodations were had for only half the men to Salt Lake City, and from there four men to a section. All troop trains were inspected by camp quartermasters and in many cases by the surgeons and railroad officials.

"I personally inspected and supervised administration of mobilization camps. Everything which could be controlled by subordinates of the regular army and those at headquarters was done as promptly and thoroughly as possible under the circumstances. Consider mobilization and forwarding of troops to border relatively most creditable to all concerned.

"Not a single complaint received af Department Headquarters from any source."

"Not a single complaint received at Department Headquarters from any source."

Dr. Darlington's Approval.

The National Civic Federation several days ago requested permission of the War Department to allow an expert from civil life to proceed to the border and examine critically conditions affecting the sanitation and health of the troops

examine critically conditions affecting the sanitation and health of the troops there. The War Department acceded to this request and gave Dr. Thomas Darlington full permission to go anywhere and examine anything he desired. Dr. Darlington has just wired the National Civic Federation as follows:

"Arrived last night. Personal interview General Pershing this morning very satisfactory. He extends complete assistance to inquiry. Also interview with Colonel Munson, whom I accompanied over camp at Fort Sam Houston. Fourteen thousand troops here. Spent nine hours studying camp routine. Saw men eat noon meal; visited kitchens, inspected food, cooking, disposal of garbage and waste drainage, latrines, shower baths. Inspected medical supplies with Major Murtagh; well prepared with drugs and antitoxins. Visited field hospitals; visited wards of base hospitals with Lieut. Col. Ireland. Much new hospital construction; also visited diagnosis laboratories under Captain Siler. No contagious diseases; conditions excellent. Well worth coming. Reassure relatives and friends of soldiers general medical and sanitation conditions reassuring thus far. If seems best this may be used as basis for statement to press immediately."

General distribution of regular troops and National Guardsmen along the border was announced today by the War Department as follows:

SAN ANTONIO DISTRICT.—Regulars: Third and Fourteenth Cavalry, Third Field Artillery, Third, Fourth, Ninth, Ninteenth, Twenty-six, Twenty-eighth, and Thirteenth Infantry. National Guard: Florida, Maryland, Illinois, Kansas, Indiana, Maine, Missouri, Minnesota, Nebraska, New York, New Hampshire, Texas, Virginia, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

DOUGLAS (ARIZ.) DISTRICT.—Regulars: First Cavalry, Eleventh, Tweifth, Fourteenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-first, and Twenty-third Infantry. National Guard: Florida, Maryland, El. PASO DISTRICT.—Regulars: Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Tenth, Eleventh, Tweifth and Thirteenth Cavalry, Sixth, Seventh, Sixtenth Sayantsanth Twenty-thenty, Sixtenth Sayantsanth

EL PASO DISTRICT.—Regulars: Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth and Thirteenth Cavalry, Sixth, Seventh, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Twentieth, Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Infantry, Second Battalion, Fourth Field Artillery, National Guard: Massachusetts, Michigan, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and South Carolina.

Island, and South Carolina.

The War Department today notified the Customs Bureau of the Treasury that the military authorities on the border would permit the passage into Mexico of coal, coke, and gasoline in reasonable quantities. What constitutes "reasonable quantities" will be determined by the army officers. The Treasury recently asked for authority to raise the unofficial embargo against exports to Mexico so as to permit the free movement of all commodities except munitions of war. Food supplies have been going in for several weeks.

POLK AND ARREDONDO DRAFT THEIR REPORTS

Formal Announcement on the Joint Conference Plan Is Promised "Very Soon."

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Preliminary negotiations between Acting Secretary Polk and Eliseo Arredondo, Mexican Ambassador Designate, for peaceful settlement of border difficulties, progressed so well today that a formal announcement "very soon" as to the course to be followed was officially pre-

The conferees met twice today. Later Mr. Arredondo telegraphed a report to his Government. Mr. Polk prepared a similar report for Secretary Lansing, new on his vacation, and probably will talk the situation over with President Wilson tomorrow. Mr. Lansing is being fully advised of every step in the preliminary negotiations.

Henry P. Fletcher, Ambassador Designate to Mexico, was present at both conferences, interpreting whenever it was necessary to insure a clear understanding. It is understood the discussions dealt particularly with the powers to be conferred on a joint commission, should that plan of settlement be followed. So far no definite agreement on the course to be pursued has been reached, but today's developments indicated that only final word from General Carranza and President Wilson was lacking.

It was stated officially that the Amercan Commissioners had not been se. ected. Officials said also that Mr. Fletcher would not head the American membership, as had been reported, because it might impair his diplomatic usefulness.

It is understood Mr. Fletcher will go o his post in Mexico City soon after Secretary Lansing returns from his va-

to his post in Mexico City soon after Secretary Lansing returns from his vacation, after Aug. 1, provided the favorable turn of events beyond the border continues. At the same time Mr. Arredondo will be formally received by President Wilson as Ambassador from the Republic of Mexico and full diplomatic relations be restored.

State Department officials said today they had no information as to when General Pershing's troops would be withdrawn from Mexico, indicating that this was a military question entirely in the hands of the War Department. There have been intimations that one of the subjects discussed by Mr. Polk and Mr. Arredondo was whether the question of withdrawal of the troops should be submitted to the joint commissioners for consideration. Since the Washington Government has made it plain on every occasion that the troops would retire whenever Carranza troops could insure the security of the border, it appears probable that Mr. Polk thought it unnecessary for the commission to go into that subject and so informed Mr. Arredondo.

A dispatch from General Pershing today saying that General Pershing today saying that General Gonzales had conferred with him as to reports of the seizure of the Hearst ranch in Chihuahua, and then had proceeded to investigate the case, was viewed here as further evidence of the more conciliatory attitude of all Carranza officials. General Pershing had called attention to this change previously, saying that the general opinion of those Mexicans with whom he came in contact was that a peaceful adjustment of all difficulties would be found.

Field Day to Pa

CONLEY'S REMOVAL UPHELD BY BAKER

War Secretary Finds Gen. Wood Did Only His Duty in Rejecting Colonel and Phelan.

CASES REVIEWED TWICE

Acting Surgeon General Holds 69th Officers Physically Unfit-Still a Chance for Phelan.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 19.-The action of Major General Wood, commanding the Eastern Military Department of the United States Army, in ordering the detachment from their command of Colonel Conley and Lieut. Col. Phelan of the Sixty-ninth New York Regiment, now on the Mexican border, was approved today by the Secretary of War. A statement issued by Secretary Baker shows that after these two officers had been reported to be physically unfit for active service, General Wood gave them another chance by asking the proper medical officer if they were capable of performing all their duties in the field and if the condition of each was such as to warrant his acceptance by the Federal Government.

To these questions the medical officer

To these questions the medical officer gave negative answers and General Wood ordered their rejection. This showing appears to dispose of the implied accusation that Colonel Conley and Lieut. Col. Phelan had been rejected because of army prejudice against militia officers.

Before acting on the cases Secretary Baker referred the reports upon which General Wood's course was based to the Acting Surgeon General of the Army. The return made by the Acting Surgeon General was that the disabilities of the two officers were such as to disqualify them for active service under the orders governing admission into the regular army. In concurring with the Acting Surgeon General, Secretary Baker said that the action of General Wood was the only proper action that could have been taken.

Colonel Conley is now on the border with the Sixty-ninth. He received General Wood's order detaching him from command only two hours before the Sixty-ninth entrained at New York, and in view of all the circumstances General Wood modified the order so as to permit Colonel Conley to accompany the regiment to its destination, and then to return to New York and report to head-quarters at Governors Island. In view of Secretary Barker's action today, Colonel Conley will return to New York and will be mustered out of the service of the United States. Lieut. Col. Phelan did not go to the border with the Sixty-ninth.

Chance for Phelan.

It is not likely that any further action will be taken in Colonel Conley's case. Medical officers of the army gave it as their opinion that Lieutenant Colonel Phelan's disability could be overcome by an operation that would enable him to be admitted to the Federal military service for field duty. Should he have this operation performed he would then be in a position to apply to the Governor of New York for reinstatement and to the War Department for re-examination as to his physical condition. It would lie with the Governor and not with President Wilson or Secretary Baker, however, to give him a commission in the Sixtyninth or some other New York National Guard Regiment.

If Governor Whitman approves the recommendation of Major General O'Ryan that Captain William N. Haskell of the United States Army be appointed Colonel of the Sixty-ninth, the War Department will acquiesce provided Captain Haskell can be spared from his present duties in connection with preparing the New York National Guard regiments that remain at Camp Whitman for service on the Mexican lorder.

In announcing the decision, Secretary Colonel Phelan's disability could be

with preparing the New York National Guard regiments that remain at Camp Whitman for service on the Mexican border.

In announcing the decision, Secretary Baker said:

"On the tenth day of July the examining surgeon at Camp Whitman, New York, reported to the department headquarters the result of a physical examination of Colonel Conley and Lieut. Col. Phelan of the Sixty-ninth New York organized militia regiment. In view of the high official position and excellent service of both Colonel Conley and Lieut. Col. Phelan, this report was sent to the surgeon of the department with directions to answer the following questions:

"1. Do you consider this officer capable of performing all the duties of his office in the field?

"2. Do you consider his condition such as to warrant his acceptance into the service?

"To both questions a negative answer was returned. General Wood thereupon ordered the rejection of both officers. When the reports were finally sent to me, they were referred to the Acting Surgeon General, who says:

"The disabilities noted by the examining officer in the case of Colonel Louis D. Conley and Lieut. Col. John J. Phelan, Sixty-ninth National Guard of New York, are such as to disqualify them for service under existing orders governing the entrance of all persons into the military service of the United States.'

No Reflection on Them.

"It is, therefore, clear that the action taken by the Medical Department and the Commanding General of the Eastern Department was the only proper action to

Commanding General of the Eastern Department was the only proper action to be taken under the circumstances, and it has, therefore, been approved.

"Since the detailed report of the physical examination and findings in these cases deal with questions affecting the health of these officers, I did not deem it considerate to make the report public. I have, however, directed that copies be sent to both Colonel Conley and Lieut. Col. Phelan, and they are entirely at liberty to make the same public if they desire to do so, or to make any request for further examination which they desire to have made under the circumstances.

"It should be noted that the action taken by the medical and departmental officers in these cases is Identical with that taken in many thousand cases affecting both enlisted men and officers of the National Guard and regular army throughout the United States. No question is raised as to their zeal, military capacity, or character as officers, the only consideration being their own welfare and their ability to perform active military duties."

The New York City delegation in Congress lodged a vigorous protest with the War Department against General Wood's acting, charging that it was arbitrary and unjustified. Senator O'Gorman and others went to the White House to direct the attention of President Wilson to the case, and it has been understood that the strongest kind of pressure was being brought to bear to have the officers reinstated.

being brought t cers reinstated.

ALBANY, July 19.—Governor Whitman had gone to Kasoag, Oswego County, to speak before word reached Albany that the War Department had scustained Majore Gen. Wood's action regarding the former commanders of the Sixty-minth Infantry. The Governor had said previously, however, that if the officers' appeals for reinstatement failed he would probably consent to the appointment of Captain W. N. Haskell, U. S. A., as Colonel of the Sixty-minth, because Captain Haskell was the choice of Major Gen. O'Ryan.

THE SUN, THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1916.

CONLEY DISMISSAL UPHELD BY BAKER

War Secretary Also Sustains Gen. Wood in Ousting Lieut.-Col. Phelan.

MEDICAL REPORT CITED

Neither Officer Held Fit for Active Service by Acting Surgeon-General.

WASHINGTON, July 19 .- Secretary of War Baker to-day announced his decision sustaining Major-Gen. Wood in ordering Col. Conley and Lieut-Col. Phelan of the Sixty-ninth New York Infantry mustered out of the Federal service on account of physical disability. The Secretary decided the case on the strength of the reports of army medical officers and despite the political pressure brought to bear at the White House with a view to having the two officers reinstated.

Mr. Baker is understood to have championed the cause of military discipline so vigorously in his talks with President Wilson that the protests odged by the New York city delegation n Congress were nullified. The Presiin Congress were nullified. The President had given a conditional promise to Senator O'Gorman that Col. Conley would be reinstated if the facts warranted it. Secretary Baker informed the President that they did not. In announcing his decision Mr. Baker said:

"On July 10 the examining suggeon at

nouncing his decision Mr. Baker said:
"On July 10 the examining surgeon at
Camp Whitman, N. Y., reported to the
Department headquarters the result of a
physical examination of Col. Conley and
Lieut.-Col. Phelan of the Sixty-ninth
New York organized militia regiment.

Referred to Surgeon.

"In view of the high official position and excellent service of both Col. Conley and Lieut.-Col. Phelan, this report was sent to the surgeon of the Department with directions to answer the following adjuegations:

"I. Do you consider this officer capable of performing all the duties of his office in the field?

"2. Do you consider his candition."

"2. Do you consider his condition such as to warrant his acceptance into

To both questions a negative answer is returned. Gen. Wood thereupon was returned. Gen. Wood thereupon ordered the rejection of both officers.

When the reports were finally sent to me they were referred to the acting surgeon-general, who said:

"The disabilities noted by the examining officer in the case of Col. Louis D. Conley and Lieut.-Col. John H. Phelan, Sixty-ninth National Guard of New York, are such as to disqualify them for active service under existing orders governing the entrance of all persons into the military service of the United nto the military service of the United

is therefore clear that theaction "It is therefore clear that theaction taken by the medical department and the commanding General of the Eastern Department was the only proper action to be taken under the circumstances, and it has therefore been approved.

Report Not Made Public.

"Since the detailed report of the findings in these cases deals with questions affecting the health of these officers, I affecting the health of these officers, I do not deem it considerate to make the report public. I have, however, directed that copies be sent to both Col. Conley and Lieut. Col. Phelan, and they are entirely at liberty to make the same public if they desire to do so, or to make any request for further examination which they desire to have made under the circumstances.

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Does the Administration Mean It?

The War Department has upheld the Major-General commanding the Eastern Department in the cases of Colonel Conley and Lieutenant-Colonel PHELAN of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, barred from the military service of the United States on account of physical deficiency. The decision, if it indicates the attitude of the Administration in such matters, is of great importance; it means that military problems are to be solved by soldiers, and not by politicians.

That Colonel Conley and Lieutenant-Colonel PHELAN are respectable, patriotic, and popular; that their rejection has occasioned sincere regret on their own part and among their friends; that their personal qualities have attracted to them sympathy; these facts are interesting and to their credit; but they ought not to sway the judgment or influence the orders of their superiors. Incalculable damage would be done if the selection of officers was regulated by any standard save that of military efficiency, to which physical fitness is essential.

The Administration appeared, from the reports circulated in Washington

and throughout the service, to be determined to put politics first in the army, as it has in the diplomatic establishment. That it now gives promise of avoiding this is a cause for national congratulation.

THE SUN, THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1916.



Virginia League.

Norfolk, 2; Hopewell, 0. Newport News, 14; Portsmouth, 4. Rocky Mount, 1; Petersburg, 0.

North Carolina League. Charlotte, 3; Winston-Salem, 1 Only game played.

South Atlantic League.

Augusta, 8; Montgomery, 7.
Albany, 4; Columbia, 3.
Jacksonville, 8; Macon, 3.
Columbus, 1; Charleston, 0 (first game).
Columbus, 3; Charleston, 0 (second game). Kitty League.

Hopkinsville, 6; Madisonville, 4. Owensboro, 3; Clarksville, 0. Henderson, 5; Dawson Springs, 0. Texas League.

Galyeston, 7; Houston, 3. San Antonio, 6; Beaumont, 3. Dallas, 1; Fort Worth, 0. Shreveport, 6; Waco, 5 (14 innings). Western Association.

Oklahoma City, 16; Fort Smith, 3. Muskogee, 4; Denison, 1. Fullata, 4; Paris, 2. Sherman, 6; MoAlester, 0.

TWO RECORDS FALL



Dr. Celia Paine Adams.

Brookline osteopath whose confession to Dr. E. D. Atwood before her suicide led him to shoot Dr. Wilfred E. Harris, president of the Massachusetts College of Osteopa-

CITY TO PAY \$1.30 FOR 34 CENT LAND

Plot Sought in Brooklyn Is Owned by William H. Reynolds.

There is a plot of land, 18% acres, in South Brooklyn, which the city has been trying to acquire for three years for a freight classification yard to be used in connection with the South Brooklyn connection with a Marginal Railroad.

For purposes of acquisition the city valued the land at 34 7-10 cents a square foot.

square foot.

For purpose of acquisition the city valued the land at \$1.30 a square foot.

William H. Reynolds, former Senator, from whom the city is to buy it, paid 65 cents a square foot for it.

Thomas J. Hanlon, deputy tax assessor for the Department of Taxes

sessor for the Department of Taxes and Assessments along the South Brooklyn water front, says that 36 cents a square foot is a proper price.

Brought Out at Hearing.

These facts and many more in con-nection with the city's attempt to pur-chase this land and the Dreamland property, also owned by Senator Reynolds, were brought out recently at hearings in condemnation proceedings before the Commissioners of Estimate and Ap-praisal. A digest of the seven vol-umes of testimony taken in these hear-ings was made public yesterday by William Bullock, director of the bureau of

The commissioners, Stephen C. Baldwin, William F. Moffat and Edward F. Linton, are expected to make their award

Inton, are expected to make their award in a few weeks.

Part of the inquiry was directed at the relations of William P. Rae of Brooklyn with Comptroller Prendergast and Senator Reynolds. Rae appeared as a witness voluntarily. He had been personally selected by Comptroller Prendergast to advise the Comptroller about the value of this land. He said the land was worth \$\frac{1}{8}\$1.32 a square foot.

\$1.32 a square foot.

At Mr. Hanlon's valuation, the property would be worth \$296,950; at the city's ogtion rate it would be worth \$1,065,227.80, Just double the price Senator Reynolds paid for it, besides which the city would have to pay, if the deal was closed, about \$200,000 more in in-

Rae admitted under the cross-exam-tion of Assistant Corporation Counsel otee that he has acted as real estate his appraisal of the South Br

Continued from Page 1.

lies, if he enters into any tarnsaction,

or for the benefit of such a person or body of persons, which, if entered into it done with, to, on behalf of, or for the penefit of an enemy, would be trading with the enemy."

It is on account of this feature of the aw that neutral firms in other countries have been refraining from trading with firms on the blacklist for fear that if hey trade or associate with the black-isted firms they, too, will be added to the blacklist, and if once added to the clacklist they would lose their own trade with British subjects, who are forbidden, inder heavy penalty, to deal with black-isted firms.

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Affects South American Trade.

In its investigation of the operation of the enemy trading blacklist the State bepartment has discovered that vessels in gaged in the South American trade have been refusing to carry the goods of blacklisted persons because they have cound that coal would be refused such essels at Jamaica and other British borts. This is because the British subjects in Jamaica assert that if they furnish coal to ships that carry the goods of blacklisted firms it would be regarded by the British authorities as trading.

Strike Holds Up Big War Order. blacklisted firms it would be regarded

ects in Jamaica assert that if they furnish coal to ships that carry the goods of blacklisted firms it would be regarded by the British authorities as trading with the enemy. These merchants in amaica have set up the argument that he coal which they sell is their own loal; that they may sell it to whom hey please and withhold it from sale to my persons to whom its delivery may be regarded as trading with the enemy with persons in association with those who trade with the enemy. The investigation has shown that hips threatened with a refusal of coal under these circumstances have refused o carry the goods of persons in other neutral countries who have been blacklisted. On account of the great demand or ocean tonnage and the great profits low derivable from ocean freight transportation, companies thus threatened with refusal of coal have refused shipnents of blacklisted firms in order ocentinue the coaling of their ships at famaica. Steamship companies now are belt to make enough money to be able to make enough money to be able ochoose their freight and to refuse ertain shipments. Whether transportation lines leaving American ports will be able to refuse the shipments of American firms on the new blacklist vithout running the risk of violation of American law has not been determined and is being considered by officials in Washington.

It was recalled by an official today hat some months ago it was found that ressels flying the flags of Denmark and of Scandinavian countries were not subject to prosecution for refusing to take freight from this country when lestined for German ports or ultimate lestination. These ships had refused to take freight offered for shipment when destined ultimately to Germany, regardless of whether the goods were contraband.

In the case of these lines, more freight was offered than the lines could carry, and for that reason no loss was susained in refusing to haul the goods whose transportation would have subjected the vessels to the loss that would be occasioned by the detention of the

MISS KITCHING TO SETTLE.

Court Asked to Allot Her Uncle's "Tainted" Money.

A fight in the courts over the fortune of Francis F. Ripley, the aged Brooklyn recluse who died on last Nov. 11, has been avoided, in the opinion of those in-terested, by the application yesterday of he Hamilton Trust Company, as adminstrator, to Surrogate Ketcham for permission to compromise six claims against he estate. The Surrogate reserved de-

Mr. Ripley left no will, but anda were found showing he intended to leave \$40,000 to his niece, Miss Edith H. Kitching; \$10,000 to the Brooklyn Children's Aid Society, \$20,000 to Long sland College Hospital, \$10,000 to House of St. Glies the Cripple, \$13,000 to the Wayside Home, \$12,000 to Brooklyn Hospital, and \$10,000 to Annie A. Ingalls. Miss Kitching declared she would not ouch one cent on the ground it was aninted, having been gained by mortages, and she could not be happy with the in her possession. Later she decided a accept it, and by a ruling of the administrator that the memoranda did not stabilish a legal claim to the money diss Kitching became heir to the entire state, which amounts to \$201,498.08. When the decision was made known the ive institutions and Annie A. Ingalls started suit.

Miss Kitching recently agreed to allow all the claims in full, though without interest. If the Surrogate gives his bermission for the settlement it is beleved the suits will be withdrawn. anda were found showing he intended

BECOMES A CARMELITE NUN.

Mrs. John Delahanty Joins Sister in Strict Catholic Order.

The eleven nuns at the Carmelite Convent, St. John's Place and Bedford Avevent, St. John's Place and Bedlord Avenue, Brooklyn, received a new sister yesterday when, after a year of probation, Mrs. John Delehanty, a widow, of Clearfield Street, Philadelphia, took the final vows and became Sister Mary Angelus. Mrs. Delehanty's husband died four years ago, and one year ago she decided to join her sister, who was already a member of the Carmelite order.

order. The Carmelite order is cloistered. The

Strike Holds Up Big War Order. PITTSBURGH, July 19.—Work on a \$5,000,000 steel order for the Italian Government was being held up here today by a strike of roughers in the Moore-head plant of the Carbon Steel Company. The strikers declared they were receiving 5 cents a ton less than workmen in the company's other plants.



SOCRATES

You don't have to be a philosopher to see the point of getting clean, reliable fuel every time you have your tank filled. Look for the Socony

STANDARD OIL CO. TNY.

SIGN

LOOK SOCONY FOR MOTOR

APPRECIATED BY SOLDIERS.

STANDARD OIL CO. N.Y.

What a soldier looks for most eagerly is news from home. The New York Times will be sent daily and Sunday to any place on the border and elsewhere New York .- Advt.

JOHN FORSYTHE

20 West 34th St. Near Waldorf-Astoria

201 Broadway Near Fulton St.

Semi-Annual Clearance Men's High Grade Shirts

Silk Crepe Shirts Crepe de Chine Shirts

Former Prices to \$8.50. Exceptional quality, exclusive patterns.

Our Entire Stock of \$2.00 & \$2.50 Woven Madras Shirts

Reduced to 1.65

Imported and domestic madras of superior quality, perfect workmanship that characterizes all Forsythe shirts; all sizes. Sleeve lengths up to 36 inches.

Silk Mixture Shirts

Striking new designs. Included are a number of fine all-silk shirts.

Our Highest Grade Silk Shirts

Reduced to 7.85

Former Price \$10.00

Made from a heavy body silk that is used almost exclusively in custom made shirts of the highest quality.

Brill Brothers

49TH STREET AND 42D STREET STORES

Annual Sale of High Grade Summer Suits for Men

Practically the entire remaining stock of fine Summer Clothing carried at these two Brill Stores. Splendid values at their regular mid-season prices—they offer men and young men a remarkable clothes buying opportunity at the reduced prices quoted here.

\$16.50 and \$18.00 Fancy Mixture Suits at \$13.50 \$20, \$22 and \$25 Fancy and Blue Suits at \$16.50 \$25.00 and \$30.00 Fancy and Blue Suits at \$21.50 \$35.00 and \$40.00 Fancy and Blue Suits at \$27.50

White Flannel and White Serge Trousers, Special at \$3.65, \$5.00, \$7.00 and \$8.50

Shantung Silk Coat and Trousers, \$15, \$20, \$25, \$30. Shantung Silk Three-Piece Suits, \$35.

CLEARANCE SALE OF NORFOLK SUITS FOR BOYS

\$6.00 Suits at \$4.50. \$3.50 Suits at \$6.50. \$10.00 Suits at \$8.50 All with two pairs full cut knickers.

ll. Brothers

REET

BLUNDERS IN THE PHILIPPINES

A Former Member of the Philippine Judiciary Points Out Some of the Errors in Policy Which Have Caused the Failure of the Harrison Administration-Partisan Politics Has Controlled the New Governor General, to the Undoing of the Good Achieved by His Predecessors,

because it would have placed us in an embarrassing position. The scuttle policy will there were approximately twenty-four judges never do. Having put our hands to the of first instance and six land court judgesplough, we cannot now turn back. We cannot thirty in all.

be in bad faith, and would reflect lasting discredit upon us as a nation. It would be said that we did not remain in control for fear would ultimately be driven out by Japan or some other foreign power; that we had ignored our obligations, failed to meet them, or were afraid to try to meet them.

Do the Filipinos want independence? Some of them do; the great majority really do not. The politicos (political bosses) desire "independencia" because they want office and a return to the conditions of the Spanish regime with the Spaniards eliminated. They have everything to gain and little to lose.

They have been able to lure the more ignorant natives into the belief that independence means much that it does not mean. These natives are led to believe that independence means absolute freedom, unbridled liberty, the right to do as they please without legal restraint; while it really means oppression and slavery for them, worse than under Spanish sovereignty.

The more ignorant scarcely know what liberty under the law is or the necessity for law and order. They don't fully understand the need of any rule of civil conduct.

They act like mere children and can be essily gulled-easily led to their own destruction. And the politicos play upon this credulity and willingness to follow.

I have repeatedly told the Filipinos that in my opinion they would never have independence, because it would not be given them till they were capacitated for self-control, selfhelp and self-government; till there was commercial and industrial independence; and that when this came about they would be wice enough to see that it was not best for them, and that possibly they would then be admitted into the Union. Many of the best informed would be highly pleased to remain indefinitely a dependency or with ultimate statchood in view.

The sensible farmers and successful business men, who think and act for themselves and know what is best for them, are perfectly satisfied with the status quo, and would come out boldly and say so if they did not fear the political bosses. They dare not speak their minds freely for fear that shortly there would be independence, and then the politicos would make it hot for them.

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could have prevented it if he had wanted to ously detrimental to the public service in has thus been largely destroyed.

Before this reorganization act was passed

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Indeed, a properly govern themselves. That time is in the far distant future.

We are bound by moral and treaty obligations to hold on, to guide and protect them till they are able to protect, guide and govern themselves. Indeed, abandonment would be in had faith, and would reflect lasting discoverage. This can ablieve the interval and the jurisdiction of first instance courts, and the jurisdiction of first instance courts, and provided for thinty-six judges instead of thirty, with a decrease of salaries so as to make the aggregate of salaries paid about the same as before. But there was really no necessity for a greater number of judges, as they were already sufficient in number, intelligence and industry to dispose of the business. ness, and in a much more efficient and satisfactory manner. This act also included the unprecedented provision that after reaching sixty-five years of age a judge must retire without pay or pension, no matter how long he had been on the bench or how good a rec ord he had made.

Mr. Harrison (a young man of forty sum

mers) must have concluded that only young men are capable. One might suspect, how-ever, that it was done in order to get rid of the American judges of experience, who had long ago been appointed by such learned and able lawyers as Mr. Taft, General Luke Wright and Judge H. C. Ide, predecessors of Mr. Harrison. In 1904 the native and American judges were about equal in number. Now proportion is two to one in favor of the natives.

It was Mr. Harrison's misfortune when he first landed in the Philippines that he knew nothing of conditions there. He received advice from unreliable and unworthy sources, instead of from experienced, well informed men like Mr. Taft, Hon. Dean Worcester General Luke Wright, Judge Ide, Judge Gilbert, ex-Governor Forbes and others, who could and would have given him good, sound advice if he had been willing to receive it or sought it. But Mr. Harrison seemed to have spurned it and sought counsel from improper sources, resulting in deplorable mistakes and maladministration.

None of his predecessors had allowed politics to play any part in the selection of government officials. This cannot be said of Mr. Harrison. He publicly proclaimed that he was a Democrat before reaching the Philippine shores, and his Democracy could not down. It was allowed to assert itself wherever possible. A careful analysis of his appointments would clearly demonstrate his partisanship. Mr. Harrison is not sufficiently broad-minded to be other partisan. He is a good fellow socially, but a young man, and, it is said, an ardent Tammanvite.

What about business conditions? the first publication in Manila of the Staunton speech of President Wilson, in December, 1913, business in the islands has been at a standstill. Yes, paralyzed, and largely destroyed. The Americans in the islands are demoralized, distrustful and disheartened; the Filipinos made to feel that the bottom rail would soon be on top, and it has been placed there, with as little reanere would be independence, and then the collitics would make it hot for them.

But these sensible business men and farm-lowed to take the reins of government just

Sir: It was fortunate for the Filipinos that do so. But he wanted to reassign the old the Philippine Islands. If this policy is to the Clarke amendment to the Jones bill did judges and appoint a half dozen new ones to be followed in future it will be extremely suit Speaker Osmena and a few young law-yers of Manila. Confidence in the judiciary cept public office in these far-away posses-

When Mr. Shuster said recently that the islands were never in better condition or better governed than now he must have intended a huge joke. They were in far bet-ter condition when Mr. Shuster was a member of the Philippine Commission, six years ago. I know that there never has been a worse government than the present one during the twelve years that I have been

there.

If Mr. Wilson is made to shoulder the responsibility of the maladministration in the Philippines it will suffice in itself to condemn his Administration, without regard to his watching and waiting policy or any of the other shortcomings, blunders and stupidities of his theoretical, psychological, non-practical, non-active and inefficient ad-ministration of the affairs of the United

In his "Constitutional Government" Pro-fessor Wilson said: "We cannot give them [the Filipinos] self-government; self-government is not a thing that can be given to any people, because it is a form of character and not a form of constitution. No people can be given the self-control of maturity. Only a long apprenticeship of obedience can secure them the precious possession, a thing no more to be bought than given."

He believed this at the time he wrote.

Why, then, was there a complete change in such a short time? He indorsed the Balti-more platform, yet he ignored it when it suited his purpose. Why did he, even be-fore inauguration, in the Staunton speech, express the hope that the frontiers of the United States would soon be contracted, resulting at once in serious disturbance to the suiting at once in serious disturbance to the business, peace and prosperity of the Philippine Archipelago? Did he not then know that his language would be construed, by both natives and Americans, to mean that he was in favor of immediate independence? And why did he follow this up by sending a young man without knowledge of Philippine affairs and conditions out to the property of the property affairs and conditions out to these islands to execute his mandates and to make radical changes in governmental policy, machinery and operations, with no assurance

whatever of the wisdom of so doing?
Was he simply playing politics? Did he pursue such a course because he thought it would be popular in the United States and help to reëlect him? Or was it merely the offspring of downright stupidity? it prompted by violent partisanship—a disposition to nullify the work of prior Republican administrations without regard to the character of the character. the character of the work or the good that had been accomplished? Mr. Wilson is enigmatical.

JAMES C. JENKINS.

New York, July 20, 1916.

New York Tribune

First to Last-the Truth: News-Editorials-Advertisements.

FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1916.

Free Sample Hor No Cooking o Upbuilds and s

O ayl THAII thouse or Representatives had no power to punish him.

Judge Hand said he was inclined to grant a limited stay until Mr. Marshant a limited stay until Mr. Marshapl could present the matter to the Supreme Court on a writ of error. This is would not do, however, he added, if he found that delay would defeat the purpose of the process issued by the House of Representatives.

The Judge reserved his decision until to-day.

House of Representatives had no power

Helen C. Hart, who on June 4 ined the diners at the Hotel AnJu lashing her husband, Albert a lashing her husband, brought a sinst him in the Supreme Court as coparation streement. That this amount is due her Hart lives at the Berkeley HoHart lives at the Berkeley HoI her husband is still a guest in the Suprement.

BLUNDERS IN THE PHILIPPINES

A Former Member of the Philippine Judiciary Points Out Some of the Errors in Policy Which Have Caused the Failure of the Harrison Administration-Partisan Politics Has Controlled the New Governor General, to the Undoing of the Good Achieved by His Predecessors.

It was also fortunate for the United States, because it would have placed us in an embarrassing position. The scuttle policy will never do. Having put our hands to the plough, we cannot now turn back. We cannot honorably let go these islands till they are able to stand alone—till their people can properly govern themselves. That time is in the far distant future.

We are bound by moral and treaty obligations to hold on, to guide and protect them till they are able to protect, guide and govern themselves. Indeed, abandonment would be in bad faith, and would reflect lasting discredit upon us as a nation. It would be said that we did not remain in control for fear we would ultimately be driven out by Japan or some other foreign power; that we had ignored our obligations, failed to meet them, or were afraid to try to meet them.

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rant natives into the belief that independence means much that it does not mean. These natives are led to believe that independence means absolute freedom, unbridled liberty, the right to do as they please without legal restraint; while it really means oppression and slavery for them, worse than under Spanish sovereignty.

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But these sensible business men and farmers know that their lives, liberty and property are much safer under the rule of Uncle Sam. They don't have to be told that. They know that government by their own people would be a failure-would increase the burdens of taxation and lessen the protection of life, liberty and property. They fully realize

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: It was fortunate for the Filipinos that the Clarke amendment to the Jones bill did not pass.

It was also fortunate for the United States, leave the Could have prevented it if he had wanted to ously detrimental to the public service in the Philippine Islands. If this policy is to be followed in future it will be extremely difficult to get good and efficient men to accept public office in these far-away possessions.

has thus been largely destroyed.

Before this reorganization act was passed there were approximately twenty-four judges of first instance and six land court judges-

thirty in all.

This act abolished the land court, enlarged the jurisdiction of first instance courts, and provided for thirty-six judges instead of thirty, with a decrease of salaries so as to make the aggregate of salaries paid about the same as before. But there was really no necessity for a greater number of judges, as they were already sufficient in number, intelligence and industry to dispose of the business, and in a much more efficient and satisfactory manner. This act also included the factory manner. This act also included the unprecedented provision that after reaching sixty-five years of age a judge must retire without pay or pension, no matter how long he had been on the bench or how good a rec ord he had made.

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None of his predecessors had allowed politics to play any part in the selection of gov-

tics to play any part in the selection of government officials. This cannot be said of Mr. Harrison. He publicly proclaimed that he was a Democrat before reaching the he was a Democrat before reaching the Philippine shores, and his Democracy could not down. It was allowed to assert itself wherever possible. A careful analysis of his appointments would clearly demonstrate his partisanship. Mr. Harrison is not sufficiently broad-minded to be other than a partisan. He is a good fellow socially, but a young man, and, it is said, an ardent Tammanyite. Tammanyite.

What about business conditions? the first publication in Manila of Staunton speech of President Wilson, in cember, 1913, business in the islands has been at a standstill. Yes, paralyzed, and largely destroyed. The Americans in the islands are demoralized, distrustful and disheartened; the Filipinos made to feel that the bottom rail would soon be on top, and it has been placed there, with as little reason and good sense as when the blacks in South Carolina and Mississippi were alowed to take the reins of government just after the Civil War

If the Harrison policy is the Wilson policy, then Mr. Wilson has practically undone the good that has been done in the islands

y his predecessors. All this is independent of the serious inwould be a failure—would increase the burdens of taxation and lessen the protection of life, liberty and property. They fully realize that in the administration of justice there would be largely a miscarriage.

Nearly every sensible business man or farmer prefers to have his case tried before an American judge. He knows his rights are safer if an American adjudicates them, and the intelligent, honest lawyers tell them so. It is a fact indisputable that the average intelligent litigant prefers an American judge.

This brings me to one of the greatest of Governor General Harrison's mistakes (and they are numerous). The reorganization of the courts in the early part of 1914 was an egregious blunder. It greatly lessened the efficiency of the judiciary; and Mr. Harrison Administration, or both, and has been seri-

When Mr. Shuster said recently that the islands were never in better condition or better governed than now he must have intended a huge joke. They were in far better condition when Mr. Shuster was a member of the Philippine Commission, six years ago. I know that there never has been a worse govenment than the present one during the twelve years that I have been there

If Mr. Wilson is made to shoulder the responsibility of the maladministration in the Philippines it will suffice in itself to con-Philippines his Administration, without regard to demn his Administration, without regard to his watching and waiting policy or any of the other shortcomings, blunders and stu-pidities of his theoretical, psychological, non-practical, non-active and inefficient ad-ministration of the affairs of the United

In his "Constitutional Government" Pro-fessor Wilson said: "We cannot give them [the Filipinos] self-government; self-gov-[the Filipinos] self-government; self-government is not a thing that can be given to any people, because it is a form of character and not a form of constitution. No people can be given the self-control of maturity. Only a long apprenticeship of obedience can secure them the precious possession, a thing no more to be bought than given."

He believed this at the time he wrote. Why, then, was there a complete change in

Why, then, was there a complete change in such a short time? He indorsed the Baltisuch a short time? He indorsed the Baltimore platform, yet he ignored it when it suited his purpose. Why did he, even before inauguration, in the Staunton speech, express the hope that the frontiers of the United States would soon be contracted, resulting at once in serious disturbance to the business, peace and prosperity of the Philippine Archipelago? Did he not then know that his language would be construed, by both natives and Americans, to mean that he was in favor of immediate independence? And why did he follow this up by sending a young man without knowledge of Philippine young man without knowledge of Philippine affairs and conditions out to these islands to execute his mandates and to make radi-cal changes in governmental policy, ma-chinery and operations, with no assurance whatever of the wisdom of so doing? Was he simply playing politics? Did he

Was he simply playing politics? Did he pursue such a course because he thought it would be popular in the United States and help to reëlect him? Or was it merely the offspring of dewnright stupidity? Or was it prompted by violent partisanship—a disposition to nullify the work of prior Republican administrations without regard to the character of the work or the good that had been accomplished? Mr. Wilson is enigmatical.

JAMES C. JENKINS.

New York, July 20, 1916.

New York, July 20, 1916.

New York Tribune

First to Last-the Truth: News-Editorials-Advertisements.

FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1916.

Philippine Blunders.

Elsewhere on this page we publish a letter from ex-Judge James C. Jenkins on conditions in the Philippines. Judge Jenkins served for eleven years on the bench of the Philippines Court of First Instance. He has had ample opportunity, through travel and association with all classes of Filipino population, to study at first hand the problems of American trusteeship in our Far Eastern dependency.

Mr. Jenkins's record on the bench attests his high personal and professional reputation. Fifty-three criminal cases tried by him were appealed to the Philippine Supreme Court. His decision was reversed in only five of them. In thirtyone civil appeals there was not a single reversal. His opinions are therefore those of a man entirely competent to pass judgment on the political needs of the Philippines and the wisdom or non-wisdom of the administration which they have enjoyed under the present Governor General.

Judge Jenkins's verdict on the latter point is anything but favorable. He tells frankly what is wrong with the Wilson-Harrison policies. What he says naturally agrees with the testimony of the other Americans once resident in the islands who have given most time, thought and energy to the working out of the Philippine problem. Not scuttle, not light-minded encouragement of the ambitions of the Filipino politicians who are anxious to take control of the islands out of our hands, but a serious, patient, generous development of the capacities of the people, in their own interest and in fulfilment of the mission which the United States assumed in 1899 and which it is bound in honor to carry through. That is the one conception of our duty in the Philippines on which all the broadest-minded of the Americans who have seen service in the archipelago earnestly and heartily agree.

THE WASHINGTON POST: FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1916.

DENIES GAGON SOLDIERS

"Treason," Says McCormick, to Say Call Was to Stifle Vote.

WILSON'S MOTIVES PATRIOTIC

Senator Lewis Urges That Quarrel Over Chicago Headquarters Be Fixed Up at Once or Party May Suffer-Mack Urged for Campaign Committeeman From New York.

New York, July 27.—"Anybody who charges President Wilson with deliberately keeping national guardsmen on the Mexican border to prevent their voting against him is guilty of treason," was the heated declaration of Chairman Vance McCormick, of the Democratic national committee, today.

Mr. McCormick had interpreted remarks of certain Republican leaders who are working to get national guard

who are working to get national guard votes for Hughes as an attack upon his chief.

his chief. Continuing Chairman McCormick

Continuing Chairman McCormick said:

"Neither the President nor myself nor anybody responsible for the Democratic campaign would attempt to play politics with the national guard, the army or the navy. The boys from New York, Pennsylvania and other States are at the front to protect the country from invasion. They are performing a patriotic duty. If they have a right to vote they will vote."

Democratic State Chairman Edward S. Harris had a long talk with National Chairman McCormick during the afternoon. He is said to have reasserted his argument that no man, not a member of the national committee, should be a member of the Wilson campaign committee. Chairman Harris renewed his demand that Norman E. Mack be made the New York member.

Plans Chicago Headquarters.

Plans Chicago Headquarters.

Plans Chicago Headquarters.

"I have not decided upon the campaign committee," replied Chairman McCormick. "I can not tell when I shall. I hope to name the chief of the Chicago headquarters very soon."

"He will be Senator Walsh, of Montana, will he not?"

"I will make no announcement today," was the reply.

Chairman McCormick conferred with United States Senator J. Hamilton Lewis, of Chicago. Mr. Lewis besought Mr. McCormick to fix up the Chicago headquarters quarrel quickly or it will hurt the chances of carrying Illinois for Wilson.

Chairman McCormick told President

for Wilson.
Chairman McCormick told President
Frank D. Shelly that he heartily indorsed his scheme for organizing
branches of the Young Men's Democratic League in every State.

The Army Bill Improved.

As in the case of the navy bill, the Senate has legislated in statesmanlike fashion in perfecting the army bill. The measure as passed yesterday is reasonably adequate for the national defense, and it contains features offered from the floor which increase its usefulness. The appropriations carried by the Senate amendments amount to \$131,000,000, making the total \$314,000,000, by far the largest army bill ever passed. Yet the appropriations are not excessive. when possible contingencies on the border and elsewhere are considered. As a whole the bill reflects credit upon the industry and forethought of the War Department and the Senate.

Among the amendments inserted is one which provides \$2,000,000 for the dependent families of guardsmen and regulars-a humane provision which, if judiciously administered, will practically emeliorate one of the greatest hardships of the patriotic men who have gone to the border. Since the border situation may require the presence of the forces for many months to come, and since it is doubtful whether pensions will be paid in case of the disability or death of officers or men of the national guard except when the nation is actually at war, the Senate properly responds to public sentiment by providing for dependent families. The Senate also increased by 20 per cent the pay of officers and men of the regular army and national guard while they are on foreign service or on the border.

Provision was made for flooring and screening the tents of troops on the border, indicating the possibility of a long sojourn. The amendment permitting the soldiers to vote at the November election was stricken out, however, on a point of order.

An amendment was inserted authorizing the Secretary of War to acquire aviation grounds at College Park, Md., at a cost of \$300,000. The opinion was expressed in the Senate that this item might be stricken out in conference, but it is hoped the Senate conferees will make a fight for it. The grounds are as well situated as any place that could have been selected, and in time they should be the center of really effective improvement in military aviation.

The Senate made another improvement in the bill when it fixed the age of enlistment without the consent of parents at 21 years, instead of 18. There is no necessity for enticing irresponsible lads into the army against the wishes of their parents or guardians, and it is well that the opportunity for such a practice should be closed.

No doubt a coterie in the House will endeavor to emasculate the bill as improved by the Senate. But the days of the session are drawing to a close, and the Senate conferees, by standing firm, can force through most of the amendments.

Says They Must Mould Public Opinion on Army Legislation.

Special to The New York Times. ROGERS, N. Y., (by Cowier to Platts-Burg.)—Secretary of War Baker told the members of the Plattsburg training brigade, in camp here tonight, that the nation expected htem to tell the War Department and their Congressmen just what kind of an army they wanted.

"It is your task to mold public opinion on army legislation," he said. The Secretary expressed his views after he had seen the rookies in action all day. He arrived on the route of the hike in time to see the battle of Clintonville, which was fought in a picturesque punch bowl shaped valley whose sides echoed with rifla fire for nearly two

echoed with rifle fire for nearly two hours. The Fourth-Regiment joined the cavalry training troops to represent the enemy. The battle ended when the training brigade gained on a movement around the enemy's right flank.

"There is a certain presumptuousness in a man who never shouldered a rifle addressing a crowd of men who have been through what you have," Secretary Baker said. "I watched with swelling pride your exhibition this morning. I saw a body of men extracted from civil life, the merchant, the barber, the doctor, the man of science, the rich man and the poor man, forgetting their separate interests in a desire to further or better defense of their country. There is a further influence resulting from these camps than the benefit of the individual. This deeper experience interests me most.

"The question is whether in this age."

is a further influence resulting from these camps than the benefit of the individual. This deeper experience interests me most.

"The question is whether in this age a democracy really can exist. It is obvious that a democracy must have the power of real defense, which may never come by one man's paying for another's service in his place. If the newsboy may become President both must have equality of opportunity. That is the lesson you are teaching the country.

"When your Plattburg work is over, I hope you will allow the Plattsburg idea to be plastered in the community where you live. The War Department wants to give the people of the United States the kind of army they want. If when you yet back you have a sympathy for the army, then tell us what you want and the task of the Secretary of War will be much easier."

President John Grier Hibben of Princeton, who addressed the camp, tonight was cheered when he praised the type of army officers represented by those in charge here, and said that the Plattsburg camps do more to promote the cause of democracy than any other thing.

General Hugh Scott, Chief of Staff, accempanied Secretary Baker here. The Secretary leaves tomorrow.

AND NEW YORK PRESS. SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1916.

Dr. Darlington's Report.

Secretary Baker's refusal to publish Dr. Darlington's report on sanitary conditions in the Texas camps of the New York National Guard inevitably inspires the intelligently curious to ask why that document is withheld from those who are vitally interested in the circumstances under which the guardsmen are living.

If the report is reassuring it should be made public. If it is alarming and its tone is justified by the facts, the parents and friends of the guardsmen are entitled to the warning it contains. If it is false in statements of fact and conclusions its author should be exposed. In any case, it is due to the soldiers and their families that it should not be suppresesd.

The natural deduction of the ordinary citizen from the refusal to give out the report is that it contains an indictment of the Administration to which the War Department can make no adequate answer; and the effect of this feeling will be more harmful than complete exposure of improper conditions could be.

Secretary BAKER told the men at Plattsburg that it was their duty to "mold public opinion on army legislation." If the Plattsburg campers of 1915 had been permitted to influence army legislation last Winter the military law would not have been the defective thing it is now, federalization of the militia would not have been attempted, and GARRISON'S Continental Army, or some equivalent force, would now be in process of formation. The Plattsburg men view the question of national preparedness sanely and practically. They are proving also that there is some sort of fundamental merit in the Squeers method of education. They spell hike, h-i-k-e, and they go out and hike. They believe almost to a man in universal service and compulsory military training because they know that by that means only can a true democratic spirit be developed in this country. Mr. BAKER does well to extol the Plattsburg idea and the men, fit representatives of all trades and professions, who are carrying it out. They are setting an example to the youth of this country which will be followed. Mr. BAKER hit the essential fact about them when he said that they would be instrumental in the preservation of our democracy. A democracy cannot live without the means of defense.

It is gratifying to learn from the Secretary that the War Department wants to give the people the kind of army they want. They want a real army of regulars and citizens free from petty political influences. At present there is too much politics in our military affairs. While the politicians retain their hold on the various branches of the army the Plattsburg men will have no chance to mold army legislation. But if they go on as they have started, our most difficult military problems will be solved in time.

President's min face of Pomerene's request, nos rise to considerable speculation among members of the Ohio delega-tion in Congress. Among Democratic

members the opinion prevailed that the secretary of war is responsible. Baker, they pointed out, has failed to endorse Wertz. They also recalled reports that Baker does not regard Wertz qualified for a judicial posi-

Baker After Toga?

The report was also circulated that Baker is anxious Pomerene should resign and accept appointment in order that he, Baker, may be named by the Democratic state executive committee to succeed Pomerene on the November ballot. The fact that the President has twice offered the judgeship to Pomerene is cited in support of this theory, it being argued that the President has been impressed by Pomerene's weakness as a candidate, and is anxious to strengthen the ticket in Ohio.

GUST

V

HAY STANDS FIRM FOR AMENDMENT

Virginian Declines to Yield on Changes to Articles of War in Army Bill.

APPROPRIATION THIS YEAR SURPASSES ALL OTHERS

Measure Carries \$267,597,000, or \$85,000,000 Over House Figures.

Now in Senate.

Representative Hay of Virginia, after conference with President Wilson today, declined to yield on his amendment to the articles of war which would exempt retired officers and men from the military criminal code, and Senator Chamberlain thereupon sub-mitted to the Senate the conference re-port on the army appropriation bill with this provision included.

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The bill as agreed upon in conference carries \$267,597,000 for expenses of the reorganized army and National Guard, a reduction from \$313,900,000 carried in

a reduction from \$313,900,000 carried in the Senate bill.

The bill retains the \$2,000,000 appropriation for relief of families of national guardsmen and regular army enlisted men in service in the Mexican emergency. The Reed amendment, however, to appropriate \$14,000,000 for increased pay of regular army and National Guard officers and men while in service on the Mexican border, was striken out.

Age Limit Restored.

Another amendment which the conferees eliminated was the La Follette provision increasing the minimum age limit for enlistment in the regular army or militia in federal service from

army or militia in federal service from eighteen to twenty-one years, without consent of parents or guardian. The conference restored the minimum age limit to eighteen years.

The appropriation total, \$267,597,000, is an increase of \$85,000,000 over the House figures, and exceeds by more than \$166,000,000 any army appropriation bill in the history of the government, the largest previous appropriation having been \$101,000,000, in 1915-16.

Among the big appropriations are the following: For aviation, \$13,281,666; pay of officers of the line, \$10,000,000; transportation, \$23,000,000; clothing, \$20,280,000; subsistence, \$20,000,000; ordnance stores and ammunition, \$10,000,000, of which \$5,000,000 shall be expended for purchase of munitions, the remainder to be used for manufacturing; ordnance, stores and supplies, \$9,500,000; armed motor cars, \$500,000, reduced from \$1,000,000; field artillery and ammunition for National Guard, \$20,000,000, reduced from \$1,000,000; for automatic machine rifles, \$12,000,000, reduced from \$15,000,000.

Money for Training Camps.

Money for Training Camps.

For training camps, such as that at Plattsburg, the bill appropriates \$2,000,000, a reduction from \$4,300,000 in the Senate bill. The original appropriation was on an estimate that 100,000 men would participate in the training camp drills, whereas only about 20,000 are expected this year.

about 20,000 are expected this year.

An appropriation of \$450,000 in the Senate bill for the State of New York for reimbursement of expense in mobilization of the National Guard was stricken out, it being for expenses of mobilization in excess of the troops called for by the President.

In the provision creating a council for national defense the report changes the personnel. As now composed it would consist of the Secretaries of War, Navy, Interior, Agriculture, Commerce and Labor and seven expert vilians to be appointed by the Presi-

ROUSED BY ARMY BILL

Baker, Backed by President, Asks Conferees Reconsider Work.

HAY AMENDMENT PROTESTED

Exempts Retired Officers and Men From Military Code—Stirring Up of Old Grievances and Scandals Feared-Report Pigeonholed and Meeting May Be Called Today.

1916.

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POST

ASHINGTON

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Secretary Baker, with the support, it is understood, of President Wilson, has urgently requested the Senate and House conferees on the army appropriation bill to reconsider their decision accepting Representative Hay's amendment to the revised articles of war, which would exempt from the mil-

war, which would exempt from the military criminal code officers and enlisted men on the retired list.

Full agreement on the bill, it was learned last night, had been reached by the conferees and a report had been signed when the War Department, aroused over acceptance of the Hay amendment, brought such strong influences to bear for a reconsideration that the report was held up.

Accepted Only as Last Resort.

Senate conferees are understood to have accepted the amendment only as a last resort to save the revised articles of war, badly needed because of Mexof war, badly needed because of Mex-ican operations and assure their enact-ment at this session of Congress. Rep-resentative Hay and the House con-ferees in turn yielded to the Senate on a series of other changes in the new

code.

There now is no law under which the War Department has jurisdiction over criminal acts of army officers or enlisted men committed on foreign soil. Two cases already are pending in Mexico. Troopers committed crimes for which they cannot be held by the United States army authorities and must be turned over to the Mexican civil authorities for trial.

Fear Stirring Up of Grievances.

Fear Stirring Up of Grievances.

For several days after appropriation differences in the army bill had been agreed to Senator Chamberlain, Fletcher and Warren, of the conference committee, refused to accept the Hay amendment. An empasse was threatened when the senators, rather than have the revised articles of war thrown out altogether, finally yielded.

In arguments against the Hay amendment in conference it was asserted that some retired army officers might take advantage of disciplinary exemption to stir up army scandals and to publicly air grievances of the past. One retired officer, it was stated, already had written a book relating to army conditions under past administrations, and had been awaiting an opportunity to publish it without fear of injuring his own standing.

Report Remains Pigeonholed.

Report Remains Pigeonholed.

Representative Hay said last night that so far as he knew there was no disposition on the part of the House conferees to reverse their action, but he thought a meeting might be held today to discuss the question. Meanwhile the conference report on army appropriations remains pigeonholed. No radical cuts in the Senate appropriation total of \$314,000,000 were made by the conference, although there were some reductions in amonuts proposed for enlargement of the army and national guard. The heavy appropriations for aviation, munitions and equipment were kept at the maximum figures. Publication of details will be withheld until the controversy over the articles of war has been settled and the report submitted.

The Sun

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1916.

Referred to Secretary Baker.

An officer of the regular army asks in a letter to the Army and Navy Journal: "Does the average citizen realize that there are regiments which have been on border duty longer than the civil war lasted?" The average citizen, who is tired of the Mexican question, has probably given no thought to the hardships and sacrifices of the regular army. He is inclined to think that the militia are being imposed upon if there is to be no intervention, and he joins in the cry that they should be sent home. The officer who asks the above question writes:

"For over three years now the regiment to which I belong has done nothing but 'sit' * * * Officers are beginning to feel it. They are getting nervous and irascible. There has been no real active service for most of them; they are in small towns, away from their belongings, books, &c., no proper place to work, living in tents that reach about 110 degrees every afternoon, and they need a change if they can get it."

Need a change, indeed! The matter is respectfully referred to the Secretary of War, who, being new in his position, probably does not know how long regiments of the regular army have been on the border watching the thermometer and making rapid changes of their uniforms. An army officer can obtain leave of a few days, but what is sorely needed is time to visit his folks at home and live like a civilized man while there.

In the combatant armies in Europe, where every unit is precious, there are liberal arrangements for home leave. Why not a little sanity in ordering things in Texas? Army officers eating their hearts out down there must be recalling what General PHIL SHERIDAN said his choice of residence would be if he were limited to a lot in Texas and one in Hades.

Does Not Know When Milltiamen Will Be Withdrawn From Border--Simple and Unaffected Greetings at Station--Most Successful Mobilization in Fistory

The 1.30 train rolled into the Water-than two men in each hundred report-ville station yesterday afternoon, and ed any ailment whatsoever for the en-out stepped a young man of medium tire week." build and height, wearing a sailor straw hat, dark coat, striped trousers and black shoes. It was Hon. Newton D. Baker, secretary of war.

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Very simple and unaffected was his greeting of Chairmen Leon O. Tebbetts and Postmaster Charles M. Richardson, who accompanied him to the Elmwood hotel. Here the desire of the Sentinel for an interview was made known to him by Chairman Tibbetts, and the request was instantly and graciously granted.

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"When are the boys coming back from the border?" was the first ques-

WINNING BATTLES.

Doubtless, Secretary Baker has been asked that question before. At any rate, he took it locally, so to speak, rati than generally, and immediately asked where the local militia company is stationed. When told "Dolores" he answered:

he answered:
"I do not know now when they will be sent home. The militia was called at a time when a very serious military situation had developed on the Mexican border. Their presence there has been most effective. They are winning battles every day without the necessity of going through the terrible ordeal of actual fighting. They are this day doing their full duty as soldiers and doing it well.

I cannot speak too highly of the excellent spirit that has been shown by the militia. It is certainly admirable. Except for natural anxiety about their families at home, the men are in good

"We sent General Bliss, assistant "We sent General Bliss, assistant chief of the general staff, on a trip of inspection along the entire Mexican border, with particular attention to the sanitary condition of the camps.

SUCCESSFUL MOBILIZATION.

"I believe that the sending of the militia to the border was the most successful mobilization of over 100 000

successful mobilization of over 100,000 men ever completed in the country's history," said Secretary Baker.

He told of the care exercised in the purchase of food suplies by the quartermaster's department.

"The Department of Agriculture has co-operated by sending its food experts to assist the quartermaster's Jepartto assist the quartermaster's department. Meats are inspected at both ends of the line of supply. They are inspected by the government inspectors at the Chicago stockyards, and again at the end of the refrigerator car line on the border, so that they get two inspections before they reach the man

the man.
"The Department of Agriculture has court house, Portland.

criminal term, Augusta.
Sept. 7—Public Utilities commission
hearings at 10, Cumberland county Sept, 5—Supreme court, Aroostook county, civil term, Caribou. Sept, 5—Superior Court, civil and county, criminal term, Bangor Sept. 5—Supreme court, Ar society, Brackett family, Falmouth Sopt. 5—Supreme court, Penobscot Brackett family, Falmourn

"That is better than right here at home," ventured the Sentinel representative.

"Better than any city or town in the United States," replied Secretary Baker. "There are not an equal number of men in the United States anywhere who are safeguarded as these militiamen are." DIFFICULTIES OF INEXPERIENCE.

"The difficulties when the militla first reached the border were due to the inexperience of many officers in requisitioning the right supplies. For requisitioning the right supplies. instance, he might requisition too much oatmeal and not enough of other kinds of food. The result at first was that there was a lack of variety, but not a lack of quantity or a lack of quality. quality.

"Ti, hoys are being given work that is in proportion to their experience At the best uning they were given practice marches for short distances and this is now being followed by exercises of a more strenuous character.

"I have received reports from 25 or 30 persons who, as independent observers, have made a study of conditions of the border, Robert Baker of New York, United States Senator, has just returned from the border. He went the entire length. Now, Mr. Baker is not a Democrat, so he does not view the situation from the part'an star cpoint. He reports to me that he is filed with delight over condutions as he found them, and the effi-ciency focus by the regular army in preparing for and vectoring the

150,000 READY.

"When this experience is over, should there be any further difficulties we shall have a force of 150,000 ready to mobilize, which would make a very solid body of troops.

"If people would only stop to think of the enormous military sacrifices that are being made by the people of Europe, the present sacrifice would not seem too great. We are the most fortunate people in the world today. "I realize the hardship that comes to these citizens, these civilians away from their business affairs and their

from their business affairs and their families, but they are saving the lives of women and children and preserving the safety of the nation or their presenter on the border, and because there has then no actual fighting is reason for congratulation rather than criticism. cism."

TURNS INTERVIEWER.

Secretary Baker now turned inquisitor. "Don't go—just yet," he said with a smile. "Tell me about Maine,

Sept. 9-Hancock county (Blue-8-Washington county (Lu-Sept. 7-Aroostook county. Jdas 5—Penobscot county.
6—Piscataquis county. dept. 4—Franklin county. dept. of New York, HON' BAINBRIDGE COLBY,

Sept. 9—Franklin county.

THE EVENING STAR, With Sunday Morning Edition.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY.....August 26, 1916

The President's Horse Swap.

At Waterville, Me., Thursday night in asking for an indorsement of the administration, Secretary Baker said:

"Large problems lie before us in the mext four years. The reconstruction must take place. No unfamiliar hand should be put in to guide the course of our nation during that period. No unsertain voice should be permitted to speak our spirit at the council table that recognizes the universe. This is a time when, having pressed forward nobly on a high and difficult course, the finish should be left to those who have demonstrated their ability by their work already done."

This, put in other terms, is the familiar proposition that "it is not best to swap horses while crossing a stream." The adage is popularly attributed to Mr. Lincoln, but he merely gave it promimence and wide circulation by using it on an important occasion. And on that occasion he attributed it to "an old Dutch farmer."

Whatever there may be in the adage, was Secretary Baker happy in quoting it? In the case of the War Department did not the President swap horses while crossing a stream, and a rather turbulent body of water at that? A very "large problem" was on the card-an increase and "reconstruction" of the army. A "hand" qualified by several years study was "guiding." Secretary Garrison was well established in the confidence of the country, and it was thought also in the President's confidence. But when a difference between them arose, the President swapped him, and Mr. Baker was the new horse chosen.

Mr. Baker had had no training in army matters-probably had never given them a thought. The President knew him in connection with other very different matters, and having formed a favorable opinion of him on general score decided to give him a trial on that score.

It must have required resolution on Mr. Baker's part to respond. Congress was in session, with war measures pressing. The situation on the Mexican border was ticklish in the extreme. All Europe was in the throes of armed conflict. Our War Department had not struggled with problems so grave and difficult and complicated in half a century.

But Mr. Baker responded. He shouldered the unfamiliar burden the President proposed, and has been carrying it ever since. He has sat at the head of the department table and conferred with trained soldiers; represented the department before committees of Congress; advised the President on questions of war detail, and shirked none of the trying duties of his trying place.

The swap caused much comment, and it was not confined to the political opposition. But it did not influence the President, who had made the swap without hesitation and now stood by the new horse.

AUGUST FRIDAY, SENTINEL, MORNING ATERVILLE Does Not Know When Milltiamen Will Be Withdrawn From Border--Simple and Unaffected Greetings at Station--Most Successful Mobilization in Fis-

The 1.30 train rolled into the Water-ville station yesterday afternoon, and out stepped a young man of medium build and height, wearing a sailor straw hat, dark coat, striped trousers and black shoes. It was Hon. Newton D. Baker, secretary of war.

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WINNING BATTLES.

Doubtless, Secretary Baker has been asked that question before. At any rate, he took it locally, so to speak, rational than generally, and immediately asked where the local militia company is stationed. When told "Dolores" he answered:

"I do not know now when they will be sent home. The militia was called at a time when a very serious military situation had developed on the Mexican border. Their presence there has been most effective. They are winning battles every day without the necessity of going through the terrible ordeal of actual fighting. They are this day doing their full duty as soldiers and doing it well.

"I cannot speak too highly of the excellent spirit that has been shown by the militia. It is certainly admirable. Except for natural anxiety about their families at home, the men are in good spirits.

"We sent General Bliss, assistant

spirits. .
"We sent General Bliss, assistant chief of the general staff, on a trip of inspection along the entire Mexican border, with particular attention to the sanitary condition of the camps.

SUCCESSFUL MOBILIZATION.

"I believe that the conding of the

SUCCESSFUL MOBILIZATION.

"I believe that the sending of the militia to the border was the most successful mobilization of over 100,000 men ever completed in the country's history," said Secretary Baker.

He told of the care exercised in the purchase of food suplies by the quartermaster's department.

"The Department of Agriculture has co-operated by sending its food experts to assist the quartermaster's department. Meats are inspected at both erds of the line of supply. They are inspected by the government in spectors at the Chicago stockyards, and again at the end of the refrigerator car line on the border, so that they get two inspections before they reach get two inspections before they reach

the man.
"The Department of Agriculture has further co-operated with this department by sending to the border its experts on insects, and these experts are teaching the men how to rid the camps of pests and disease carriers.

HEALTHIEST IN WORLD.

HEALTHIEST IN WORLD.

"Laredo and that section of the border is the most healthy place in the world. Guder the sanitary measures that have been adopted, there has been a very low percentage of illness. Among the regulars, numbering 40,000, the sick report for the week ending August 12 shows 2 1-4 per cent. That is, during the week, only 2 1-4 per cent of the regulars have reported filness of any kind, from a stubbed toe to typhoid fever, to the medical department. And among the militiamen on the border, numbering over 100,000 men, the percentage is one and seventeen-hundredths per cent; that is, less minute interview.

"The difficulties when the milicia first reached the border were due to the inexperience of many officers in requisitioning the right supplies. For instance, he might requisition too much oatmeal and not enough of other kinds of food. The result of first were kinds of food. The result at first was that there was a lack of variety, but not a lack of quantity or a lack of quality.

"Tie hoys are being given work that is in proportion to their experience At the her uning they were given practice marches for short distances and this is now being followed by exercises of a more strenuous character.

"I have received reports from 25 or

I have received reports from 25 or 30 persons who, as independent observers, have made a study of conditions of the border, Robert Baker of New York, United States Senator, has just returned from the border. He went the entire length. Now, Mr. Baker is not a Democrat, so he does not view the situation from the partian state point. He reports to me that he is filed with delight over conditions as he found them, and the effi-ciency shows by the regular army in preparing for and velceming the militia.

150,000 READY.

"When this experience is over, should there be any further difficulties

should there be any further difficulties we shall have a force of 150,000 ready to mobilize, which would make a very solid body of troops.

"If people would only stop to think of the enormous military sacrifices that are being made by the people of Europe, the present sacrifice would not seem too great. We are the most fortunate people in the world today.

"I realize the hardship that comes

"I realize the hardship that comes to these citizens, these civilians away from their business affairs and their families, but they are saving the lives of women and children and preserving the safety of the nation of their presence on the border, and because there has then no actual fighting is reason for congratulation rather than criticism. cism."

TURNS INTERVIEWER.

Secretary Baker now turned inquisitor. "Don't go—just yet," he said with a smile. "Tell me about Maine, and Waterville. How big is this town?" With the tables fairly turned, the Sentinel man found himself skilfully interviewed. Waterville its population, the diversity and racial complexion of its people, its industries, its history. its people, its industries, its history, whether the people are settled in their whether the people are settled in their opinions or are open minded on public questions, the individual popularity of public men, what they think of President Wilson, and a hundred other topics were gone into deftly, incisively and conclusively, while the "interviewer" vainly tried to keep pace with the flood of questions, to with parts of sentences, showing the drift of the answer, seemed to be a sufficient reply. But it was all worth the recompense of the kindly and appreciative "Thank you," with which Secretary Baker dishis caller at the close of a 40-minute interview.

With Sunday Morning Edition.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY.....August 26, 1916

The President's Horse Swap.

At Waterville, Me., Thursday night in asking for an indorsement of the administration, Secretary Baker said:

"Large problems lie before us in the mext four years. The reconstruction must take place. No unfamiliar hand should be put in to guide the course of our nation during that period. No uncertain voice should be permitted to speak our spirit at the council table that recognizes the universe. This is a time when, having pressed forward nobly on a high and difficult course, the finish should be left to those who have demonstrated their ability by their work salready done."

This, put in other terms, is the familiar proposition that "it is not best to swap horses while crossing a stream." The adage is popularly attributed to Mr. Lincoln, but he merely gave it prominence and wide circulation by using it on an important occasion. And on that occasion he attributed it to "an old Dutch farmer."

Whatever there may be in the adage, was Secretary Baker happy in quoting it? In the case of the War Department did not the President swap horses while crossing a stream, and a rather turbulent body of water at that? A very "large problem" was on the card—an increase and "reconstruction" of the army. A "hand" qualified by several years study was "guiding." Secretary Garrison was well established in the confidence of the country, and it was thought also in the President's confidence. But when a difference between them arose, the President swapped him, and Mr. Baker was the new horse chosen.

Mr. Baker had had no training in army matters-probably had never given them a thought. The President knew him in connection with other very different matters, and having formed a favorable opinion of him on general score decided to give him a trial on that

It must have required resolution on Mr. Baker's part to respond. Congress was in session, with war measures pressing. The situation on the Mexican border was ticklish in the extreme. All Europe was in the throes of armed conflict. Our War Department had not struggled with problems so grave and difficult and complicated in half a cen-

But Mr. Baker responded. He shouldered the unfamiliar burden the President proposed, and has been carrying it ever since. He has sat at the head of the department table and conferred with trained soldiers; represented the department before committees of Congress; advised the President on questions of war detail, and shirked none of the trying duties of his trying place.

The swap caused much comment, and it was not confined to the political opposition. But it did not influence the President, who had made the swap without hesitation and now stood by the new

AUGUST FRIDAY, SENTINEL, MORNING

WELCOME FAMED CABINET MEMBER

PEACE WITH HONOR HAS BEEN MAINTAINED BY PRESIDENT, HE ASSERTS

War Head Pays Tribute Senator Johnson and His Able Work

Waterville people, regardless of po- just litical considerations, showed hearty appreciation of having the pleasure of hearing a cabinet officer of the ability and reputation of Hon. Newton D.

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catalogue get attention wi Kind-the kind that make Our printing service

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H. W. KIDDER PRESIDES. Harry W. Kidder presided and instroduced Mr. Baker in a short speech, calling attention to his fine record as a worker in behalf of the masses and especially of his qualification as long and well tried friend of labor to speak for an administration that has done so much for this cause. Mr. Kidder briefly reviewed some of the great labor legislation that has been enacted by the Wilson administration, referring particularly to the Clayton bill which has been called the magna charter of union labor and which takes labor out of the class of com-modities and prevents the great abuse of the injunction processes which have grown up in recent years. He mentioned some of the leading features in the career of Mr. Baker, especially his work as one of "Tom Johnson's boys" in Cleveland.

SECRETARY BAKER.

The audience received Mr. Baker standing and the hearty applause showed its interest in him and all for which he stands. He began by saying a warm tribute to Tom L. Johnson with whom he said he had been associated for years as an intimate friend, beginning that relationship when he was but a mere boy.

Mr. Baker referred to the fact that about his first official act after be-

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country regarding international affairs, Mr. Baker said that the day he was sworn in he was approached by a newspaper man who communicated to him in a very dramatic manner that "hell had just broken loose in Mexico." "But that did not seem to concern me very much," said Mr. Baker." I had been in the habit of dealing with the problem of cities and if some one had told me a street needed cleaning or that a policeman had been discourteous to a citizen I should have been interested at once, but when I was told there was trouble Mexico I simply smiled without realizing my own responsibility. In considering the coming election we should realize that we live now in the parish of the world."

WILSON'S GREAT WORK.

Mr. Baker explained that he should take for his theme for the evening the proposition that the Wilson ad-ministration has had a constructive, forward looking program, that it has done more legislative good for the people as a whole than any other for many years and that it has kept the

country safe in peace with honor.
"If some prophet could have predicted at the time Woodrow Wilson took office the terrible conditions now existing in Europe," said he, "would it not have been the prayer of the great

American people that he should keep this country out of the war on the other side of the water and isn't that just what he has done? And now, looking back on those terrible conditions, would we not have been content if congress had passed no constructive laws but simply stood pat? But think for a moment what has been accomplished."

FEDERAL RESERVE ACT.

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Federal Reserve act, explaining how under the old system of finance the amount of money in circulation depended on the size of the public debt and therefore had always been restricted and inadequate. Banks, forced to keep reserves, were in the habit of pyramiding these reserves habit of pyramiding these reserves until a comparatively small amount of real money was made to serve a whole chain of banks. This practice with the system of circulation made possible "bankers' panics" that came frequently with scarcely any warning and with disastrous results. Under the Federal Reserve act it is possible to force money into the sections where it is needed and to provide an where it is needed and to provide an elastic circulation. The control of money and credit has been taken away from private banking interests centered largely in New York and turned over to the government. The strength and wisdom of the new system has been amply demonstrated by the extraordinary demands that have been made upon it because of the great war of nations. The speaker delared that President Wilson had been chiefly responsible in framing the bill and getting it enacted into law and is now being given credit for having been the author of the greatest financial legislation over passed in this cial legislation ever passed in this country.

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THE TARIFF.

In discussing the tariff, Mr. Baker explained how tariff laws had been made by Republicans taking the word of the manufacturers most interested regardless of the needs of the people as a whole. He believed that no fair test of the Underwood tariff has been possible because of the condition of world wide trade, but so far as any inferences can be drawn it produced more revenue during the first year it was in operation than did the Payne-Aldrich law in the last year it operat-Aldrich law in the last year it operat-

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MEXICAN SITUATION.

In taking up the discussion of the Mexican situation, Mr. Baker explained that a country with some 15,000,000 population where 60,000 control all the land and where 90 per cent are refused the opportunities to learn to read and write is involved. This country is one of the richest in the world in natural resources and its people should be prosperous and happy whereas a few great families roll in luxury while thousands starve. Madero was characterized as a great hearted man who despite his own wealth and privileges had listened to the cry of the people and had determined to do something to better their condition. He had been advised their condition. He had been advised to have Huerta executed but his peace loving nature revolted and he refused to his own tragic undoing. When Huerta had seized the government by the meanest of treachery he stretched his bloody hand out—not to President Wilson but to President? Taft and asked for recognition. President Taft refused and the problem still remained when President Wilson took his seat, and he too refused to took his seat, and he too refused to recognize a cowardly assassin who had secured his place by conniving

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WHAT TROOPS ARE DOING.
Mr. Baker argued that as a sover ign country Mexica has the right to settle her own difficulties just as Am erica had the right to revolt and France and other countries that have won their freedom. "Now we have 140,000 troops on teh border to keep the peace," said he "and let me tel you these soldiers are well cared for Everything that science and a gener ous government can do for their compared health is being done. The fort and health is being done. The are keeping the peace along our bor der and for the first time since the days of Diaz you fellow citizens ca sleep in peace knowing that Villa o some other bandit will not be able t come over looting and robbing. Thos come over looting and robbing. Thos soldiers are giving an exemplification of our national force in its fine form and the time will come where Mexico will blossom like a rose are become a worthy sister republic grateful for the great forebearance of the country with no regrets because of the aggression of a great neighbor. The greatness of a nation does n lie in the force it can exercise but i its moral strength. As that book ages says "righteousness exalteth

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HON. NEWTON D. BAKER.

Secretary of War In President Wilson's Cabinet, Who addressed Rally Here Last Night.

The City Opera House where the meeting was held was filled to its capacity, many being obliged to stand because even the least desirable because even the least desirable seats had been taken early. When Mr. Baker had been introduced he was obliged to wait several minutes until a big delegation from Augusta and towns down the line that had

H. W. KIDDER PRESIDES. Harry W. Kidder presided and in-troduced Mr. Baker in a short speech, calling attention to his fine record as a worker in behalf of the masses and especially of his qualification as a long and well tried friend of labor to speak for an administration that has a long and well tried friend of labor to speak for this cause Mr. Widspeak for an administration that has done so much for this cause. Mr. Kidder briefly reviewed some of the great labor legislation that has been enacted by the Wilson administration, referring particularly to the Clayton bill which has been called the magna charter of union labor and which takes labor out of the class of commodities and prevents the great abuse of the injunction processes which of the injunction processes which have grown up in recent years. He mentioned some of the leading features in the career of Mr. Baker, especially his work as one of "Tom Johnson's boys" in Cleveland.

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Mr. Baker referred to the fact that about his first official act after becoming secretary of war was the appointment of Hon. William M. Ingraham as assistant secretary. "Mr. Ingraham," said he, "had been induced to take the place through the kindness of Senator Johnson of Maine which I shall always remember gratefully. I came to know your Senator well in those days and to appreciate his upright mind and good conscience. I know that he stands very high among the leaders of this administration in Washington."

WORLD WIDE INTERESTS.

The speaker mentioned the great importance of the coming election, estimated by the pecially because of the great variety of interests and the vast number of interests and the vast number of election interests and the vast number of interests and the vast number of interests involved in the result. To illustrate what is a common attitude in

this country regarding international affairs, Mr. Baker said that the day he was sworn in he was approached by a newspaper man who communicated to him in a very dramatic manner that "hell had just broken loose in Mexico." "But that did not seem to concern me very much," said Mr. Baker." I had been in the habit of dealing with the problem of cities and if some one had told me a street needed cleaning or that a policeman had been discourteous to a citizen I should have been interested at once, but when I was told there was trouble in Mexico I simply smiled without

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Continued on Page Two

FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1916.

SET FORTH BY BAKER

War Secretary Tells Maine Voters Wilson Has Followed the Golden Rule in Foreign Affairs

JUSTICE IN MEXICAN POLICY

Speaker Attacks Those Who Scoff Because We Keep the Peace While Europe Is at War.

WATERVILLE, Me., Aug. 24.-Vigorous praise for the Administration's European and Mexican policies was the outstanding feature of the address here tonight of Newton D. Baker, Secretary War, at a meeting held in connection with the Democratic campaign in Maine in behalf of President Wilson. The President's couse, Mr. Baker said, had infused "the spirit of the Declaration of Independence and of the Golden Rule" into this country's foreign relations.

lations.

"I have shown that the Administration of President Wilson has followed a consistent program in its domestic legislation," Mr. Baker declared toward the end of his address. "It has procured the enactment of laws more wholesome and beneficial than perhaps can be credited in the aggregate to the Administrations which have intervened. Administrations which have intervened since the civil war. It is inspired by a philosophy which is an expression of the longing of mankind in this day and generation. It has refused to allow itself to be turned aside by foreign vio lence from the accomplishment of its

generation. It has refused to allow itself to be turned aside by foreign violence from the accomplishment of its great program.

"The Administration has kept the peace. It has done unto Mexico as we would be done by, and has injusted the spirit of the Declaration of Independence and of the Golden Rule mot its foreign relations. It has maintained iriendly relations with the European beligerents and placed this country in a position from which, when the end of the great European struggle comes, the moral forces of the United States can be exercised in the interests of justice and humanity.

"Large problems lie before us in the next four years. The reconstruction must take place. No unfamiliar hand should be put in to guids the course of our nation during that period. No uncertain voice should be permitted to speak our spirit at the council table that reorganizes the universe. This is a time when, having pressed forward nobly on a high and difficult course, the finish should be left to those who have demonstrated their ability by their work already done."

During his discussion of the European policies Mr. Baker said:

"There are those who hint, but dare not say, that if they had been in the places of responsibility they would have involved us in that maelstrom. They indulge in a cheap form of eloquence about what they would have done, and affect to believe that in some obscure way we are hurt in our self-pride because all the rest of the world is thus engaged while we are preserving our peaceful relations.

"The United States is today the friend of each of the belligerent nations. Our fields are growing the crops that are to feed the multitudes whose hands have been withdrawn from the plow to be given to the sword. Our workshops and factories are making the implements of rehabilitation which will make life possible again in Europe when this great securge is passed. We have preserved the peace with justice, and have saved to ourselves an opportunity for the peoples of the Old World."

After reviewing the developme

"President Taft deelined to recognize the dissolute monster, (Huerta,) Secretary of State Knox withheld the approval of the United States from that sort of treachery. President Wilson withheld recognition from Huerta, and the long and troubled course of our dealing with Mexico has been, in part at least, because both President Taft and President Wilson believed that a nation loving justice, as I hope we love it, could not extend its favor to this willaintes upon his head as flotsam by the waters of a revolution otherwise hopeful and pure as to its object."

Mr. Baker expressed the hope that the American soldiers on the Texas border might not be required to fire another shot, "but that their ultimate victory and the restgration of peace and contentment and prosperity in northern Mexico may come as the climax to a series of bloodless victories."



SATURDAY, AUGUST 26. 1916.

Secretary Baker in the Maine Campaign.

The attempt of Secretary BAKER in a speech at Waterville, Me., to associate President TAFT with Mr. WILson's policy toward Mexico and lay on Mr. TAFT's shoulders a part of the responsibility for what has happened in that distressful country was disingenuous, to put it mildly. "President TAFT declined to recognize the dissolute monster Huerta," said Mr. BAKER, giving his audience the impression that Mr. TAFT blazed the way for his successor, proscribing HUERTA on moral grounds and initiating the policy of watchful waiting. Secretary BAKER proceeded:

"President Wilson withheld recognition from HUERTA, and the long and troubled course of our dealing with Mexico has been, in part at least, because both President TAFT and President WILson believed that a nation loving justice, as I hope we love it, could not extend its favor to this mediæval despot, cast up with all of his villainies upon his head as flotsam by the waters of a revolution otherwise hopeful and pure as to its object."

We don't like this, Mr. BAKER! How can you fail to know that General HUERTA assumed the title of Provisional President of Mexico on February 19, 1913, twelve days before President TAFT retired from office and that the question of recognizing HUERTA was appropriately and delicately left to the incoming President of the United States, on whom the duty would devolve to conduct negotiations with the Mexican Government and formulate a policy for the new Administration. To intimate that President TAFT refused to recognize HUERTA because he was a mediæval despot and a villain is a piece of intellectual dishonesty. That was Woop-ROW WILSON'S reason for rejecting and proscribing HUERTA. Why drag in WILLIAM H. TAFT?

Not in the slightest degree was President TAFT responsible for "the long and troubled course of our dealing with Mexico." Mr. TAFT recognized Francisco Madero, a constitutionally elected President, and, it will be remembered, the revolt of Felix Diaz in February, 1913, came like a bolt out of the blue, at a time when our relations with Mexico were untroubled and satisfactory. A decent regard for the opinions of mankind would have compelled any retiring President to withhold action upon the chaotic situation that was precipitated by the murder of MADERO and the acquisition of power by HUERTA. Mr. BAKER cannot divide the responsibility for the policy of watchful waiting and its bitter fruits by putting the clock back.

Fortunately, ex-President TAFT has had something to say about Mexico in the last three years, and any man of sense and fairness can make his own deductions. Speaking before the University of Toronto on February 21, 1915, he said that among other rights which the President of the United States had to exercise was that of deciding whether he would recognize or refuse to recognize the Government of a foreign State, and Mr. TAFT added significantly:

"In the case, for instance, of CAR-RANZA and VILLA, the exercise of the power of choice between rotten apples may have serious results."

At Denver in an interview on August 18, 1915, Mr. TAFT said that "if we had approached the situation in Mexico with proper forethought we would not be facing intervention today." Note this observation to the Philia Club in this city (April 11, 1915), because it bears upon the ethics of recognizing General HUERTA:

"When we deal with a people like the Mexicans we must understand that with a people who dabble in politics and revolutions if a man loses out it means that he loses his head, and that's all there is about it."

And consider this judgment with its tactful reference to Mr. Wilson's decision when he took office (from an interview in New York, August 15, 1915):

"We made a serious mistake at the outset, not in failing to recognize HUERTA, but in actually departing from the attitude of true neutrality to work against him."

Could there be a sharper condemnation of "watchful waiting"? And finally, as throwing light upon what Mr. TAFT thought of Mr. WILSON'S deplorable muddling, let this go into the record (it is from a statement issued at Milwaukee, March 17, 1916): "I am afraid that CARRANZA cannot be depended upon. Carranza is a personal coward. VILLA is at heart an outlaw and always has been an outlaw."

Bayon Laily Commerce. Esex tribute to Ches. Thism

The Wash, Jimes

The Text Moseun Milson's addens To angus on Ralesal stribe.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE

REAT TRIBUTE TO PRES WISON BY SEGY BAKER

Enthusiastic Bangor Hearers Cheer Speakers at Democratic Rally---Former Congressman Reilly Met With Ovation

brought prosperity to the United States under a beneficent state and national administration, were set forth in language that was at all times clear and convincing. As Cong. Reilly said: "I will confine myself to telling of the good things that I know about the Democratic party and its candidates." The keynote of the evening was that if the people of America and the state of Maine in particular wish to show their Maine in particular, wish to show their appreciation of the good rule of President Wilson and Gov. Curtis, by all means return them to office again with

Comparisons are odious, but it is a ticeable that both Democratic rallies thus far have been attended by audiences six times the size of the Republican rally held here, when Gov. Willis of Ohio, spoke in Bangor last week. It seems that the people of Bangor are more desirous of showing their respect for President Wilson by listening to his friends than of showing opposition to him the state of the him by going to hear his political ene-

Stood Up for Secretary

As Secretary Baker was introduced by Chairman Hugh T. Gallagher, Esq., the audience cheered and stood up en masse. Secretary Baker is a man of medium height, of dark complexion and thoughtful expresison, and has a very friendly look. When he began speaking, the members of the audience realized at once that they were hearing a genuine orator, a man who could move people in setting forth could move people in setting truths which could not be denied. address was a marvellous exposition of the accomplishments, aims and policies of the Wilson administration.

Secretary Baker began:
Ladies and Gentlemen, I have been in the state of Maine for three days

and it is just beginning to dawn upon me why I was sent here. At first, I knew from personal experience and from what history had taught me that Maine knows how to attend to its own business. But the truth is that Ohio has almost as much interest in men that you send to Washington from Maine as you have. If you send backward looking men to the capital, who will e content to let matters stand still, instead of sending forward looking men imbued with the aim of enacting pro gressive legislation, Ohio will suffer because the laws that are passed in Washington apply equally to Maine and Ohio. I and my wife and babies live under the laws that are made in Washington, and if these laws are wife it is well for me and them: if wise, it is well for me and them; they are unwise, it is ill for us.

Another reason why I have been sent to Maine, I believe, is to find out something about how the people of Maine live. You all recall the series in Life a few years ago called the Education of Mr. Pipp. Maybe I am Mr. Pipp. Maybe I have been sent here for my education. for my education. I am learning how beautiful your state is; I am learning to admire the bold, vigorous and strong manhood your state has and I am looking with confident expectation to the contribution you are going to make to the nation's welfare.

"We in Ohio are interested in the persons you elect to the Senate and the House; you are interested in the peo-ple we in Ohio are going to elect. The matter of voting is far more important than most of us realize; a great many people vote by symbols, roosters, eagles, asses, elephants and the like. Your vote is of widespread influence over an immense territory; not only in continental United States, but at the Panama canal, the Philippines, Alas-ka, perhaps the Danish West Indies, and it is well that you should carefully consider before you cast your bal-

The Nations at War

Sec. Baker here drew a striking pictre of conditions in the nations at ture of conditions in the nations at war. "If I could show you tonight

Bangor's second Democratic rally of the campaign, held Saturday night m City hall, was another wonderful demonstration of party loyalty and enthusiasm. Every seat in the hall was filled, and contrary to the usual practice, ecople kept coming in after the rally began and remained to admire the eloquence with which Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, who, be it known, is a master orator, and former Congressman Thomas L. Relly of Consecutive, the policies that have brought prosperity to the usual practice, people kept coming. Hayn T. Gabrelle, May prayer to an experiment of the campaign.

Seated on the stage were the chairman of the meeting, Hayn T. Gobert Harrigan, Willis Y. Patch, Esq., Terjeled, My prayer to an all-overning the county committee, and Thomas Curran, Michael P. Ryder, chairman of the county committee, and Thomas T. Gallagher, Esq., register of probate.

The enthusiasm of the rally was antimined, and well it might be, for during the entire evening, there was no word of abuse or harsh criticism for political opponents; what was said sonstructive, the policies that have brought prosperity to the United State and exchange of the countries of the world, would you have a succeed into it. Would you not have rence B. Towle, Esq., Clerk of Courts Clinton C. Stevens, Hon. William T. Gallagher, Esq., register of probate.

The enthusiasm of the rally was antimined and well it might be, for during the entire evening, there was no word of abuse or harsh criticism for political opponents; what was said was at all times clear and constructive; the policies that have brought prosperity to the United State of the Countries of the world, would you not have rence B. Towle, Esq., Clerk of Courts Curran, Michael P. Ryder, chariman of the countries of the world would you would you have shall your object of the world would you have shall your object of the world would you have shall your object of the world would you have shall you have the beneficial your object

know of no picture that engages my ancy more than that when the war is over we will be one of those who will help to bring about prosperity and re-construct institutions of the nations that are concluding war.

"Let me engage your attention for a few minutes while I refer to one thing that the Wilson administration has done, that seems to be much greater than anything that has been done since Lincoln signed the emancipation. No administration has ever passed so wise, so progressive legislation since that time as the administration of Woodrow Wilson. I refer to the Federal Re-I refer to the Federal If anyone should tell serve act. If anyone should tell me to take paper and pen and write the worst firancial law I could think of, I would write one just like the law we had previous to the Federal Reserve system, for it answered that description. It was so constructed that the more prosperity we had the more liable we were to a panic. The National banks could issue notes only to the ex-tent of the national debt. When more noney was needed, it would not be se-

Under the old system they would not lend all the money, but would keep a certain amount in reserve de-posited in another bank. In this way a bank here in Bangor would have the \$100.000 deposited with a bank in it with a bank in Boston, this in turn depositing it with a bank in New York, and that bank depositing with another bank, so that with another bank, so that the original \$100,000 would be the reserve of five banks, each of which could not meet desperately the demand of the money should there be such a de-

mand on the bank,

Under this system of banking, people might go to the bank for money and would be told that they could not get it. This would create a rumor among the depositors that the banks had no money and that they banks had no money and that they were going to smash, the ultimate re-sult of which would be a panic, which would cause must suffering and dis-

tress among the people.

The Republicans as well as the Democrats recognized this but they did not have the nerve to break av from the old system. Pres. Will was elected and had the nerve to before the congress and say what was needed. The Glass-Oliver banking

discourage the ordinary man,
You yourself know that if you owned steel stocks, or owned stocks in any of the great corporations, you can take them to your bank and dispose take them to your bank and dispose of them over the counter at the market price at that minute, for by referring to a daily list, the clerk can tell you exactly how much they are worth that time. This is not fair to th farmer, he has the hardest time of any body in raising money to meet his honest dealings. Under the Rural-Credits 'bill, the

farmer can get farm bonds on land, and take these bonds to a land bank, and on them obtain the money needed for up to 50 years if he needs that long to pay it back. It is a sound ed for up to 50 years if he needs that long to pay it back. It is a sound proposition and the government is back of it. The Democratic party has entirely reconstructed the financial sys tem of the country, has created a sound banking system, and has brought about they passing of the Rural Credit bill that means so much to the farmers. (Applause.)

Under the rulings of this law, greattravel by sea. It abolishes the only remaining fugitive slave laws on the books and this is indeed a great thing for the men on the ships. Under the old system, suppose a vessel, an Englishman, sails into port with a full grant. One of the great when the ship crew. One of the crew, when the ship is docked, walks up to the captain and says: "Sir, I guess I'll leave." What loes the captain do be created. loes the captain do, he orders this man does the captain do, he orders this man to his post and states that when he gets back to the other side that he can go then. The seaman says that he doesn't want to go back, but in the end he has to. If he should escape from the ship, it would be the duty of the United States Government to send its marshals out and see that this man was captured, and returned to his captain and the punishment that captain and the punishment that would surely be meted out to him. Under the new law, this is abolished, thus insuring freedom to the men who work on the gods. work on the seas. isions, masters must better the ditions for the men, and by this, is passed the first charter of freedom for the most abused class of labor.

Child Labor

Senator Beveridge of Indiana, once Republican, then a Progressive and don't know what he is now, duced this law at first, but it did not seem to work. Somehow or other, it seem to work. Somehow or other, it did not seem to suit the members of the Republican Congress, and could not get by. When we introduced it, a lot of Democrats didn't want it, but President Wilson went down to the house from the White House, and seated in a room that is set aside for the Presidents, and calling several of the members of Congress into this room, talked with them, and told them straight what was wanted. He said that there was a plank in the them straight what was wanted. He said that there was a plank in the party platform for a child labor law, and that they could not be true to the principles of the party, and the dictates of humanity if they did not provide for this. The life, strength and vigor of a nation was depending on it, and it was due to the magnificent strength, courage and vigor of he who sat in the White House. Wood-

cent strength, courage and vigor of newho sat in the White House, Wood-row Wilson, that now, after 20 years we have a child labor law passed by his administration for the betterment and uplift of human nature.

You are to be highly favored become this great empaign is brought to

You are to be highly favored beore this great campaign is brought to
a close, when many able speakers
from all over the country, men who
are well posted on the vital affairs of
ational importance, will come here,
and talk to you on these subjects, and
would admonish you to listen to
hem carefully.

Mavican Situation

Mexican Situation

One of the principal things hat it has been in power is the Mexi- has faithfully served this country

can situation, and much can be said on this.

Mexico is a country with 15,000,000 Mexico is a country with 15,000,000 of people, ruled for a great many years by a despot and a dictator, Diaz, whose theory was that the very few at the top of society, who were educated, powerful and rich, had the right to rule the lower classes, so that he denied education and learning to the greater part of the people of Mexico, so that tonight 80 per cent, of the people are so ignorant that they can people are so ignorant that they can-

They are so ignorant that they cannot read and write.

They are so ignorant, that when one of the bandit chiefs got into power, and has a slight skirmish with the American troops that they readily be-American troops that they readily believed the rumor that was rife that he, this bandit leader, has captured the states of Arizona, New Mexico and Texas, and has caused the President of the United States to flee to Canada for safety. This seems strange, but it is not thought so, when one thinks that it was profitable for the Diaz regime to keep the people in ignorance all the time. Every foot of the entire country is owned by 60,000 people, thus leaving the other 14,940,000 with not enough ground of their own to stand on.

to stand on. Mexico is one of the richest countries in the world. Has the vastest lumber tracts that are to be found in any country in the world. There are vast and immensely rich sliver mines, gold mines, and old fields, so valuable gold mines, and old fields, so valuable that they are almost fabulous. From these oil fields, England draws her entire supply. Thus, surrounded by all of these riches, the people are practically starving.

From these 60,000 came Madero, a man of great wealth, very powerful, and highly educated. The condition of the people did not seem right to

and highly educated. The condition of the people did not seem right to him and he rightly thought that this was terrible. He saw the people starving and suffering and started a revolution against Diaz, who seeing that his game was up, loaded some money aboard his ship and sails away for foreign shores. Then Madero is elected president. There were many in the upper party that believed in bloodshed and murder, among these, Huerta was the first. Diaz was responsible for this, as he set him up in power, and had him kill and murder in order to terrorize the people. The advisors told him that among these, that there were many that should be put out of the way, and among these, the first to go was Huerta.

then it has ever been since the days of George Washington, with pacea between it and every other nation; with a sound reputation established among the countries of the world, would you not indeed be satisfied with President Wilson? If I had nothing else to say to you about his administration would not indeed be satisfied with President Wilson? If I had nothing else to say to you about his administration would not one of the world, which is made to the present said? Con Hughes deny it? Can they take away one jets of what I have said. What they will say is that as soon as the war is over there will be a great flood of stuff from Europe Willios going to the world of the war is over the will be a great flood of stuff from Europe Willios going to the world of the war is over the will be a great flood of stuff from Europe Willios going to the world willing to going to the world willing to going the world willing to going the world willing to going to the world willing to going to them," a senting the world willing to going the world will by the olited states would give, and he did not get it. He died in exile without a chance. There is no peace in the land as yet, it being torn with dissention and strife, and being a hotbed of revolution.

Then people say that we should intervene. Among those who do so are Senator Fall of New Mexico, who owns large acreage of land in Mexico. Hearst and others think so, but how Hearst and others think so, but how can they? We had a revolution of our own in 1776, when we wanted freedom and new government! Suppose that we had had intervention then. Supose that Rochambeau with his 5,000 men had intervened where would we have been? True, there would be these same fertile fields and forests here, these same rivers would be running down to meet the seas, but be running down to meet the seas there would be no America. would have been no birth of the flag no such country as the United States of America, no religious freedom, no common school education free for one and all, no Virginia statesmen, no Webster, no Clay. In their place there would be the pitiable continuance of Hughes has not said that he would intervene. In fact he hasn't said whether he would or would not. He has mentioned the subject a couple of

times, but that is all.

Roosevelt, Hughes and Hearst papers come forth and say that the President should send 500,000 men to Mexico to kill and be killed. The ultimate result of this would be to pile up the andying hatred of a people where trying to obtain their freedom. You who say intervene, go to you homes and think this over serious! think over the situation when the United States was in a like position read through the Declaration of Inde-pendence carefully and also apply the Golden Rule to the same question, and you will so find what is right.

European Question

The President of the United States asks us all to be neutral. That we all stand for America and by America. This great war will be over some day, when peace will be made. When peace is to be made, have we any interest in the making of it? We have and we must have must have.

We do not want to share in the spoils, we want no land, no tribute,

but we have the very greatest interest that the peace that will be made is final. After the battle of Waterloo, the powers of Europe got together with a map of Europe and divided the land a map of burden with lead pend Every line that they made on the map created international hatred, find this out fully, one has only read the story of Europe from Treaty of Vienna down to the presday, and you will see that it is filled with international harred and international discord, because of this dividing the spoils at that time.

When the peace of this great war is

made, we want undying peace, we de

not want a like occurrence in our lives and in those of our children. When I think of my children, and see them around me, and try and look forward into their lives, I am afraid that could I look forward into their lives and sethis country, I really and truly believe that I would rather have them die now than live through it. When place comes now we want durable peace comes now we want durable peace. We are the only people that know what war of this kind means, and now that we are united, the veterans of the blue and the gray mingled their tears over their common burden. It is only for those people that know about it, the bring about conditions so that any nation in the future will, if words fall have the concentrated power of other nations put against it, using force it.

nations put against it, using force place of words, until peace is made.

And when this peace is made, oug it to be made by a man who is con-cerned about the moral character of Huerta, by a man who went across th y on a tour finding fault, it be made by a President.

four years, who has completed legislation that is full of wise laws, who has kept his head when the world was mad, who has established for us and for himself, the great moral force that is now in existence?

Domestic differences are not exempt. The Democrats carried out many things that the Republicans were slow about, and did not have the necessary strength to do. When we think that the whole world is to recognize us as the only great nation able to keep out of this war, we are proud to think that we have as our leader, a man so loyal, so patriotic. leader, a man so loyal, so patriotic, so splendidly admirable we canot have but one thought, and that is "Speak for us in the councils of the world for the betterment and uplift of all, and for a bigger and greater op-portunity for all mankind."

Ovation For Cong. Reilly

Ovation For Cong. Reilly
The first speaker of the evening was
Congressman Thomas F. Reilly of
Connecticut, who by his gentlemanly
oratory won the high esteem of the
many in attendance at the rally. He
was a very forcible and able speaker,
and did not say any of the customary
things about his adversaries that are
generally heard at rallies, but was
courteous at all times, speaking of
them as being worthy opponents. His
remarks were well appreciated, as was
shown by the constant applause that remarks were well appreciated, as was shown by the constant applause that greeted him, and many of those in the hall, thought that he was one of the best if not the best speaker that has appeared on the Democratic platform in this vicinity during this campaign.

Mr. Reilly said in part:

Cong. Reilly's Address

"The announcement of the chair-"The announcement of the chairman should be amended. You are not to hear two distinguished; you will hear only one and he is the really distinguished secretary of war. Hon. Newton D. Baker, justly considered among the leading platform speakers of the country. You have come to hear discussed the great issues in this very important campaign, and I very important campaign and promise you that in appreciation of that fact you will not be denied the freat in store by any long talk from

"There are, however, a few things however that I want to talk to you about as briefly as I can. Before that I wish to talk to you for a moment about some of the candidates who are seeking your suffrages in this election Men and measures may be profitably Men and measures may be profitably discussed by those who are familiar with both. I am familiar from personal experience with the legislative work of some of the candidates who have been nominated in this pending Maine election. If I did not know them it would be presumptious for me to speak about them to you who know them well or attempt to tell you how you should cast your ballots. My warrant for speaking is a personal knowledge of the work that has been done by them. I do not know their opponents and shall therefore refrain from saying anything about them, befrom saying anything about them, because I do not believe in that sort of political campaigning."

Tribute to Sen. Johnson

Tribute to Sen. Johnson

Mr. Reilly then paid a high tribute to the service rendered district, state and nation by United States Senator Charles F. Johnson of Waterville and Congressman McGillicuddy of Maine and said that when history recorded their work, no names in the bright galaxy of Maine's national statesmen would shine with brighter lustre. He also spoke of Dean Sills, John E. Bunker, Leonard Pierce, Judge Halliday, whom he had met during his stay in Maine and said they were high grade men who would honor state and country by their election. He said the eyes of the nation were on Maine. If it went Democratic, as he believed it would, it would mean a landslide for Wilson. If it went Republican, it meant that the Democrats would have were a little harder in November.

Vote for Curtis for Vote for Wilson "A vote for Curtis is a vote for Wil

Told of Tariff

Mr. Reilly discussed the tariff legis-Mr. Refly discussed the tarm legis lation and the policy of both parties He compared the tax on consumption which the tariff is with the tax of incomes or on wealth and disclosed hat the income tax was so fair that that the income tax was so har that no one would ever dare change it, though Justice Hughes might like to, judging by his attitude toward it, when governor of New York.

Mr. Reilly said the provision for a

Mr. Reilly said the provision for a non-partisan tariff commission, which would consider the needs of each line of business in the matter of protective rates was the real solution of the whole problem. It is about to become a law and after it does any one who tries to make the tariff a political is sue can justly be considered an agitator and business disturber. He spoke of the federal reserve bank act, the rural credits and land bank laws, the good roads, child labor and compensagood roads, child labor and compensa-tion laws that the Democrats had put on the statute books in the past four years and explained their beneficial

He Kept Us Out of War

Then Mr. Reilly turned to the foreign policy of the President and said that if all other things that had been done in the interest of all the people were put aside, the President was end to re-election because his had kept us out of war, rors of war were depleted and

blessings of peace. Among other things blessings that line Mr. Reilly said: What Would Hughes Do?

"In no single utterance has Mr Hughes filed a real bill of particulars as to what he would do that the Pres ident has not done. The Fresident' record is known in official correspond ence and public statements, in enacted law and declared policies. Good or bac they are avowed and on them he wil

What is Mr. Hughes' declared pol-

"What would he have done that the President has not done? All Mr. Hughes has done so far in his speaking tour of the continent is criticise and condemn. It is a mighty sorry spectacle to see a man who was considered fit by a President of the United States to be a member of the highest judicial tribunal of the land step down from the dignity of the Supreme court to the gutter of partisan politics. "Has Mr. Hughes ho better issue than carping criticism because the Depart-What would he have done that the

carping criticism because the Department of Commerce has displaced a Re-

with a Democrat?
"Has Mr. Hughes such a poor idea of the intelligence of the electroate that he thinks they are going to elect him on that issue? The fact is Mr. Hughes and his party have no issue. All that is left for them is disappointed fault finding.

Peace With Henor

"In the treatment of the foreign re-ations of this country the President, cllowing the lead of other great Presients has wisely taken the pathiplomacy that leads to peace conor, rather than the policy of nd bluster that leads to war.

and bluster that leads to war. Why is Mr. Hughes afraid to tell what he would do in the Mexican matter that would differ from what the President las done? Because he would have to odmit as an honest man that he would be what the President has done and in to doing admit the President was wight.

In the Mexican matter egotiation or intervention and inter-ention is another word for war. Does r. Hughes want war with Mexico: le dare not say so. In the case of ermany it was either negotiation or err. If Mr. Hughes would not, near. If Mr. Hughes would not he-diate he would sever diplomatic rela-ons and that is the beginning of war. Yould Mr. Hughes go to war with rmany? If he would not negotiate would have to 50 to war. "So you see the predicament Mr.

Hughes is in and may be we should not ame him for sidestepping as he is sing. The American people are not, owever, ready yet to elect a sidehowever, stepper or a dodger to be President and they have a right to know and demand what Mr. Hughes would do if Only World Power Not at War

"Today the United States is the one

great world power that is not at war, because self-seeking jingoes have not succeeded in making the President succeeded in making the President adopt a policy of exchanging the precious lives of American soldiers and millitiamen for the property of these selfish howlers. He has kept us out of war! That is the reason that will make thousands of fathers and mothers, where they can vote, cast their ballots for Woodrow Wilson.

"As Governor Glynn so frequently

"As Governor Glynn so frequently says, "this policy may not satisfy the braggart and the swash-buckler, it may not satisfy those who revel in despair, but it does satisfy the mothers of the land, at whose fireside there of the land, at whose fireside there is no empty chair. It does satisfy the sisters of the land from whom brag and bluster have taken no beloved brother to the disabilities.

brother to the dissolution of the grave. It does satisfy the fathers of this land and the sons of this land who will fight for the flag and die for

tic; breathes its blessing on the standards they uphold."
"That is the policy that will re-elect President Wilson, raised up it appears by a divine Providence t opreserve the nation in this world crisis."

Mr. Reilly closed his speech with a

y a divine Providence to preserve the cople, and ednied that the Republican arty had, as it blatantly claimed, a party had, as it blatantly elaimed, a mortgage on love of country or of the

MARTIN CONNELLY

Martin Connelly died at his home on Main street, in Brewer, Saturday at

t Declares on Germany

Triple Alliance and Entrance ente Position Toward Ger-

n Anomalous

their respective subjects in each other's

their respective subjects in each other's domains.

This meant for Germany a guarantee of many millions of dollars' worth of property in Italy and for Italy the safety of 30,000 Italians who were still living in Germany. According to unofficial reports from Europe, Italy's allies were dissatisfied with this state of affairs and at the Paris council of Entente powers in February last, asked the Italian representatives why their nation was not at war with Germany. Italy had already agreed not to conclude a separate peace, and as a result of the Paris conference sanctioned the plan for formation on a permanent high council of the Entente powers for future conduct of the war. The increasing go-operation among the Entente allies and the necessity of bringing into service Italy's surplus troops, which could not be employed on the other fronts without bringing on war with Germany, gradually brought Italy into such a position, that it became evident that a declaration of hostilities against Germany was only a matter of time.

Italy's action will have little effect on the military situation in the future, although as the war goes on it may have a more important bearing. On the Austro-Italian front Italy ands active use for hardly more than half her army, and in future will be able to send available troops needed. Having committed herself already to the Macedonian campaign, Italy's step is of no significance as respects that theatre of war. Germany hereafter will be free to take such part in the Austro-Italian campaign, Italy's step is of no significance as respects that theatre of war. Germany hereafter will be free to take such part in the Austro-Italian campaign as may be decided on by the Teutonic allies, whether in the way of leadership or by utilizing her soldiers when needed in the rapid shifting of troops from one front to another, such as practiced by the Central powers.

RED SOX LEAD IN HOME STRETCH

Braves Only Ten Points Behind Brooklyn in the National League Contest

With slightly more than five weeks of the playing season remaining, the teams of the American and National eagues enter upon the 1916 home stretch in probably the most closely contested races of the last decade. contested races of the last decade. The pace is fast in both organizations and no team yet has gained a commanding lead. Boston, leader in the American, almost doubled its advantage during the past week, while Brooklyn, National league leader, fell back and ended the week only ten points ahead of Boston.

In the American, Boston apparently has obtained a lead which may again bring her the championship. Five other teams, however, are still in the race and ready to go into the lead

Five other teams, however, are still in the race and ready to go into the lead should the Red Sox falter. At the end of play on Friday, Detroit, St. Louis, New York, Chicago and Cleveland were bunched so closely that only four points separated the Tigers and the Indians in second and sixth places, respectively. Only 12 points separated the two teams after Saturday's games. s games.

day's games.

Boston displayed few signs of weakening during the week. By taking three straight from Cleveland and one from Detroit, the Red Sox ran their string of victories up to five. They were defeated before Dauss of the Tigers on Friday and lost again Saturday to Detroit. The Red Sox, although not hitting heavily a victories are received.

were defeated before Dauss of the Tigers on Friday and lost again Saturday to Detroit. The Red Sox, although not hitting heavily, are making each smash count. They are fielding well and their pitchers, especially Ruth and Mays, appear in good form for the hard work ahead.

New York is making a gallant effort to regain the lead, and up to Thursday the Yankees had won eight of their preceding nine games. The Yankees met St. Louis Thursday and Friday and lost two of the three games played. They beat the Browns Saturday and moved into third placa. The Yankees are hitting the ball hard.

The other teams, Detroit, Cleveland, St. Louis and Chicago, did not do as well as New York and Boston, but they are still in the race and fighting hard for every game.

Boston played the best ball in the National circuit during the week, taking six straight games. The Braves, 45 points behind Brooklyn at the beginning of the week, narorwed Brooklyn's lead to only ten points by the end of the week. The Superbas are not doing so well on their western trip, winning only three of the seven games during the week. Captain Daubert is still missing from the Brooklyn line-up and Outfielder Jimmy Johnston was put out by a broken nose on Tuesday. Both Brooklyn and Boston play most of their remaining games at home, so the closing weeks of the season hold no apparent advantage in that respect for either team.

Philadelphia lost four out of five games to Pittsburgh and went to third games.

the Interstate Commerce Commission from seven to mine members. Senator Newlands, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, has said he would press it, and the President is known to have expressed a desire that it he nassed

whown to have expressed a desire that it be passed.

With a quorum of members in town, the House will meet Tuesday and act on the deficiency appropriation bill, which has been held up because of the lack of a quorum. Then it will await the Senate revenue bill anandments and whatever the railroad crisis may have in store.

Although of passing

have in store. Although of passing a joint resolution for adjournment on a definite day has been abandoned until the clouded atmosphere has

TO BE POPULAR DANCE

Chicago, Aug. 28.-The "Twinkle rot," a dance similar to the fox trot,

vill be among the newest dances to become popular this year, it was de-

pecome popular this year, it was de-pided at the convention of the Na-ional Association of Dancing Masters. The Chinese processional dance and Jem waltz also will be among the new

ANTHRACITE STRIKE ENDS

Sixteen thousand anthracite mine workers, who had tied up all the Phil-

adelphia and Reading and the Susque

hanna collieries in the district for 11 days in an effort to unionize the minc, voted Sunday to return to work Monday. It was declared that their efforts were successful.

Children Cry

FOR FLETCHER'S

CASTORIA

THE "TWINKLE TROT"

no apparent advantage in that respect for either team.

Philadelphia lost four out of five games to Pittsburgh and went to third place. The champions are not yet out of the race, however, and they may surprise Boston and Brooklyn. In contrast to its first western trip, New York has won only two games on its present-incursion and its grip on fourth place is loosening. The Giants scored only one run in their first four games of the week against St. Louis games of the week against St. Louis

and Pittsburgh.

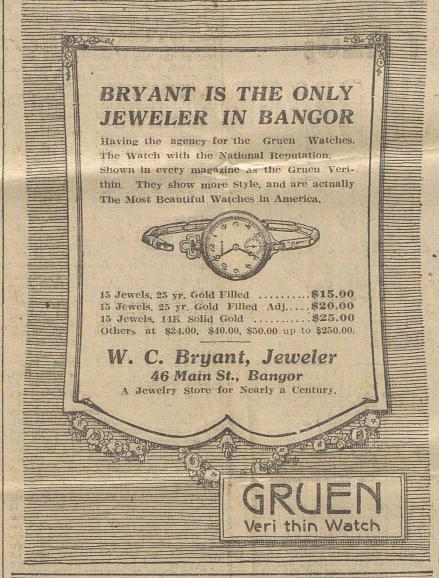
Inter-sectional results for the week

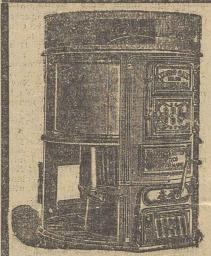
were:
National—East, 12; West, 14.
American—East, 14; West, 12.
Joe Bush, Philadelphia Americans, with a no-hit, no-run victory over Cleveland at Philadelphia, Saturday, led the pitchers for the week. Coombs, Brooklyn, had a one-hit game, and Ruthdolph, Boston Nationals, and Ruth, Boston Americans turned in three hit Boston Americans, turned in three-hit

PROVES ENEMY CAN LAND TROOPS ON OUR COAST

Lack of Sufficient Scouts in Blue Fleet Defeats It in War Game of Last Week.

The results of the war game just completed by the United States navy prove that, given fairly favorable weather conditions, an attacking fleet has an excellent chance of being able to land a force of troops within 20 miles of New York city. Nothing of this sort would have been possible if





Kineo Furnaces

Just now is the proper time to install a Furnace and when you make your selection always select a Kineo-because they are Durable, Great Heaters, Economical and manufactured in Bangor.

Noyes & Nutter Mfg. Co. 112 BROAD ST.

POLITICIANS

anxious to make the closest appeal to their constituents can exert strongest influence through personal letters typewritten by multiple process in our Multiple Dept. A big political help a small financial outlay. Ask NOW for prices and particulars.

FRED H. CLIFFORD ADV. AGENCY Boom 4 Graham Tel. 1815

FOR SALE SPROUL HOMESTEAD IN VEAZIE.

150 feet from Electric Car Waiting Room. Large House and Stable and about 10 acres of Land. Also small house in pasture. Rent from small house and pasture pays all taxes. 5c carfare from Bangor. Land can be divided into some attractive house lots. Chance to secure a fine home at a very low price.

Present owner obtained property by reason of non-payment of mortgage and has placed price low enough to warrant a quick sale. Inquire of DONALD F. SNOW, attorney, 17

Autoists, breaking into the burning home of O. A. Harris, on Glessner road, Littleton, N. H., Sunday found the aged farmer in an unconscious condi-

aged farmer in an unconscious condition on the floor with a bullet wound in his head. He was hurried to a hospital, where his condition was reported as critical Sunday night.

Mr. Harris is alleged to have told the authorities that he had a misunderstanding with his wife during the night, and that she left the house and went into town. After she had gone, according to Harris' alleged statement, he sprinkled oil about, set the house after and attempted suicide by shooting ing. The dwelling was burned to the ground. ground.

HUGHES RESTS IN COLO.

Charles E. Hughes arrived at Estes Park, Colo., Sunday, and plans to remain until Thursday, resting before

main until Thursday, resting before resuming the speaking tour. Mr. Hughes was tired and advised his secretary not to bring him any papers unless they pertained to matters demanding immediate attention.

The nominee and Mrs. Hughes motored here from Lyons, Colo., where a company of boy scouts and most of the population of the place greeted him. The scouts gave three cheers for Mr. Hughes, and afterwards shook hands with him.

The nominee's favorite recreation is mountain climbing, and he plans to

mountain climbing, and he plans to take several hikes in the mountains about here during his brief vacation.

MT. DESERT ISLAND

EXCURSION RATES FROM BANGOR TO BAR HARBOR

SUNDAYS, \$1.25 Good day of date,

WEEK-END, \$2.00 Sold Saturd. s, good to return to midnight Mondays following.

midnight Mondays following.

From Bar Harbor, Maine Central steamers radiate to the several landings "AROUND-THE-MILLS," Seal, Northeast and Southwest Harbors and Manset. An unsurpassed short-time Ocean Voyage exposing all the beauties of this famous Mountain-crowned Isle.

From Mount Desert Ferry to landings in Frenchman's Bay, Hancock Point, Sorrento, Bar Harbor.

Fares, round-trip, 60 cents, sold Sundays, Wednesdays and Saturdays between all steamer landings.

Steamers run in connection with trains from Bangor.

MAINE CENTRAL RAILROAD

TWO KILLED AS 11 AUTOS PILE UP IN A RACE

Two men were killed and eight others injured, one of these probaly fatally, when 11 of 14 automobiles piled up at the first turn during the 100 mile race at Recreation Park, at Kalamazoo, Mich., Sunday. The dead are: Marion Arnold, mechanician, Chicago, who was decapitated; and Jack Peacock, driver, Brooklyn.

SAVES GIRL, THEN SINKS

After saving the life of Miss Althea Giggey, who fell from a canoe while learning to paddle, Otto Cochran was drowned in the Charles river near Watertown, Mass., Sunday. Neither could swim, but Cochran managed to keep his companion afloat until she reached the overturned canoe. Then STEAMSHIPS

Lastern Steamship Lines

ALL-THE-WAY-BY-WATER

BANGOR LINE TURBINE STEEL STEAMSHIPS BEL-FAST AND CAMDEN. Leave Bangor daily at 2.00 p. m. for Winterport, Bucksport, Searsport, Belfast, Camden, Rockland and Boston.
RETURN—Leave India Wharf, Boston, daily at 6 p. m.

BAR HARBOR LINE Leave Rockland daily at 5.30 a. m. for Bar Harbor and intermediate landings, RETURN—Leave Bar Harbor daily at 1.30 p. m. for Rockland and intermediate landings.

BLUEHILL LINE

Leave Rockland daily at 5.30 s. m. for Bluehill and intermediate landings. RETURN—Leave Bluehill daily at 1 p. m. for Rockland and intermediate landings. SEDGWICK LINE

Léave Rockland daily at 5.30 a, m., for Sedgwick and intermediate landings. Return-leave Sedgwick daily at 3.00 p. m., for Rockland and intermediate land-ings Steamers of the Mount Desert Lines con-nect at Rockland with Baugor Line steam-er from and to Boston.

MAINE STEAMSHIP LINE Direct Between Portland and New York, Steamships North Land and North Star. Leave Franklin Wharf Portland, Tues., Thurs. and Sat. at 6.30 p. m. Also Mon-days at 10.30 a, m., June 19th to Sept. 11th, inc.

METROPOLITAN LINE

Direct Between Boston and New York.
13½ Hours.
Route via Cape Cod Canal.
Express Steel Steamships Massachusetts and Bunker Hill. Leave North Side, India Wharf, Boston, Week Days and Sundays at 6 p. m. Same service returning from Pier 1S, North River, Foot of Murray St. New York City.

H T SANEORN Agent Bringon New York City. H. T. SANBORN, Agent, Bangor

PROFESSIONAL

On and after Aug. 10, 1916, DR. M. J. COLLINS AT THE STETSON BUILDING

Central Street N 2 O and Oxygen—Analygesia—usad for the elimination of pain in sensitive testi and all other operations.

l wish to announce that I have re sumed the making of ARTIFICIAL TEETH

and will in the future give each case my personal attention.

I have something new that will be of interest to those who are contemplating wearing artificial teeth or those who are wearing plates that are unsatisfactory.

DR. W. F. JOHNSON. isfactory: DR. W. F. JOHNSON Exchange Bldg. Tel. Cor

DR. R. E. FREEMAN VETERINARY SURGEON

Duccessor to the late Dr. F. E. Freeman Office, Hospital and Residence, 103 Mark land street. Tel. 1537-1. octil to

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RESIDENCE OF LUMBERIAND SE Telephone 2388-R

Agnes E. Persson, D. O.

OSTEOPATH Specialties: Nervous Diseases. Office Hours—2 to 5 P. M. Other hours

appointment. OFFICE and 135 Forest Ave.

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Mrs. Mary Leadbetter

Manicuring, Chiropody, Shampooing Scalp and Facial Treatment.

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97 Ohio St.

IF YOU WISH

RAILROADS



THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY OPERATES THE EXPRESS BUSINESS

IN EFFECT JUNE 26, 1916

Time at which trains are expected to arrive and depart.

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY

From Bangor

2.40 A. M.—For Millinocket, Sherman, Island Falls, Houlton, Mars Hill, Fort Fairfield, Presque Isle, Caribou, Van Bu-ren, Bunet sleeping car Boston to Van Buren

Fairfield, Presque Isle, Caribou, Van Buren, Buftet sleeping car Boston to Van Buren, Buftet sleeping car Boston to Van Buren, Buftet sleeping car Boston to Van Buren, Tilo A. M.—For Derby, Dover and Foxcroft, Grilford, Monson, Greenville, Milo, Brownville, Iron Works, Millinocket, Sherman, Patten, Island Falls, Houlton, Mars Hill, Fort Fairfield, Presque Isle, Caribou, Limestone. This train makes connection at Ashland Jct. for Ashland, Fort Kent and St. Francis, and at Squa Pan for Mapleton, Washburn, Van Buren, Grand Isle, Fort Kent and St. Francis. Sleeping car Boston to Greenville, dining car Bangor to Millinocket.

8.15 A. M.—For Frankfort, Stockton and Scarsport.

2.40 P. M.—For South Lagrange, Millinocket, Sherman, Patten, Island Falls, Houlton, Mars Hill, Presque Isle, Caribon, Fort Fairfield, Van Buren via Medford, connecting at South Lagrange for Milo and Brownville. Dining car Bangor to Van Buren.

4.10 P. M.—For Derby, Milo, Brownville, Dover and Foxcroft, Guilford, Monson, Greenville, Montreal, Quebec.

5.00 P. M.—For Frankfort, Stockton and Searsport.

TRAINS DUE BANGOR

T.17 A. M.—From Searsport, Stockton, S.50 A

7.77 A. M.—From Searsport, Stockton, Frankfort.

S.50 A. M.—From Montreal, Quebec Greenville, Monson, Guilford, Dover and Foxcroft, Derby, Brownville, Milo.

2.15 P. M.—From Van Buren, Limestone, Carlbou, Presque Isle, Fort Fairfield, Mars Hill, Houlton, Island Falls, Patten, Sherman, Millinocket via Medford. Dining car Millinocket via Medford. Dining car Millinocket to Bangor. Observation Parlor Car Van Buren to Bangor. Connecting at South Lagrange from Iron Works, Brownville, Milo. Derby.

4.42 P. M.—From Searsport, Stockton Frankfort.

7.00 P. M.—From Greenville, Monson, Guilford Dover and Foxcroft, St. Francis, Fort Kent, Ashland, Van Buren, Mapleton, Carlbou, Presque Isle, Fort Fairfield, Mars Hill, Houlton, Island Falls, Patten, Sherman, Millinocket, Brownville, Milo, Derby, Sleeping car Greenville to Boston. Dining car Derby to Bangor.

11.59 P. M.—From Van Buren, Limestone, Carlbon, Presque Isle, Fort Fairfield, Mara Hill, Houlton, Island Falls, Sherman, Millinocket, Brownville, Milo, Buffet sleeping car Van Buren to Boston

Time table giving complete information may be obtained at ficket ôffice.

GEO. M. HOUGHTON, Passenger Traffic Manager.

Bangor. Me.

Service for Bangor GOING EAST In Effect June 26, 1916.

Old Town, 3.25, 7.25 a. m., 3.21 and 5.15 p. m. Mattawamkeag, 3.25, 7.25 a. m., 3.21 and

p. m.

Mattawamkeag, 3.25, 7.25 a. m., 3.21 and 5.45 p. m.

St. John, Woodstock, Halifax and Provinces, 3.25 a. m., 3.21 p. m.

Aroostook County, via Vanceboro 3.23 a. m., 3.21 p. m.

GOING WEST.

Dexter, Dover & Fexcroft 6.45 a. m., 12.25 and 3.45 p. m.

To Greenville via Newport 6.45 a. m., 12.25 and 3.45 p. m.

Hartland, 6.45, 10.15 a. m. and 3.45 p. m.

Belfast, 6.45 a. m. and 12.25 p. m.

Waterville, Augusta South Gardiner and way stations, 10.15 a. m.

Boston and Portland via Augusta **6.43 a. m., **12.25, **1.50. **3.45, (except Boston). The 3.45 p. m. train councets at Portland with night train for New York. Portland and New York 5.20 p. m.

**Connects at Brunswick for Bath and

p. in.
**Connects at Bruns*ick for Bath and Lewiston.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Boston and Portland via Augusta 12.05 and 7.50 a. m. 3.45 and 8.00 p. m. via Waterville and Lewiston for Portland and New York 5.20 p. m. BUCKSPORT BRANCH.

For Bucksport, 7.10, 11.50 a. m., 4.55 p. m., and Saturdays only, 7.00 p. m., Arrive from Bucksport, 9.50 a. m., 4.10 p. m., 6.50 p. m.; Mondays only 6.40 a. m.

MT. DESERT AND CALAIS BRANCHES,
For Bar Harbor, Sullivan and Sorrento,
5,50, 10,45 daily, a. m. For Bar Harbor,
10,15 a. m. 3,20, 5,10 p. m. Sundays, 5,50,
8,00 a. m. 10,15 a. m., 5,35 p. m. For Calais
Branch, all stations, 6,10 a. m. daily, 3,20
p. m. (except Princeton Branch).
From Bar Harbor, 5,10, 11,30 p. m. From
Bar Harbor and Sorrento, 1,30, 6,55 p. m.,
Sundays, 6,55 p. m. From Calais Branch,
all stations, excepting Princeton Branch,
1,30 p. m. All Stations, 11,45 p. m. daily,
FROM EAST,
Old Town, 6,40 a. m., 20,00 a. m. 1-10 p. MT. DESERT AND CALAIS BRANCHES

FROM EAST
Old Town, 6.40 a. m., 10.00 a m, 1-10 p.
m. 12.40 night (except Mondays).
Mattawankeag, 10.00 a. m., 11.0, 6.15 p.
m. 12.40 night (except Mondays).
Halfax, Woodstock, St. John and Provinces 1.10 n. m. 12.40 night
Aroostook County via Vanceboro, 12.40 night (except Mondays).
FROM WEST.
Dover and Foxcoft, Dexter, 9.00 a. m., 3.05, 6.05 p. m.
Greenville via Newport, 9.00 a. m., 4.05 m.
Hartland 9.00 a. m., 3.05 p. m. 6.05 p. m.
South Gardiner, Augusta, Waterville and way stations, 5.25 (from Gardiner), 9.00 a.
m., 11.35 a. m., 3.05, 4.50 (from Gardiner), 9.00 a.
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m.,

York and a second trains and trains and Lewiston.

SUVDAY TPAINS.

Boston and Portland trains via Augusta 3,15 a. m., 5,35 a. m., 11,35 (Portland and New York) a. m., 10,05 p. m.

Via Lewiston and Waterville from New York and Portland 10,05 and 11,35 a. m.

Detailed information and timetables may be obtained at ticket office.

H. D. WALDRON,

General Passenger Ag. nt.

D. C. DOUGLASS, General Manager.

Portland, Maine



The Washington Times

NO. 9007.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1916.

ONE CENT.

LONDON, Aug. 29.-Roumanian troops attacked on the whole Teutonic front yesterday and obtained successes, said a Bucharest dispatch transmitted from Rome by wireless today.

Field Marshal von Mackensen, who led the successful Austro-German

paign through Serbia a year ago, has been placed in command of the German-Bulgarian armies operating against Roumania, according to Berlin advices today received by way of The Hague.

GENERAL VON MACKENSEN

Eighty thousand Roumanian troops already are moving toward the Transylvanian frontier for the invasion of

Advance guards of this Roumanian force have crossed the Hungarian boundary in a swift advance on the two Transylvanian cities of Hermannstadt and Kronstadt. It is these forces which engaged the Teutons in the Rothenthurm pass, fifteen miles from Hermannstadt and in the passes a few miles from Kronstadt.

The whole Roumanian troop movement is going forward like clockwork, the meager advices received here today indicated. King Ferdinand's armies, almost completely mobilized and awaiting the word of war, are prepared to strike quickly on whatever front the Roumanian general staff determines to start its major campaign.

The Germans acted with equal swiftness in meeting the new enemy in the Balkans. . Dispatches fro mLausanne today said the Teutons closed the Swiss frontier less than an hour after Italy declared war on Germany.

The German general staff knew this preceded a declaration from Roumania, and it is believed began shifting Explain Reasons for Refusing troops eastward to re-enforce the Austrian several hours before news of the Roumanian declaration of war was gen-

The first official statement reporting the capture of Roumanian prisoners came from the German war office, indicating that German troops already are stiffening the Austrian lines along Roumania's frontier.

The whole Balkan war theater has been set aflame by Roumania's entrance into the war. Several pro-ally demonstrations occurred in Athens when the news was received strationally stration to agree with the occurrence of the occurrence occurred to agree with the there early yesterday, and the Venizelist newspapers are remembers the early yesterday, and the Venizelist newspapers are remembers the early yesterday, and the Venizelist newspapers are remembers the early yesterday, and the Venizelist newspapers are remembers the early yesterday, and the Venizelist newspapers are remembers the early yesterday, and the Venizelist newspapers are remembers the early yesterday, and the Venizelist newspapers are remembers the early yesterday, and the Venizelist newspapers are remembers the early yesterday, and the Venizelist newspapers are remembers the early yesterday, and the Venizelist newspapers are remembers the early yesterday, and the Venizelist newspapers are remembers the early yesterday, and the Venizelist newspapers are remembers the early yesterday, and the Venizelist newspapers are remembers the early yesterday, and the Venizelist newspapers are remembers the early yesterday, and the Venizelist newspapers are remembers the early yesterday, and the Venizelist newspapers are remembers the early yesterday, and the Venizelist newspapers are remembers the early yesterday, and the Venizelist newspapers are remembers the early yesterday, and the Venizelist newspapers are remembers the early yesterday, and the Venizelist newspapers are remembers the early yesterday, and the Venizelist newspapers are remembers the early yesterday and the venizelist newspapers are remembers the early yesterday and the venizelist newspapers are remembers the early yesterday and the venizelist newspapers are remembers the early yesterday and the venizelist newspapers are remembers the early yesterday and the venizelist newspapers are remembers the early yesterday and the venizelist newspapers are remembers the early yesterday and the venizelist newspapers are remembers the early yesterday and the venizelist newspapers are remembers and the properties of t graphic advices from Berlin today indicated that Germany existing practices and expensive ask Congress to pass a law modeled and we cannot surrender it without an after that act. The Canadian disputes the same source it was reported that Bulgaria has taken of fair arbitration.

opportunity to be heard in some form of fair arbitration.

act is one which will be bitterly fought by organized labor if any attempt to "we do not assent to the statement that the eight-hour day now undoubtedly has the sanction of the judg-doubtedly has the judg-doubtedly

aggressive campaign against Roumania, carrying the fighting to Roumanian soil early in the campaign, it was stated. Germany has known of Roumania's intentions for some time, the dispatch added, and has had troops in position in the Balkans to strike swiftly,

\$14,300,000 Measure Reported to House By Chairman Fitzgerald.

Committee. The bill is the last of the an eight-hour day.

pay of enlisted men and officers of the

Longevity Pay Included. The long expected longevity pay for the public school teachers of the District of Columbia was included in the

support of District convicts, \$9,000; mispellaneous expenses, Supreme Court, deliciencies for four years, approximately,
\$2,000; provisions, etc.. Washington Asyum and jail, \$8,422; maintenance of jail
prisoners at Washington Asylum, deliciency of two years, \$5,325; National
fraining School for Boys, \$4,488; Columpla Hospital, total including improvements, \$4,235; Emergency Hospital, two
years' reficiencies, \$7,312; Eastern Disbensary, \$2,091; Children's Hospital, deliciencies for four years, approximately
\$5,700; Tuberculosis Hospital, \$5,300;
maintenance of feeble-minded children,
\$3,780; Industrial Hme School for Colorliciencies for four years, approximately
\$5,700; Tuberculosis Hospital,
\$5,000;
\$1,178; indigent insane, \$7,080; Children, \$2,489; Industrial Home; chool, \$1,179; indigent insane, \$7,080; istrict militia, \$2,250.

Among the legislative "riders" carled in the deficiency budget are: A provision that the Bureau of Efiency shall investigate methods of ransacting the public business in he Internal Revenue Bureau, with mmendation for the improvement business methods.

public would put upon them. (Continued on Page Four.)

Wilson's Proposal-Deny Demands for 8-Hour Day.

A formal statement issued by all the railway presidents this afternoon em-President and gave their reasons for

We are not in this controversy, however, dealing with the conditions relating to the eight-hour day in the industrial world. The difference between

FULL TEXT OF PRESIDENT'S PLAN FOR CONGRESS TO AVERT STRIKE

The full text of President Wilson's address before the joint session of Congress this afternoon, advocating legislation aimed to prevent the great railroad strike set for next Monday morning, follows:

Gentlemen of the Congress:

I have come to you to seek your assistance in dealing with a very grave situation which has arisen out of the demand of the employes of the railroads engaged in freight train service that they be granted an eight-hour working day, safeguarded by payment for an hour and a half of service for every hour of work beyond

The matter has seen agitated for more than a year.

Appropriating \$183,867.47 in District of Columbia items, and carrying approximately \$14,300,000 as a total, the general deficiency appropriation bilt was reported to the House today by Chairman Fitzgerald of the Appropriations Committee. The bill is the last of the an eight-hour day.

The largest single item in the bill is under the State Department, and appropriates \$3,000,000 for payment to the government of Nicaragua under treaty agreement with that country.

Other large items include those for the army and navy and fortifications, of which amount \$50,000 is for deficiency odds and ends in all the executive agreement with a country.

The matter came some three weeks ago to a final issue and resulted in a complete deadlock between the parties. The means provided by law for the mediation of the Court of the United States when appealed to to propose that the demands of the men be submitted in their entirety to arbitration, along with certain questions of readjustment as to pay and conditions of employment which seemed to them to be either closely associated with the demands or to call for reconsideration on their own merits; the men absolutely declined arbitration, especially if any of their established privileges were by that means to be drawn again in question.

The law in the matter put no compulsion upon them. The four hundred thousand men from whom the demands proceeded the strike was imminent; it has since executive departments after next March, been set for the fourth of September next. It affects else no one can be promoted to higher pay in these departments.

The principal District of Columbia deduction of the country o ciencies cared for in the bill are as are filled, if, indeed, it should prove possible to fill them

Allowance for principals, public schools, \$361.70; longevity pay for eachers, \$31.749.94; toward construction of a six-room building, Birney School, \$271.50; whole commerce of the nation will be paralyzed, men of District convicts, \$9.000; missopport of District convicts, \$9.000; mi ployment, countless thousands will in all likelihood be brought, it may be, to the very point of starvation, and a tragical national calamity brought on, to be added to the other distresses of the time, because no basis of accommodation or settlement has been found.

> Just so soon as it became evident that mediation under the existing law had failed and that arbitration had been rendered impossible by the attitude of the men, I considered it my duty to confer with the representatives of both the railways and the brotherhoods. and myself offer mediation, not as an arbitrator, but certed action of organized labor, backed by the favor-morely as spokesman of the nation in the interest of chief judgment of society, the representatives of the justice, indeed, and as a friend of both parties, but railway management have felt justified in declining a neaceful settlement which would engage all the forces not as judge, only as the representative of one hundred millions of men, women, and children who would pay the price, the incalculable price, of loss and suffering should these few men insist upon approaching and concluding the matters in controversy between them merely as employers and employes, rather than as patriotic citizens of the United States looking before and after and accepting the larger responsibility which the

It seemed to me, in considering the subject-matter of the controversy, that the whole spirit of the time and the preponderant evidence of recent economic experience spoke for the eight-hour day.

It has been adjudged by the thought and experience of recent years a thing upon which society is justified in insisting as in the interest of health, efficiency, conentment, and a general increase of economic vigor. The whole presumption of modern experience would, it seemed to me, be in its favor, whether there was arbitration or not, and the debatable points to settle ere those which arose out of the acceptance of the eight-hour day rather than those which affected its establishment.

I, therefore, proposed that the eight-hour day be adopted by the railway managements, and put into practice for the present as a substitute for the existing ten-hour basis of pay and service; that I should appoint, with the permission of Congress, a small commission to observe the results of the change, carefully studying the figures of the altered operating costs, not only, but also the conditions of labor under which the men worked and the operation of their existing agreements with the railroads, with instructions to report the facts as they found them to the Congress at the earliest possible day, but without recommendation; and that, after the facts had been thus disclosed, an adjustment should in some orderly manner be sought of all the matters now left unadjusted between the railroad managers and the men.

The Court has held that it would not undertake to session of Congress and urged

tion only upon actual experience; that it must be supplied with facts, not with calculations and opinions, and interest of the nation." however scientifically attempted.

To undertake to arbitrate the question of the adoption of an eight-hour day in the light of results merely estimated and predicted would be to undertake an enterprise of conjecture. No wise man could undertake or if he did undertake it, could feel assured of his

I unhesitatingly offered the friendly services of the Administration to the railway managers to see to it that justice was done the railroads in the outcome. I felt had hoped never to see, but imperawarranted in assuring them that no obstacle of law would be suffered to stand in the way of their increasing their revenues to meet the expenses resulting from the change so far as the development of their business and of their administrative efficiency did not prove adequate to meet them.

The public and the representatives of the public I felt justified in assuring them, were disposed to nothing but justice in such cases and were willing to serve those who served them.

The representatives of the brotherhoods accepted the plan; but the representatives of the railroads de-clined to accept it. In the face of what I cannot but regard as the practical certainty that they will be ultimately obliged to accept the eight-hour day by the con-

peaceful settlement which would engage all the forces of justice, public and private, on their side to take care

They fear the hostile influence of shippers, who would be opposed to an increase of freight rates (for which, however, of course, the public itself would pay) they apparently feel no confidence that the Interstate Commerce Commission could withstand the objections that would be made. They do not care to rely upon the riendly assurances of the Congress or the President They have thought it best that they should be forced to eld, if they must yield, not by counsel, but by the sufring of the country.

While my conferences with them were in progress. and when to all outward appearances those conferences had come to a standstill, the representatives of the brotherhoods suddenly acted and set the strike for the fourth of September.

The railway managers based their decision to reject my counsel in this matter upon their conviction that (Continued on Page Two.)

Brotherhood Leaders Will Accept Eight-Hour-Day Law

Presidents Garretson, Stone, Carter, of the suggestions made to him by the hour basis day. He was asked and Lee, of the four railroad brother- railroad brotherhood chiefs. hoods, were eminently pleased by the

The statement then continues as fol- resorted to only for military purposes.

Followed Men's Suggestion.

The brotherhood leaders will issue an official statement outlining their pusi-

Will Affect Unorganized Men.

"If the eight-hour day is provided of fair arbitration.

"We do not assent to the statement that the eight-hour day now undoubtedly has the sanction of the judgment of society in its favor.' We believe were pleased that the President in residue has a solution of the properties of the properties of the put it into operation in this country is as the brotherhoods," Mr. Garretson said. "We expect to find the railroad executives much less solicitous for this unorganized 80 per cent when which will be latterly fought by law it will affect the 50 per cent of unorganized railroad workers as well as the brotherhoods," Mr. Garretson said. "We expect to find the railroad executives much less solicitous for this unorganized 80 per cent when which will be attempt to put it into operation in this country is this unorganized 80 per cent when the eight-hour question comes up.

President Garretson's attention was called to the fact that the resolution The President's suggestion that arbitration awards be made a matter of called for a strike September 4 unless court record to be interpreted by the the railroads before that time accept Continued on Second Page.) ____ gourt-and not by the railroads was one the President's proposal for an cight.

hour basis day. He was asked if anything short of capitulation by the railroads could avert a strike.

"An eight-hour law by Congress will head off a strike," Mr. Garretson said. Hallroad brotherhood leaders take the position that in adopting an eight-hour day affecting railroad workers, Congress will be compelled to draft a measure of such elasticity as to allow trainmen to work longer than eight hours.

In the operation of railroads at will be impossible, the men say, to arrange schedules so that all work shall be limited to eight hours. The question of

hedules so that all work shall be mited to eight hours. The question of vertime for work beyond the eight-hour eriod will still remain for settlement, ut this could be settled by the proosed commission sought by the Presi-

dent.

they will fight to the last.

It was apparent from a statement today by the brotherhood leaders that if Congress attempts to pass legislation along lines of the Canadian law, it will meet the solid opposition of organized labor and will be fought by members of Congress friendly to labor. The statement of the brotherhood leaders, which is signed by Presidents Garretson, of the conductors; Stone

The statement of the conductors; Stone

The statement of the conductors; Stone

Continued on Second Page 1.

(Continued on Page Eleven.)

As a dramatic climax to his unrecedented negotiations to head off the most disastrous labor war that ever threatened the United States, President Wilson this afternoon appeared before a joint legislation "to safeguard the life

He said he urged the legislation "not in haste or merely as a means of meeting a present emergency, but as permanent and necessary additions to the law, suggesthad hoped never to see, but impera-

WHAT HE RECOMMENDED.

He recommended: Enlargement and administrative reorganization of the Inter-state Commerce Commission.

An eight-hour day for all railroad employes engaged in operating trains in interstate transportation.

A Presidential commission to of the eight-hour day to rail-road operation, alike for the men and for the roads. Approval by Congress of

freight rate increases to meet such additional expenditures by the roads as are rendered necessary by adoption of the eight-

Amendment of the Federal mediation, conciliation and arbitration laws to provide a full public investigation before a strike or lockout may lawfully be attempted. Granting the President power

in case of military necessity to seize and operate such portions of the railways as may be required for military use and to draft into the military service such train crews and administrative officials as circumstances require.

TELLS OF CONFERENCES.

The President outlined in detail his efforts to effect a settlement of the pending dispute through friendy negotiations. His efforts, he said, had "resulted in complete deadlock.'

Now the country faces, he said, a great national calamity with 'cities cut off from food supplies and the commerce of the nation paralyzed. Countless thousands will in all likelihood be brought, it may be, to the very point of starv-

Mediation under the existing laws has failed, he admitted, and arbitration has been rendered im-

(Continued on Second Page.)

in This Country for \$200,

N. Y. Officiers Say.

Text of President's Address NET OF SLAVE RING R. R. EXECUTIVES To Lawmakers at Capitol Today EXTENDS TO CHINA OUTLINE THEIR CASE

(Continued from Page One.)

they must at any cost to themselves or to the country stand firm for the principle of arbitration which the men had rejected.

I hased my counsel upon the indisputable fact that there was no means of obtaining arbitration. The law supplied none; earnest efforts at mediation had failed to influence the men in the least. To stand firm for the principle of arbitration and yet not get arbitration seemed to me futile, and something more than futile, because it involved incalculable distress to the country and consequences in some respect worse than those of

war, and that in the midst of peace.

I yield to no man in firm adherence, alike of conviction and of purpose, to the principle of arbitration in industrial disputes; but matters have come to a sudden crisis in this particular dispute and the country had been caught unprovided with any practicable means of enforcing that conviction in practice (by whose fault we will not now stop to inquire).

A situation had to be met whose elements and fixed conditions were indisputable. The practical and patriotic course to pursue, as it seemed to me, was to secure immediate peace by conceding the one thing in the demands of the men which society itself and any arbitrators who represented public sentiment were most likely to approve, and immediately lay the foundations for securing arbitration with regard to everything else involved. The event has confirmed that judgment.

I was seeking to compose the present in order to safeguard the future; for I wished an atmosphere of peace and friendly co-operation in which to take counsel with the representatives of the nation with regard to the best means for providing, so far as it might prove possible to provide, against the recurrence of such unhappy situations in the future—the best and most practicable means of securing calm and fair arbitration of all industrial disputes in the days to come. This is assuredly the best way of vindicating a principle, namely, having failed to make certain of its observance in the present, to make certain of its observance in

mit the circumstances to be what they have turned

out to be.

Having failed to bring the parties to this critical controversy to an accommodation, therefore, I turn to you, descring it clearly our duty as public servants to leave nothing undone that we can do to safeguard the leave nothing undone that we can do to safeguard the life and interest of the nation. In the spirit of such a life and interest of the nation. In the spirit of such a life and interest of the nation. The power conlife and interest of the nation. In the spirit of such a purpose, I earnestly recommend the following legisla-

- 1 Immediate provision for the enlargement and administrative reorganization of the Interstate Commerce Commission along the lines embodied in the bill recently passed by the House of Representatives and now awaiting action by the Senate; order that the Commission may be enabled to deal with the many great and various duties now devolving upon it with a promptness and thorough-ness which are with its present constitution and means of action practically impossible.
- The establishment of an eight-hour day as the legal basis alike of work and of wages in the employment of all railway employes who are actually engaged in the work of operating trains in interstate transportation.
- 3. The authorization of the appointment by the President of a small body of men to observe the actual results in experience of the adoption of

the eight-hour day in railway transportation alike for the men and for the railroads; its effects in the matter of operating costs, in the application of the existing practices and agreements to the new conditions, and in all other practical aspects, with their conclusions to the Congress at the earliest possible date, but without recommendation as to legislative action; in order that the public may learn from an unprejudiced source just what actual developments have ensued.

- 4. Explicit approval by the Congress of the conmission of an increase of freight rates to meet such additional expenditures by the railroads as may have been rendered necessary by the adoption of the eight-hour day and which have not been offset administrative readjustments and economies, should the facts disclosed justify the increase.
- An amendment of the existing Federal statute 5. An amendment of the existing 1 conciliation, which provides for the mediation, conciliation, and arbitration of such controversies as the present by adding to it a provision that in case the methods of accommodation now provided for should fall, a full public investigation of the merits of every such dispute shall be instituted and completed before a strike or lockout may lawfully be attempted.
- The lodgement in the hands of the Executive 6. The lodgement in the hands of the Executive of the power, in case of military necessity, to take control of such portions and such rolling stock of the railways of the country as may be required for military use and to operate them for military purposes, with authority to draft into the military service of the United States such train crews and administrative officials as the circumstances require for their safe and efficient use.

This last suggestion I make because we cannot in any circumstances suffer the nation to be hampered in the essential matter of national defense. At the present moment circumstances render this duty particularly ob-But I could only propose. I could not govern the vious. Almost the entire military force of the nation is will of others who took an entirely different view of the circumstances of the case, who even refused to adtory against hostile raids. It must be supplied, and tory against hostile raids. It must be supplied, and steadily supplied, with whatever it needs for its main-

able, and available without delay. The power conferred in this matter should be carefully and explicitly imited to cases of military necessity, but in all such

cases it should be clear and ample. There is one other thing we should do if we are true champions of arbitration. We should make all arbitral awards judgments by record of a court of law in order that their interpretation and enforcement may ie, not with one of the parties to the arbitration, but with an impartial and auhoritative tribunal.

These things I urge upon you, not in haste or merely as a means of meeting a present emergency, but as permanent and necessary additions to the law of the land, suggested, indeed, by circumstances we had hoped never to see, but imperative as well as just, if such emergencies are to be prevented in the future.

I feel that no extended argument is needed to commend them to your favorable consideration. They demonstrate themselves. The time and the occasion only give emphasis to their importance. We need them now and we shall continue to need them.

high as \$1,000, according to age and beauty. "If the man becomes tired of his slave he generally sells her at a reduced price to another of his race. As the Chinese are great gamblers, they become heavily involved in debt. In many instances creditors demand a mortgage on debtors slaves in the way of making them leave their homes and living with them that the debt is paid. If the indebtedness is not paid at a certain time, the woman becomes the permanent property of the creditor, to be trafficked in as he sees fit. "We have deported many Chinese women of this kind, but have never obtained evidence on which their masters could be convicted."

Women Bought There Are Sold Explain Reasons for Refusing

Wilson's Proposal-Deny Demands for 8-Hour Day

(Continued from Page One.) of New York's slave traffic reach into the Orient for victims, according to the ufacturing interests and in the railroad belief of Assistant District Attorney train service day has been fully ex-Smith, who today is investigating the arrest of Lee Lai, a Chinese woman.

The arrest, the district attorney be-

Impressed by Responsibility.

bediet of Assetsant District Attorney
North, who today is a beside
North who today is a beside
The arried, the district attorney
The arried of the Other brought here
The o

Make New Proposal.

For these reasons we are with deep

BILL FOR INCREASE

arbitration, and cannot be disposed of, to the public satisfaction, in any other manner. The decision of a commission or board of arbitration, having the public confidence, will be accepted by the public and the social and financial rearrangements made necessary thereby, will be undertaken by the public, but in no less deliberate nor orderly manner. The railroads of the country cannot under present conditions assume this enormous increase in their expenses. If imposed upon them, it would involve many in early financial embarrassment and bankruptcy, and imperil the power of all to maintain their credit and the integrity of their securities. The immediate increases that would be inevitable, would substantially appropriate the present purchasing power of the railroads and disable them from extending and improving their facilities and equipment, to keep abreast of the demands of the country for efficient transportation service. Make New Proposal.

Each Side in Controversy Geia Twenty-five Seats in House

A suggestion that the White House ught to publish what the President said to the railroad employes at their conferences with the Executive, was made in the House today by Congressman Ebenezer Hill, Republican, of Con-

women of this kind, but have never obtained evidence on which their masters could be convicted."

Congress Authorizes

Niagara Falls Bridge

Under unanimous consent agreement the House today passed a resoment the House today passed a resoment the House today passed a resoment to appropriating \$1,000,000 for construction of an international toll or the consequences that may arise bridge across the Niagara River with the American approach at Niagara Falls. Construction must be beguin within two years. The structure must be completed within five years.

Impressed by Responsibility.

In like mannar we are deeply impressed with the sense of our responsibility.

Tavenner Bill Is Blocked By Congressman Cox.

If you ever expect to make your ranney work for you there is no better apportunity to maintain and keep open the arteries of transportation, which carry the life blood of the commerce of the country, and of the consequences that will flow from even a temporary interruption of service over the railroads, but the issues presented have been raised above and beyond the social and monetary questions involved, and the responsibility of the consequences that may arise will rest upon those that provoke it.

The questions involved are in our respectful judgment, eminently sylitable for the calm investigation and decision by the public through the agency of fair plantage.

The questions involved are in our respectful judgment, eminently sylitable for the calm investigation and decision by the public through the agency of fair plantage.

DRASTIC LAWS ARE

Nation.

(Continued from Page One.) experience" spoke out for it.

RAILROADS BALKED

In the face of indications that ized labor, backed by the favorable agreement of two years ago. judgment of society," they have declined to accept this means of settlement, he said.

The railroads fear the hostile influence of shippers and they apparently feel no confidence that the Interstate Commerce Commission could withstand the objections that would be made, the President said.

"They do not care to rely upon the friendly assurances of the Congress or the President. They have thought it best that they should be forced to yield, if they must yield, not by counsel, but by the suffering of the country." BOTH SIDES IN GALLERIES.

The packed galleries that heard the President speak contained

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Forecast for District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia—Generally fair today and tomorrow; warmer tomorrow; light variable winds.

TEMPERATURES. (U. S. Bureau).

TIDE TABLES.
S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.)
High tides—8:18 a. m., height 2.9.
8:39 p. m., height 2.9.
Low tides—2:37 p. m., height 0.1.
2:56 p. m., height 0.1.

SUN AND MOON TABLES. Sun rose...... 5:33 | Sun sets...... 6:44 Moon rises 6:26 a.m. | Moon sets 6:55 p.m. Light automobile lamps at 7:14 p. m.

most of the railway presidents and to arbitrate the eight-hour day proposition, and will not listen to any com-representatives of the brotherrepresentatives of the brother-hoods about whom he was talking.
They listened with close attention, particularly to his proposal for taking charge of the railroads "in case of military necessity."

promise.
In the meantime, the strike order, to take effect at 7 o'clock next Monday morning, has gone out, and despite the earnest plea of President Wilson, the representatives of the employes have refused to recall it.

Prompt action by Congress seems to be the only solution of the difficulty, in the opinion of men on the inside.

case of military necessity." President Tells Congress Tie-up The brotherhood men nodded The President's conferences last night Would Prove Calamity for approval of the idea expressed by with both the railroad brotherhoods and the railroad executives developed only tral awards be made matters of court record, "in order that their interpretations may lie, not with derant evidence of recent economic one of the parties to the arbitration, but with an impartial and authoritative tribunal.'

the railroads would "ultimately be their objection to arbitration grew obliged to accept the eight-hour out of the misinterpretation by day by concerted action of organ- the railroads of the arbitration

CONFERENCE TONIGHT

The President tonight at 8 o'clock will go to the Capitol again to confer with Speaker Clark, Congressman Kitchin, floor leader in the House; Congressman Mann, Republican leader in the House, and Chairman Adamson, of the House Interstate Commerce Committee. He will urge early action on his proposal.

Republicans manifested opposition, and indicated they would need considerable time for debate. Nevertheless, Administration officials feel that the entire program will go through within ten days.

Passage Is Predicted. It was predicted today by Democraic leaders the President would be riven thelegislation he has advo-

cated.
"The President is handling this situation and it will be the policy of the Democrats in Congress to back him with whatever legislation he wants," said one Democratic Senator. The one ray of hope was a statement by President Garretson, of the conductors, that passage of an eight-hour law will stop the strike, as the men will be willing to leave the question of punitive overtime to the commission proposed by the President.

the President
However, there is reason to believe
the Democrats will not be united on
some phases of the legislation. Some of
the Democratic Senators are opposed to
enlarging the Interstate Commerce
Commission and doing anything to put
Congress in the position of backing up
an increase of freight rates.
To this there will be bitter opposition,
which will not be confined to Republicans. Progressive Republicans are
outspoken against this plan.
That the situation is extremely grave
is admitted at the White House.
Presidents of the railroads are adamant in their refusal to put into effect
the plan of an eight-hour day with tenhour pay. They are firm in holding out
for arbitration.
Representatives of the employes refuse

Working on Message. the President that in future arbi- that neither side would yield anything. once on the message he will deliver be fore a joint session of Congress today to recommend legislation designed to de lay the impending strike or bring it to a quick end if it is full swing before congress passes the laws in question. Danger of the strike again becam authoritative tribunal."

The brotherhoods have said

once on the message he will deliver be fore a joint session of Congress today to recommend legislation designed to de lay the impending strike or bring it to a quick end if it is full swing before a guick end if it is full swing before a quick end if it is full swing before a quick end if it is full swing before a quick end if it is full swing before a quick end if it is full swing before a quick end if it is full swing before a quick end if it is full swing before to a quick end if it is full swing before to a quick end if it is full swing before a quick end if it is full swing before to a quick end if it is full swing before to a quick end if it is full swing before to a quick end if it is full swing before to a quick end if it is full swing before to a quick end if it is full swing before to a quick end if it is full swing before to a quick end if it is full swing before to a quick end if it is full swing before to a quick end if it is full swing before to a quick end if it is full swing before to a quick end if it is full swing before to a quick end if it is full swing before to a quick end if it is full swing before to a quick end if it is full swing before to a quick end if it is full swing before to a quick end if it is full swing before to a quick end if it is full swing before to a quick end if it is full swing before to a quick end if it is full swing. The brotherhoods at the action of the action of the president swing and the action of t air.

"There's going to be a strike. That's certain. Let's have it. It will clear the air. And that's the only thing to do now," one prominent railroad president declared.

"It will show the people of the country what really is going on in the industrial world."

Wilson Urged Delay. Earlier in the day the executives had alled at the White House. They did not present to the President the "first and final" proposal of the executives for peace—what was in effect a com-plete rejection of any and all portions of the President's proposition.

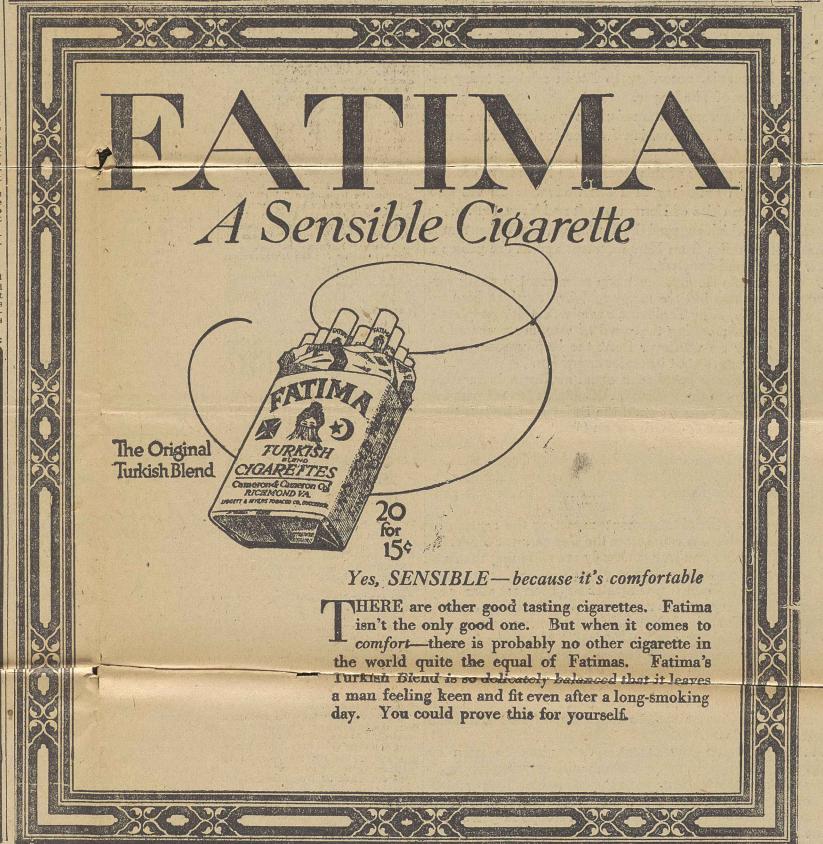
Julius Lansburgh

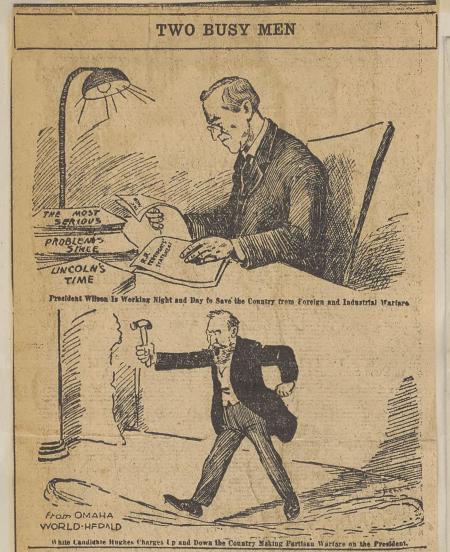
Announces



Brass Beds at special prices this week. Brass has jumped sky-high, but these beds were purchased before they went up We have in all sizes -polished or satin.

Julius Lansburgh Furniture & Carpet Co. 512 Ninth N. W.





THE NEWARK DAILY ADVOCATE WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 6, 191

Secretary of War Baker finds that Wilson has applied the Golden Rule to our Pan-American neighbors and the Declaration of Independence to the belligerent monarchs of Europe. He also quotes General Grant as saying that there was never a war that could not have been settled better some other way. Secretary Baker, former mayor of Cleveland, is one of the strongest men of the Wilson administration. Like the president kimself Secretary Baker is a clear thinker, a forceful writer and speaker. He is holding down a big job mighty well.

CITY SENT

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1916.

City Edition

Secretary of War Newton D. Baker



ISSUES OF THE DAY ARE DISCUSSED BY SECRETARY OF WAR

STRONG ADDRES

the Vital Issues in a Forceful Manner.

PRAISE FOR POLICIES OF PRESIDENT WILSON

Distinguished Visitor Met at Greensboro by Committee and Escorted Here.

dent's cabinet as Jecretary of War, cause. Mr. Beker and an escort, composed of prominent citizens of Winston-Salem about 12:15, going immediately to the tion on the part of the Democratic Zinzendorf Hotel, where a large num-per of citizens had gathered to extend President Wilson.

Met Mr. Baker in Greensboro. ter R. S. Galloway, Mr. Santford Mar-tin, Judge Gilbert T. Stephenson, Hon. H. G. Chatham and others. They mo-tored to the Battle Ground, leaving the future and shown that one-half

who was a college mate of Mr. Bak of life would have been, what would et's, Mr. Paul W. Shenck, Mr. C. C. have been the prayer of the people Hudson, Capt. F. L. Page and Mr. W. for Woodrow Wilson's administration Cordially Greeted.

til about 1 o'clock when the delegation be prosperous and at peace. where he addressed the voters upon swayed with borrowed passion,

Courtroom Thronged. The courtroom was thronged and a four years ago have seemed imposplendid enthusiasm was manifested.
crouse's Concert Band was on hand
of furnish music for the occasion, ren-

th but adjoining co

r to High Point. Greensboro, and while there Mr. Bak- that Wilson has redeemed his every or makes a short talk. The party leaves pledge.

There used to be financial panics. hey will attend the conservation banquet given by the State Normal and

Industrial College and the Greensboro Chamber of Commerce. The event at Greenshoro this evening will be attended by a large number of persons

from this city.

Amidst the strains of Dixie and the cafening applause of a thronged urtroom, Secretary Baker, escorted by prominent local Democrats took

Introduced by Judge Jones. Democratic Chairman Stockton briefly introduced Judge E. B. Jones.

Member of the Cabinet Presents who presented the speaker of the the Democratic party been in possession of that cohesive power pledges possible.

It was not until 1912 that the Democratic party gathered sufficient strength to come into its own. Every plank of the platform on which they stood has been enacted into law. What the Democratic party asks now is that it may be permitted to put into execution the laws which it has enacted. "One of the members of the President's cabinet, who has done much for the Democratic party in the state of Ohio, and in the nation, has come Winston-Salem and Forsyth county, here today to speak of the record of had as their guest this afternoon Hon. his party. Hear him; for his cause Newton D. Baker, member of the Pres- is our cause, and our cause is a just

Secretary Baker.

Secretary Baker proudly reviewed and Greensbore, arrived here in autos the four years of constructive legisla-

The business of politics, declared Secretary Baker, increases in im-The escort which met Mr. Baker at portance as the country grows in ex-the Guilford Battle Ground where he tent. There have been times when we nade an inspection this morning, was might have followed traditional poli-G. Stockton, Hon. A. H. Eller, Mr. W. Democracy is on trial and the future of our country and the entire welfare

bere about 2 o'clock. On the return of the world would be at war on the strip the partyl was joined by the egation composed of ooks, Dr. C. F. Meyer, box of Mr. Half Would it not have been that in all s ruling providence would so guide the The informal reception continued un- President that our country would still

escorted the speaker to the courthouse Our country has been rocked and vital considerations affecting the ap- Woodrow Wilson and the Democratic administration return to the people after having accomplished what would

lering an excellent program as the in the administration at this time ex-Informal Lunchson.

Informal Lunchson.

Total for each political partial fraction of the little of t the has not once committed himself on d the largest issues of the country. He oly on the grounds of having put its uncheon Mr. Baker and a own men into office. Hughes knows ion motor to High Point that Wilson's record is above partisan top is made en route to attack, and the people likewise realize

(Continued on page nine.)

TWIN-CITY SENTINEL, WINSTON-SALEM, N. C., SEPTEMBER 7, 1916.

service is the rural der the rural credits bill a farmer's excellent spirits and by their presence credit is as good as anyone's. Farms are protecting the country from invas-that were being abandoned are now lon, thus winning bloodless victories being recultivated. Thus the basis every day. made sound and enduring, for in the last analysis it is upon the prosper-lity of our agricultural districts that

He defended Wilson's Mexican pol-y. He said that there were 15,000. cy. He said that there were 15,000.

80 people in Mexico and of this number 15,000 over 15 ler that collished aristocrat. My lero, his government was overthrover thaten the finest spirit in Mexical that who is the finest spirit in Mexical that who is the finest spirit in Mexical that the following cases have been discontinuous that the following cases have been discontin o. He was much like Tolstol, who posed of since the last report ande shoes at a cobbler's bench in ornade shoes at a cobbler's bonch in order that he might too a hands with he people.

T. S. Southgate vs A. F. Messick, verdict for plaintiff for \$267.50.

The plaintiff was allowed to take a

m and put him instead at the head this army. Huerta plotted against assignee, vs. N. L. Deal, was dismissed dadero and had him shot. He then for want of jurisdiction, because the rnment asking for recognition. This a non-resident transfer of the limit of the resident to the limit of the resident to the limit of the resident transfer of the resident dministration and was likewise re-used by the Democratic. We have on the job. The success it mot with and some of our own presidents sixin in securing Secretary of War Baker by crazed fanatics. But what would to make a political address this afterwe have done had they claimed recognition as head of our government? sees a good thing it goes after it, and gets it.—News and Observer.

ther nation tried to force such recog-

Secretary Baker said that the men credits bill. The farmers formerly on the border duty are better cared were a neglected class of people for than the soldiers of any army the Now, they are highly prosperous. Un world has ever known. They are in

our entire civilization and prosper for this country to do-either to enter the depend. Tagiff Law.

Another conjtructive measure to the tariff law. While there will doubt less come a time when tariff laws will no longer be needed, that time has not yet come. But the country is atill under the necessity of raising a large part of its revenue from tariffs. In drafting the tariff law, the Democratic party consulted both sides affected, in an effort to make it just and equitable.

When the European war is over The speaker said that he had only there will be at the council of nations reviewed a small part of the program one supreme power that was not a which the Democratic party had fullified. He touched upon the child is. United States, the strongest and bor bill, which he was instrumental in drafting and having adopted. The mention of it was received with great applause.

Mexican Policy.

Mexican Policy.

er 60,000 owned every inch of land; court was consumed by taking evihe rest not owning enough to be desce in case of Carolina Cadillac Co. ws R. W. Pumpelly, which was started on Wednesday afternoon. Court did egrived them of even the means of not convene until 2 o'clock this after-

Madero tried to rule with gentleness nonsult in the case of Ass M trust. Though he was advised to vs. Dr. Lee R. Salmons and Schooney

The action entitled T. W. Kallam,

THE WINSTON-SALEM WAY.

ISSUES OF THE DAY ARE DISCUSSED BY SECRETARY OF WAR

loney would get a little ::tight" mes of seeming prosperity. ere would seemingly come a maldjustment of human activities, Many were proposed by the Re oblicans, who claimed to have an knowledge of financial af-If was suddenly discovered hat two things were wrong with the asue of federal bank notes. was limited so that no matter how mough to meet the debt. em was not elastic. Money syramided and held in New York. ituation was simple. Yet, it tool ose it and prescribe a remedy. emedy was the Federal Bankin sece of legislation ever adopted United States except during

Var Baker arrived in Greensboro at o'clock this morning, attended by ongressman John H. Small of the first congressional district. They were the guests for breakfast of Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Brooks at their home n frving Park. At 9.30 o'clock, a com nittee of prominent Greensboro per le took the visitors for an automobilrip to Guilford Battle Ground, where hey were met by a number of leading semocrats of Winston-Salem in auto After looking over the bat le-field the party proceeded to Win-ston-Salem, where Mr. Haker was cheduled to speak at 1.15 this aftersoon. An informal reception was also riven Mr. Baker at the Zinzendorf Ho tel. The return trip will be by way of High Point, where Mr. Baker will meet a number of High Point people the Manufacturers' Club, and from here the party will come to Greens boro over the newly-finished high-

This evening at eight o'clock the onservation dinner to be given by the hamber of Commerce and the State Normal and Industrial College will be held in the college dining hall. Baker will be the principal speaker, and while his address will not be of a political nature, it is expected that he will outline the policies of the present administration with regard to conservation of national resources,

Other speakers this evening will be W. L. Potest; of Wake Forest College, and Congressman Small. The latter's subject will be "Conservation of North Carolina Water-Ways." Mr. L. Brooks, president of the Chamber of Commerce will be toastmas-

The acceptances for the conservation dinner this evening indicate an attendance of at least seven hundred dining room. The first of these din ners was given a year ago at the same place and was known que the "Pan-American Dinner." The attendance at that time was about seven buildred people. For this evening's event, provincent men from all sections of he state will be in Greensboro.

Clothes Values

TWIN-CITY SENTINEL, WINSTON-SALEM, N. C., SEPTEMBER 7, 1916.

and

O'Hanlon's the leading drug

ar phone and our service make

ilon's

st Drug Store



ready written the members of the Democratic county executive commit tee, informing them that an important meeting will be held in Lexington nex Saturday at one o'clock, when the mat ter of Mr. Lambeth's successor wil be taken up.

When in need of a painter always select a skilled man. Phone CLINARD, the man that knows



FOR SALE

Stock of groceries and up-todate fixtures. Will sell for cash or on terms or will exchange for real estate.

Phone or call and see

T. A. BUTNER

Mrs. Crim's Private Classes

Shorthand

Typewriting

Pupils desiring to enter Fall Classes should register at once. We can accommodate only a limited number.

Method

We teach Shorthand by the INDUCTIVE METHOD, which is the most PRACTICAL and the QUICKEST compatible with thorough work. It is THE LEAST EXPEN-SIVE because no costly text books are needed. INDUC-TIVE work makes it necessary for all members of a class to begin work at the same time.

Qualifications

Students should have a good English foundation before attempting Stenographic work. We help you all we

One to Be Built by Southern Railway on Liberty Street -Contractors Here,

Mr. O. D. Colaw, assistant engineer with the Southern Railway, with office at Richmond, Va., was here to day in conference with a number of contractors who are to submit proposals for the construction of the new reinforced concrete bridge on liberty street, which will replace the vooden structure now spanning the racks of that company at the junction of Liberty and North Main

Among the contractors represented Thomas Sheehan, of Hagers Md.; H. H. George, of Richmond, Va.; L. Hankins, of Richmond, Curtis & Shumway, of Strausburg, a.; Consolidated Engineering Comany, of Baltimore, represented by Mr. Cummings; Thompson & Moseey, of Greensboro; Travers-Wood company, of Richmond. Mr. Colow visited the site of the proposed bridge with the contractors and went over the plans for the construction in detail. It was announced at the conerence that proposals will be receivd at the office of Chief Engineer B. Heran, at Washington, and no proposals will be considered later than September 15.

The bridge will be of reinforced steel and concrete of an ornamental type, and one that will be attractive n appearance as well as enduring in strength. The plans weer accepted after consultation of the railroad enrineers with the engineering departnent of the city, the final design being in every way in accordance with the request of the board of aldermen presented to the railway company hrough its committee and superin-

endent of works, Joseph Firth. The structure will be fifty feet wide with granolithic walks for pedestrians on either side of the roadway, which will be given a surface coat of asphalt. With these exceptions the structure will be permanently constructed of concrete and steel throughout. The length of the bridge will be ninety feet and it will carry a single street ear track. While the construction is in progress the cars will pass over the works on a temporary trestle, but traffic of other vehicles will be blocked. Traffic to the northern part of the city, however, will be directed west on North Main street to Nineth street, crossing the new bridge erected at the corner of Main and Ninth street over the Southern tracks, and north on Ninth street a block, where traffic may again return to Liberty.

Work is to be started as soon as the contract is awarded, and will be completed without delay

that will be a credit to the city, the two dollars per copy and the state edirallway company assuring the com- tion selling at one dollar. Both books nittee when the negotiations began contain names and addresses of 26 that it was their desire to give Win- 000 registered owners of motor vehi

"Look Pa, How 'Gets-It' Works !'

Lifts Your Corn Right Off.

"Ever in your life see a corn come out like that? Look at the true skin underneath—smooth as the palm of your hand!



Well Now, Look at That! Off Comes That Pesky Corn as Slick as a Whistle.

The earth is blessed with the one, simple, painless, never-failing remedy that makes millions of corn-pestered people happy, and thats "GETS-IT". Apply it in 3 seconds. It dries, Some people jab and dig at their corns with knives and razors—wrap their toes in packages with bandages or sticky tape, make them red and raw with salves. Nothing like this with "GETS-IT." Your corn loosens—you lift it off. There's nothing to press on the corn, or hurt. Angels couldn't ask for more. Try it tonight on any corn, callus or wart. "GETS-IT" is sold and recommended by druggists everywhere, 25c a bottle, or sent on receipt of price by E. Lawrence & Co., Chicago, Ill.

Sold in Winston-Salem and recom-nended as the world's best corn rem-dy by Owens Drug Co. and E. W

to Keep It There.

What's the use of being bald? What

Look after your hair. Parisian Sage is a scientific preparation that supplies hair needs—is just what you want. It aims to prevent grayness DEMOCRATIC COMMIT and baldness by putting life and nourishment into the hair roots.

Man or woman, no matter tow old you are, Parisian Sage will help you

to look younger and more attractive. Why not go to E. W. O'Hanlon, Inc., and get a large bottle today, it will not cost more than 50 cents, and

your money back if it does not cure mously chosen to succe dandruff, stop falling hair, or itching of the scalp. It will make your hair luxuriant, bright and beautiful. It is a most refreshing, pleasant and DECLARES invigorating hair dressing and absolutely harmless to the hair and scalp.

Let Me Send You My Treatment For Catarrh Free



MY OWN EXPENSE, That It Is Curable
Treating Catarrh has been my business for years, and during this time over one million have come to me from all over the land for treatment and advice. My method is original. I stop the disease by first removing the cause. Thus my combined treatment cures where all else fails. I can demonstrate to you in just a few days' time that my method is quick, sure and complete, because it rids the system of the poisonous germs that cause catarrh. Send your name and address at once to C. E. Gauss, and he will send you the treatment referred to. Fill out the coupon below.

FREE

This coupon is good for a package of GAUSS COMBINED CATARRH TREATMENT sent free by mail. Simply fill in name and address on dotted lines below, and mail to C. E. GAUSS, 9328 Main St., Marshall, Mich.

ston-Salem just such a bridge as was Mr. Colaw also went over the pro-

posed bridge to be erected over the tracks on Shallowford street, just west of the city. This bridge will be of cre-osoted timber, resting on concrete abutments. Other developments being made in and around Winston-Salem by the Southern were also considered by him while here.

NEW DIRECTORY SHOWS 2,600 AUTO OWNERS

The initial volume of the North Carolina Automobile Directory has made its appearance, just recently coming

from the plant of the Raleigh Times.
There are two editions of the direc-The structure will be of a character tory, the classified edition selling for cles in this state. The make of car and license number are given with each owner's number. In the classified edition, the names of owners are arranged by counties and towns, while the arrangement in the state edition is by numerical sequence of registra-

tion numbers. The Times reports the sale of nu merous copies of the state edition to car owners who like to know the names of other owners, whom they meet on the highways. City and county officials also find the book useful for prompt identification. This is the first publication to carry the state automobile laws in full, giving useful information that will avoid embarrassment and delay through ignorance of traffic laws. Another section of the book gives data regarding the principal touring routes with complete road directions and speedometer readings between towns.

Both books are well printed in legible type on heavy book paper and they satisfy for the first time a pressing demand for such information as they

FARMERS' UNION ORGANIZED IN THE DAISY SECTION.

Mr. J. F. Hampton, of the Walkertown section, who was in the city on business last week, stated that the spirit of co-operation among the farmers in the Daisy section was growing and that a Farmers' Union has just been organized there with large membership. On Wednesday night, September 13th, there will be a meeting of this union, at which time several speakers will be on hand to make addresses.

UNIVERSAL AUTO COMPANY'S BRANCH AT WALNUT COVE

A Walnut Cowe writes that the Univer-pany, of Winston-Salem, has leased

the large brick building occupied by Puts Hair on Your Head and Helps
to Keep It There.

The large links builting the building into a modern garage. This firm has the agency for the Ford car and expect to establish a sales agency in Walnut What's the use of being bald? What sense is there in deliberately allowing your hair to turn gray?

Do you want to look old before your hair to turn gray?

Do you want to look old before your time? Give up the thought; old age will come all too soon.

Parisian

Barisian

> DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE At a meeting of the Stokes

Democratic executive ristian, of Westfiel emocratic candidate red his resignation he committee and N

DECLARES DIVIDEND.

The board of directors of the Nor-(Advt.) folk & Western Railroad has declared THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE: WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1916.

PRESENTING LINCOLN MEMORIAL TO NATION

Robert J. Collier (right) Is Handing Deed to War President's Birthplace at Hodgenville, Ky., to Secretary of War Baker;
President Wilson Is Seated at Mr. Collier's Right. Twenty-five Thousand Attended the Ceremonies Monday.

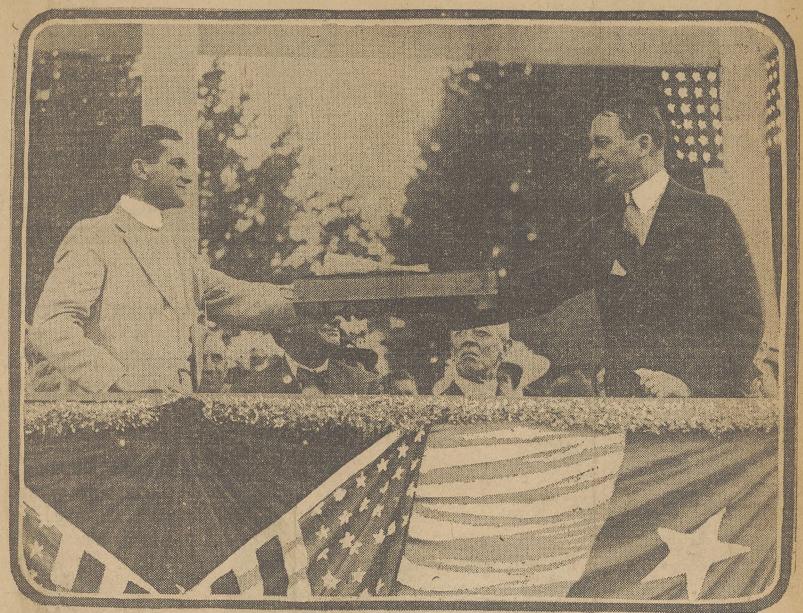


PHOTO BY CAUFIELD & SHOOK,

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY.

For a man to think that he is going to do the work of his life without obstacles is to dream the lap of folly.—Samuel Johnson.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * SECRETARY BAKER.

The people of this city and surrounding country were indeed fortunate in the opportunity presented today to hear Hon. Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War. Mr. Baker is not only a man of forceful personality and exceptional ability, but he has the rare power of holding an audience in rapt attention and swaying his hearers by the force of his resistless logic. His reputation as a public speaker of great forcefulness had preceded him and those who heard his presentation of the issues could not but have been greatly impressed, regardless of political affiliations.

The Springfield Republican, in coming out for President Wilson a few days ago, referred to the fact that he has surrounded himself with men of notable strength as counsellors and mentioned particularly, in that connection, Mr. Baker as a man of much force who will be of great assistance to the administration in its constructive activities. Although he has been in the cabinet only a short time, his work thus far as Secretary of War has demonstrated conclusively that he is a man well qualified for the vitally important duties which he has assumed and there is good reason to believe that, under his direction, the War Department will achieve the maximum results of which that branch of the government service is capable.

Chairman Stockton and his associates are to be congratulated upon their success in bringing Secretary Baker to Winston-Salem. His visit will materially aid the cause of Dem-

Sept. 7/16

FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1916

FINLEY'S SLATED FOR ADVANCEMENT

Ohioan Expected to Aid in Organization of Democratic Campaign.

Baker Popular at Convention: Harmon and Bryan May Stump Ohio.

BY A. E. McKEE.

Plain Dealer Bureau, ST. LOUIS, June 15.

Ohio men have been leaders and Ohio prominent in the deliberations and conclusions of the Democratic convention.

In no other convention where Democrats of the present generation have been delegates has the state occupied a position of such prominence or been accorded such distinguished consideration or contributed so largely to the constructive and formative work of a gathering.

For the first time in a quarter of a century the Ohio national committeeman was so effective in his work that every Ohio visitor had a chance to attend at least one session of the

to attend at least one session of the convention.

National Committeeman Edmund H. Moore has been overwhelmed with congratulations and expressions of good will for his work. Every Ohio visitor here approved action of the Ohio delegates when they elected him for another term in that office.

Mr. Moore has had important work in connection with the preliminary arrangements and plans for the gathering and has been continuously consulted on questions of procedure and policy.

Senator Atlee Pomerene of Ohio helped draft the convention platform. Ohio supplied the most influential man at the convention in the person of Secretary of War Newton D. Baker. It was his pleasure and distinction to be personal representative of President Wilson.

He brought all the suggestions of the president for the platform committee, and it was to him party leaders turned at all times when they wanted an accurate reflection of the views and wishes of the chief executive.

Secretary Baker has won a remarkable popularity among the delegates from all parts of the country and is regarded as one of the ablest of the advisers of the president. There have been heard from delegates from all parts of the country expressions that they may be voting for him for the standard bearer at the next national convention, and the expressions of that belief are applicated in the lobbies and at the convention hall.

Secretary Baker is as quiet and easy of speech as when he was city solicitor at Cleveland, but his words are conclusive and his advice invariably followed.

His prominence has been the more

pleasing to his Ohio friends because of the modesty he has shown and his usual broad consideration for the views and wishes of others.

The Mashington Post.

Friday, July 21, 1916.

Handling the Guardsmen.

An alleged shortage of food on troop trains bound for the border has been seized by opponents of the administration as an excuse for attacking the army on the ground of "demoralization," "lack of system," &c. Efforts were made to work up sympathy for the poor volunteer guardsmen subjected to starvation by a heartless and negligent government. But these efforts were punctured when it was disclosed that the guardsmen were fully rationed and had merely enjoyed themselves by eating ten days' rations in four days, as hungry lads are likely to do if they get the chance.

When Gen. Wood ordered the mustering out of two New York officers of the national guard because of physical unfitness the prediction was made that political influence would be successful in securing a reversal of Gen. Wood's order. But Secretary Baker sustained this order, and another "scandal" was killed.

No one pretends that the moving of 50,000 guardsmen to the border can be accomplished off-hand without some stress and strain. There will be details overlooked, or arrangements that might have been made better on second trial; but on the whole the task was performed with remarkable skill. The guardsmen are scattered along the border, suffering only such unavoidable discomforts as heat and dust. They are well fed, well looked after medicinally and otherwise, and most of them are having "the time of their lives." The trials they are undergoing will not hurt them in the least. In fact, the drill will make them fitter for their civic duties, wherever they may live, and the experiences on the border will broaden their viewpoint.

The inspection made by Gen. Bliss and other regular army officers shows that the national guard army was mobilized and transferred without mishap, within a reasonable time, and that the camps are carefully laid out and capably directed with reference to hygiene and health. The would-be critics find only trifles to condemn. The regular army has performed its work well, and the general direction from Washington has been characterized by forethought and energy. Evidently the opponents of the administration will be forced to look elsewhere than the War Department for material for criticism.

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 8, 1916

SECRETARY BAKER'S SPEECH

Not since Bryan's first appearance as a campaign speaker in this city has a political speech made a deeper impression upon our people than the speech of Secretary of War Baker. It would be hard to conceive of a more statesmanlike presentation of the Democratic party's case in this campaign than that made by Mr. Baker here yesterday. It was a speech that made a powerful appeal to the intelligence of the average voter, whether he be Democrat or Republican. It filled every Democrat's heart with confidence and enthusiasm and left no sting in any Republican's bosom. It was pitched on a plane as high as President Wilson's record and this, the Secretary of War declared, has been lifted above partisan attack. After hearing him, we have no reason to doubt the reports from Maine that the Secretary of War made a great hit in the campaign in that State. He will make a hit anywhere. For no audience can fail to be impressed by his logic.

From the very moment he began speaking, although he made no attempt to display whatever ability he may possess as a platform orator, his great earnestness and clear-cut reasoning held the closest attention of his hearers. When he said in beginning, "The time has come in this country when democracy itself is on trial, when the very future of the Republic is at stake," those who listened felt instinctively that he meant what he said, and not only meant it, but was prepared to prove it. And from that moment on the people hung on every word.

The speech was strong all through and illustrated once again what was so easily discerned in the reading of President Wilson's speech of acceptance—that "in an easy cause any man be eloquent." Mr. Baker was convincing and forceful in his discussion of the Administration's domestic policies, but the forcefulness of his logic and power of his eloquence was most in evidence when he came to the discussion of the President's foreign policies. He was especially effective in his explanation of Mexican policy.

This he made so plain that a wayfaring man, though a fool, could not fail to understand and sympathize with the President in his efforts to help, rather than crush the Mexican people. Briefly he told of the struggle for liberty that has been going on in Mexico for the last eight years. He showed how under the iron hand of Porfirio Diaz, the dictator, the people of Mexico were deprived of their rights, how that under that regime sixty thousand men in Mexico owned all the land and that nearly fifteen million people were virtual slaves. Diaz had sense enough to know that the only way to keep the yoke on the necks of the people was to keep them in ignorance. And this he did. Then the "worm turned" and, led by Madero, the great champion of the peons, the people drove Diaz out. Then Madero was murdered by Huerta, a man whom he had trusted. With his hands dripping with the blood of his friend, Huerta turned to the United States and asked President Taft to recognize him as the head of the Mexican Government. Taft refused. When Wilson became President he merely continued the policy which his predecessor had wisely adopted, with the result that Huerta was finally forced to abdicate.

President Wilson's policy in dealing with Mexico has been consistent throughout, the Secretary declared. And that policy is to leave the people of Mexico as nearly alone as possible to work out their own salvation. Its success is a new vindication of the Declaration of Independence and the Golden Rule. And even Mr. Hughes does not dare say that if he had been President he would have reversed that policy. Nor does Mr. Hughes dare tell the country that he does not believe in doing by the Mexican people as we would have the Mexican people do by us. As for the protection of American lives, Mr. Baker declared that an army of a hundred thousand men is on the border today and that their very presence there has proved to be sufficient protection. "They are winning bloodless victories every day."

Discussing the President's European policy, Mr. Baker said that when the war began in Europe President Wilson faced two alternatives. He could get in or he could stay out. And he believed that the American people were thankful that he had chosen the latter. It mattered not to him who started the conflict in Europe, but he was confident of one thing: If it were up to him to do it over again he wouldn't do it. He believed that the crowned heads of Europe would rather write notes the rest of their lives than do what they are doing today.

But in staying out of the war, Mr. Baker showed that this country has not sacrificed a single principle of honor. Where American property has been destroyed belligerents have been held to strict accountability in the payment of damages; where American lives have been at stake belligerents have been required to abandon their methods of warfare. The President has forced the greatest military power since Caesar to admit that it was in error.

In the beginning Mr. Baker gave a clear and forceful exposition of the Administration's legislative achievements. He had time to mention only four of these: The Currency Bill, the Tariff and Income Tax measures, the Rural Credits Bill and the Child Labor Bill.

Thus briefly have we undertaken to give the main points of this great speech. We believe it can be seen from this that the Secretary of War made no defense of the Wilson Administration. He simply stated the facts and they constitute a defense all sufficient. The picture he drew of America as the great arbitrator when war is over left no doubt in the minds of his hearers that Mr. Baker is confident of the President's re-election. Understanding the policies of the Administration as he does, it must, indeed, be inconceivable to him that the American people can repudiate such a record. For as he said in closing, Democracy's record during these four years has demonstrated once again that it is not power, nor wealth, nor the spirit of conquest, but righteousness that exalteth a Nation.

After hearing Secretary Baker, it would be hard to convince the average Democrat that a vote against Wood-row Wilson in this campaign would not be almost equivalent to casting a vote against the Christian civilization. In fact, one gentleman who has been hearing speeches and sermons a long time remarked, when Mr. Baker had finished, that his speech was the best sermon he had heard in years.

NO CAROLINA W R SECRETARY



N. B. BAKER - @ FRANK

Greensboro, Sept. 7.—The conser vation dinner here tonight under aus pices of the Chamber of Commerce

product. The necessity for distribution is synonomous with the need of transportation.

Three Great Avenues.

There are three great avenues of transportation, the highways, the waterways and the railways. Each is necessary and neither is independent of the other. For many years the public have demanded a high standard of service from the railroads, which is right and proper, and the equipment and efficiency of the railroads in the United States are superior to those in any other country. However, the public have been inconsistent. While railroads are constructed by private capital and managed by officials selected by the owners, highways and waterways are constructed and maintained by the public, and the number and equipment of the vehicles and carriers upon the latter two are dependent upon the latter two are dependent upon the attitude of the pubblic. The pubblic have not imposed upon themselves the same high standard as they have imposed upon the owners of railroads. There is not a trunk line highway extending across the State in any direction which compares relatively in quality to the trunk-line railroads. In like manner we have neglected for many years the improvement and development of our waterways for adequate commerce.

This State is blessed by an abundance of navigable waterways extending from the tidewater section into the interior. There are at present about 1,500 miles of navigable rivers and about 2,500 square miles of navigable sounds and bays.

dent's Cabinet who has done much for the Democratic party in the State of Ohio and in the Nation, has come here today to speak of the record of his party. Hear him; for his cause is our cause and our cause is a just cause."

nere today to speak of the record of his party. Hear him; for his cause is our cause and our cause is a just cause."

Secretary Baker proudly reviewed the four years of constructive legislation on the part of the Demogratic party under the administration of President Wilson.

The Dusiness of politic, he said, increases in importance as the country grows in extent. There have been times when we might have followed traditional policies, but this is not such a time. Democracy is on trial and the future of our country and the entire welfare of man is at issue. If, four years ago, some magician could have drawn aside the veils of the future and shown that one-half of the world would be at war on the 300-mile front with millions of people drawn up on each side; if it could have been shown that the terrific loss of life would have been, what would have been shown what the terrific loss of life would have been that in all a ruling providence would so guide the President that our country would still be prosperous and at peace?

Accomplished That Which Scemed Impossible.

"Our country has been rocked and swayed with borrowed passion, yet Woodrow Wilson and the Democratic Administration return to the people after having accomplished what four years ago would have seemed impossible.

"There used to be financial panics. Money would get a little 'tight' in

pices of the Chamber of Commerce of Greensboro was largely attended and proved the occasion for a notable gathering of men comprising the civil life of this community and important State interests. Representative Small was the guest of the evening and principal speaker, his address being on the relation of waterways in North Carolina to conservation. Mr. Small said in part:

"With the industrial growth of a community or State comes an increased demand for facilities of distribution. Manufacturing plants must secure their raw products, sometimes from distant points, and their continuous operation necessitates the finding of markets for the finished product. The necessity for distribution is synonomous with the need of transportation.

Three Great Avenues.

There are three great avenues of transportation, the highways, the waterways and the railways. Each is inecessary and neither is independent of the other. For many years the public have demanded a high standard of service from the railroads, which is right and proper, and the equipment and efficiency of the railroads which is right and proper, and the equipment and efficiency of the railroads which is right and proper, and the equipment and efficiency of the railroads which is right and proper, and the equipment and efficiency of the railroads which is right and proper, and the equipment and efficiency of the railroads which is right and proper, and the equipment and efficiency of the railroads which is right and proper, and the equipment and efficiency of the railroads which is right and proper, and the equipment and efficiency of the railroads are constructed by private capital and managed by officials selected by the owners, highways and waterways are constructed and maintained by the public, and the number and equipment and efficiency was the federal Reserve Banking System, the people control their own financial panics. Many there would seemingly come a maladiturate of human activities. Many there would seemingly come a maladiturate of financial affairs, B

Farmers No Longer a Neglected People.

"Another measure that has accomplished great service is the rural credits bill. The farmers formerly were a neglected class of people Now, they are highly prosperous. Under the rural credits bill, a farmer's credit is as good as anyone's. Farms that were being abandoned are now being recultivated. Thus the basis of our country's prosperity has been made sound and enduring, for in the last analysis it is upon the prosperity of our agricultural districts that our entire civilization and prosperity depend.

pend.
"Another constructive measure is the tariff law. While there will doubtless come a time when tariff laws will no longer be needed, that time has not yet come. But the country is still under the necessity of rais-

ing a large part of its revenue from tariffs. In drafting the tariff law, the Democratic party consulted both sides affected, in an effort to make it just and equitable."

The speaker said that he had only reviewed a small part of the program which the Democratic party had fulfilled. He touched upon the child labor bill, which he was instrumental in drafting and having adopted. The mention of it was received with great applause.

Secretary Baker defended Wilson's Mexican policy. He said that the sol-diers on the border were better cared for than the soldiers of any other

for than the soldiers of any other army in the world.

Regarding the Administration's European war policy, the secretary said that there were only two things possible for this country to do—either enter the war or to stay out of it. Nobody wanted to stay out at the sacrifice of honor or because of cowardice, but everybody wanted to stay out if he could do so with honor. If there ever comes a time when our country is called upon to defend its honor, there is not the least doubt that the people will respond willingly. President Wilson has attempted to negotiate all claims, but when the lives of the American people were at stake, he advocated drastic measures.

His speech was an able exposition

gotiate all claims, but when the lives of the American people were at stake, he advocated drastic measures.

His speech was an able exposition of the policies and achievements of the Democratic Administration. Secretary Baker laid great stress on the fact that America was still at peace at the time when world-wide strife was prevailing. He paid high tribute to Wilson's diplomatic victories, saying that the greatest military Nation that the world has ever seen had admitted herself in error and conformed to the dictation of Wilson.

His statement that the passing of the child labor bill was one of the many Democratic victories brought prolonged applause from the crowd. He paused and then said:

"I am glad to hear that, I am glad to hear that. I have studied the question for twenty years and I am proud that a Democratic Administration passed that law."

"America," he said, "will be able to say "the rights of Kings and the pretences of Princes are nothing as compared with peace to man."

In concluding, the speaker said that when the European war is over, there will be at the council of nations one supreme power that was not a belligerent. That power will be the United States, the strongest and wealthiest nation in the world. And the influence of our country will be used at that time to bring about a settlement that will make possible world peace.

world peace.

SAYS YOUTH OF COUNTRY GREATEST RESOURCE

Special to The Observer.

Greensboro, Sept. 7.—In a ringing speech 'nere tonight at the 'North Carolina Conservation Dinner' Secreof War Newton D. Baker declared that humanity was the greatest resource to conserve. He said the future of the country depended upon the steps taken to conserve and bring out the best physical and mental possibilities of the youth of the country. Secretary Baker was introduced by Hon. A. L. Brooks, president of the Greensboro Chamber of Commerce. The large hall of the Normal College was filled with seven 'nundred representative men from different quarters of the State. The students of the Normal College served the elegant dinner. Invocation was made by Rev. Dr. C. F. Myers.

In leading up to the subject of human conservation Secretary Baker told, of the home environment thrown around the youth of the country before the days of extensive manufactures. He described his home life; the village shoemaker and blacksmith who took part in the administration of the community Government. He said the times had changed. Today, it was necessary to make some pro-

vision, throw around the youth of the country some protection. It was on account of this fact he stated, that the people of the Nation were awakening to the importance of the subject. He declared that the thing he was proudest of in his career was the fact that during his administration as Mayor of Cleveland, Ohio, the infant death rate was decreased from 3 1-2 per thousand to 2 per thousand; that somewhere, although he did not know them, about 3,000 little tots were living where otherwise they would not have lived.

Secretary Baker did not make any reference to anything of a political nature except to say that Congress had passed practically everything advocated by the Progressives in their platform of four years ago; that this embodied progressive measure leading up to the subject of conservation in hand. He closed with an appeal for the conservation of the youth in the country as the greatest of all its resources.

Muston Salin Journal M. C. Seph. 8/16,

Democracy Cehinements are unsurpassed in portifical history of United States. By deey. Ballen,

the honor guests and a large delega-

Heur & Brenner, M. Carolina alqu. 8/16.

Sley, Baller's address at Conservation Friend at Freenoloso, M. G.

ONLY WINSTON-SALEM PAPER CARRYING

DEMOCRACY'S ACHIEVEMENTS ARE UNSURPASSED IN POLITICAL

NEWTON D. BAKER MAKES MASTERLY CAMPAIGN SPEECH

Says the Progressive Legislation Passed by Present Administration is Without Peer Among Any Administration

HUGHES PRESENTS NO REAL ISSUES

Secretary of War is Heard by Crowded House; Holds Audience's Closest Attention; Introduced by Judge Jones

"It is not power, nor wealth, nor the spirit of conquest, but righteousness that exalteth a Nation"-these were the concluding words of the remarkable speech delivered by Secretary of War Newton D. Baker here yesterday which was an able and masterful exposition of the policies of the present Democratic Administration rather

than a defense.

Mr. Baker said in part:
The business of politics grows increasingly important as our country grows. There have been times when men could vote for a certain party every time because that had been their custom. This is not one of those This is not one of those

times.

If, at the time when Woodrow Wilson was elected President, a magician could have revealed what was to happen in the space of his administration; could have shown you one-half the world at war, and that the civilized half, millions of men in battle line, death and sorrow and desolation, international trade and finance in a chaotic condition, and then could have asked you what your prayer was for the administration of Woodrow Wilson, I daresay you would have prayed that an all-wise Providence would so direct us that we would be spared

destruction; country after country has been swept into the maelstrom of this war; our country has shaken with the wide strife prevailing, and Woodrow Wilson returns to the American people with a record that starts with the fact that this country is at peace.

Why would any one suggest a change? I suppose that the exigencies of politics demand that every party has to nominate some one. Therefore, a great jurist thas been called from that high tribunal, the Supreme Court of the United States, to make the race. We know with what impetnosity he answered the call.

The largest issues raised by Mr. Hughes are of appointments of certain men to office. I am not blaming him. I have the honor of his personal acquaintance. He simply knows that

I have the honor of his personal acquaintance. He simply knows that Woodrow Wilson's administration in domestic and foreign affairs is out of the realm of attack. What spectacle would we present to Europe if our President were defeated because his country would not stand behind him in this crisis as a unit?

I will discuss the foreign and domestic policies of Woodrow Wilson and then ask you if there has been an administration from the time of Abraham Lincoln that has surpassed it.

We have been accustomed to panic

ham Lincoln that has surpassed it.

We have been accustomed to panicing in this country. Men would go to their bankers at times and learn that "money was getting tight," though everything was in an apparently prosperous condition. Before anyone knew what was the matter men would have their support swept from them, laborers would be turned away from the factories, farmers would lose their land. I am not overdrawing the picture. You men can remember these things. For years we proposed remeture. You men can remember these things. For years we proposed remedies. The Republican party, which claims to be a doctor of finance, tried to help this situation and one of their remedies was the Aldrich bill which did not remedy it. This bill drew did not remedy it. This bill drew money into Wall Street where it was further dominated.

further dominated.

The issue of currency was limited to the extent of our national debt, which resulted in an inelastic currency.

Currency was pyramided. Small banks would deposit in banks a little larger and so on until vast sums were deposited in Wall Street, where it was used to buttress the operations of Wall Street bankers. When other Wall Street bankers. When other banks needed money they did not have

Woodrow Wilson found the remedy The present financial system is the greatest piece of legislation ever adopted in this country, except during the period of the Civil War.

Present Financial Condition. Before the present war England was the mother of credit. She has been displaced now by the disturbance of the world's trade and financial system. The world's center of credit is now in New York. During the time that these vast and far-reaching financial disturbances and changes that these vast and far-reaching financial disturbances and changes were going on we did not have a panic, because the control of finances has been taken out of the hands of the Wall Street bankers and put into the hands of a Federal Board. When money is needed now the New York bankers have no strangle hold, the Federal Board can issue money as it sees fit. By this system we have resees fit. By this system we have re-lieved the country of the possibility of



SECRETARY OF WAR NEWTON D. BAKER

SEC. BAKER ADDRESSES GATE CITY AUDIENCE ON HUMAN CONSERVATION

that an all-wise Providence would so direct us that we would be spared from the world-wide desolation and suffering and kept at peace.

The science of mankind has been turned to the devising of engines of destruction; country after country has been swept into the maelstrom of this war; our country has shaken with the wide strife prevailing, and Woodrow Wilson returns to the American people with a record that starts with the fact that this country is at peace.

Why would any one suggest a change? I suppose that the exigenchange? I suppose the exicution and professional the state heard Sec College.

Pan-American Dinner The first of these occasions was styled the "Pan-American Dinner," given a year ago. At that time, Secretary McAdoo had promised to

be in attendance, but was prevented from coming, and the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury came in his place. There was no disap-pointment in store for those attending the dinner this evening, and not only was Secretary Baker on hand, but measured up to his repu-

(Special to The Journal) tation as an orator, which had pre-

college, and there were few vacant chairs in the hall this evening. Seatd at the table on the platform were ed at the table on the platform were President A. L. Brooks of the Chamber of Commerce, who was toastmaster, President Foust of the State Normal College, Secretary Baker, President Poteat, Congressman Small and a number of prominent guests. The invocation was by Rey. Chas. F. Myers, D. D., the pastor of the Mirist Presbyterian church, who has just come to the church, who has just come to the

(Continued on page four.)

lay Morning, September 8, 1916

SEC BAKER ADDRESS-ES GATE CITY AUDI-ENCE ON HUMAN CON SERVATION \

(Continued from page one.)

city from Charleston, W. Va. He is a class-mate of Secretary Baker, and they have been intimate friends and they have been intimate friends since their college days. They call each other by their first names. It was a happy coincidence that Mr. Myers should arrive to begin his work at the time of Secretary Baker's visit. Mr. Myers came Tuesday,

er's visit. Mr. Myers came Tuesday, and will preach for the first time in his church next Sunday.

The audience was composed largedy of Greensboro people, and included leading professional and business men from many sections of the State. The officers of commercial bodies, political leaders, and newspaper men from other places were in evidence at many tables.

Mr. Brooks combines all the qualition of a good toastmaster. He did not talk long in the introduction of any of the speakers, but said the

any of the speakers, but said the right things to put the men on an intimate basis with their hearers. His tribute to the genius and ability of Secretary Baker was pleasingly expressed.

Fifty students of the State Normal College served the elegant dinmar conege served the elegant university of the manner, and there was prolonged applause when they marched from the dining hall, in two lines, by either aisle. Toastmaster Brooks proposed a toast to the President of the United States, which was responded to with great enthusiasm, as was the toast to Secretary Baker a few minutes la-

"Carolina" the chorus of which was sung by several hundred men.

Behind Secretary Baker, as he spoke, was a large national flag, while he faced the North Carolina

Colors He congratulated the colors. Colors. He congratulated the col-ege and Chamber of Commerce upon bringing together such a large com-pany of njen. Chambers of Commerce were described as one of the Nations greatest progressive quant

Subject of Speech The speaker's subject was Huan Conservation. Two thirds of man Conservation. the world's people, he said, still live in houses of bamboo, and he illustrated how many of the world's people still live in a primitive condition and use primitive tools by stories from the Philippine Islands.

Civilization he defined as the given when the property of the pr

ing up of some liberties for good of the people as a whole, tled by might, while in civilized communities they are reached by common agreement or concessions or

ov organized government Present Conditions Discussed Changes of present means of living and conditions in the larger cities were discussed. His reference to the child labor law received ap-plause. The speaker wanted the nealth and minds of men conserved, but hoped that neither he nor any of his successors in office would be called upon to rally these men to the defense of the Nation against a foreign foe. One of his epigrams was that if a man wants to do a thing all at once he is a radical; if he wants to put it off for ever is a conservative. He urged grounds and parks and declared there must be recreation for the men and women who do the world's work. He urged the restoration of neighborhood control.

. The only statements made by the speaker that could be considered of a political nature were his declara-tions that the water power of the country should be owned by the government for the benefit of all the people, and that the Congress just adjourning had put into law nearly of the progressive platform of

four year sago. Congressman Small Speaks It was 11 o'clock when Secretary Baker concluded. The banqueters then sang "America," after which Congressman Small spoke on the "Conservation of Waterways."
"Dixie" was then sung. President
Poteat concluded with a powerful
appeal for conservation of the natural resources of the State and opportunity of all the people of the State for a fair chance.

Arrived at 7 a. m.

Secretary Baker arrived from Washington at seven o'clock this morning, and was met at the train by a few Greensboro men, and was carried to the home of Mr. A. It. Brooks in Irving Park, and was Mr. Brook's guest for breakfast. At ten o'clock, accompanied by about twenty members of the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Baker made a visit to the Guilford Battle Ground. President Paul Schenck and Col. James T. Morehead, of the Battle Ground Company, showed the Secretary over the battlefield, and pointed out to him the points at which Arrived at 7 a. m. ed out to him the points at different events of the battle oc-curred. Secretary Baker took a livey interest in the Battle Ground, and t was at his request that details were given him as to the stations occupied by the militia, regular troops

and others.

Three automobiles from Winston-Salem brought a committee of citizens who, accompanied by two automobiles from Greensboro, and several people from here, carried Mr. Baker to the Twin-City, where he made a political address this afhe made a political address this af-

From Winston-Salem, the party motored to High Point, where there was an informal reception, compli-mentary to Mr. Baker, in the Manumentary to Mr. Baker, in the minimum fracturers' Club. The return trip was over the new concrete asphalt highway from High Point to Greensboro. Mr. Baker will leave on train No. 38 tonight for Washington.

UN. OLI

character had nothing to do with the matter. When he was asked in Nashville in ne would have recognized "that assassin" he replied, "Now I didn't say that." He has never said what he would have done.

Taft began the policy, continued by Wilson, of letting Mexico settle her own problems.

Our American army on the horder is protecting the rights of Americans.

And that army, by the way, is the

Friday Morning, September 8, 19

MY COOKY MAN

With currants for his eyes and nose, And raisins for his ears, You really cannot think how fine My cooky man appears.

And when he's baked a golden brown,
With sugar glistening white
Upon his face and on his coat,
I take a tiny bite.

Beginning at his toes, and them-It is so hard to stop-\\
I eat some more, and then some more, Until I reach the top.

And then my cooky man is gone, And I am very sad.
But Nora says, "Cheer up, my dear,
You mustn't feel so bad!

"You're learning now a lesson that You'll find through life is true:
There's no one ever yet could eat
His cake and keep it, too."
—Bertha Gerneaux Woods in Youth's Companion.

Mrs. Farish Hostess To the Whist Club

The Whist Club was delightfully entertained on yesterday afternoon.

entertained on yesterday afternoon by Mrs. T. J. Farish at her handsome home in West End.

The home was abloom with quantities of beautiful fragrant flowers. Amid these attractive surroundings, four tables were arranged for bridge. At the conclusion of the games, delicious cream, chicken, salad, hot rolls and iced tea were served.

Those enjoying Mrs. Farish's hospitality were: Mesdames Will Lemly, Clement Manly, and guest, Mrs. Ryland of Richmond, Marion Follin, Huber Hanes, Kent Sheppard, D. N. Dalton, Robert McArthur, R. N. McArthur, Sr. S. P. Collier, Charles Shellon, L.P. Bitting, Porter Stedman, Bebert Galloway, and guest Mrs. Frank Miller of Tuscaloesa, Ala., Bowman Gray, R. O. Apple, and Peter Gorrell.

Have Returned From

Have Returned From
Grove Park Inn
Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Hanes, Jr.,
have returned from a two weeks
stay at Grove Park Inn, Asheville.
Mrs. Hanes' sisiter, Miss Anne
Hazen of Knoxville, Tenn., accompanied them home after a visit to
friends in Asheville.
After a visit of a few days, she
left to visit her sister, Mrs. Wickert
at Edge Mere, Long Island, where
they have a summer cottage.

they have a summer cottage.

Meeting of the Lutheran
Missionary Society
The Womans' Missionary Society
of the Lutheran church met in
monthly session yesterday at the
church. The devotional exercises
were conducted by Mrs. I. E. Long
Mrs. F. B. Efird giving an impressive
Bible reading, "The Divine Multiplication of a Widow's Division."
The subject for the afternoon was
subdivided into two heads, "Family
Reunion in Every Society in September" and "Building With Our Money."
Rev. I. E. Long gave a very interesting talk on "Is Missions a
Debt or a Charity?" after which
Mrs. Misenheimer read an interesting leaflet entitled "A Place Enough
for Your Money."
Mrs. Roedigar read an article
"Shut In but Not Shut Off". Following this Miss Ida Efird gave an enjoyable report of the convention at
Burlington a short time ago.

Cowles-Lunn
Marriage.

Cowles-Lunn

Marriag:

A marriage around which centers much interest throughout the State was the one of Wednesday, when Miss Louise Lunn became the bride of Mr. Charles H. Cowles, both of Wilkeshere

The Methodist church was artisti-

The Methodist church was artistically and beautifully adorned in clematis, golden rod and ferns, the bride and groom standing beneath an arch in which white, gold and green were effectively blended.

Messrs. Tom Barber and W. H. H. Cowles of Statesville acted as ushers. The attendants were Miss Mary Sanford of Mocksville brides' maid and Mr. Frank Lunn, groomsman. Miss Sanford looked handsome in a pretty gown of yellow georgette crepe with her bouquet of yellow roses. Miss Louise Horton as maid of honor was beautiful in yellow taffeta; carrying a bouquet of yellow taffeta; carrying a bouquet of yellow croses. Mr. Francis Cowles, brother of the groom, was best

The bride, Miss Lunn, looking queenly in her elegant robe of white duchess satin, with ver reaching to the end of her train, carried a shower bouquet of brides' roses and valley lilies, was accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Lula Lunn, wearing a lovely costume of black georgette crepe. The beautiful ring ceremony was performed by the pastor of the bride. Rev. Mr. Jones.

After the marriage a largely attended and beautiful reception was held at the home of the bride.

Mr. and Mrs. Cowles left after that for an extended trip North.

The members of the bridal party were beautifully entertained the evning before the marriage after the rehersal.

Miss Efird Entertains

For Visitors

A charming hospitality of yesterday morning was the beautiful party given by Miss Ida Efird in honor of her house guest, Miss Katherine Vollers, and Miss Myrtle Vollers of Wilmington Miss Nita Masten's

Wilmington, Miss Nita Masten's The home was redolent with the fragrance of many beautiful roses, while a touch of brightness was



he made an inspection yesterday county is the manufacturing of cheese. PRESIDENT SIGNS THE

morning, was composed of County This is not the ordinary mountain hairman Richard G. Stockton, Hon. cheese manufactured in the homes-H. Eller, Mr. W. H. Maslin, though this cheese is highly prized by A. H. Eller, Mr. W. H. Maslin,
Judge E. B. Jones, Postmaster R.
S. Galloway, Mr. Santford Martin,
Judge Gilbert T. Stephenson, Hon.
H. G. Chatham and others. They
metored to the battle ground, leaving there about 9 o'clock. On the
return trip the party was joined by
the Greensboro delegation composed
of Hon. A. L. Brooks, Dr. C. F. Meyer, who was a college mate of Mr.
Baker's Mr. Pant W. Shenek, Mr.
C. C. Hudson, Capt. F. L. Page
and Mr. W. C. Jackson.

The profits for this year, of course,
and Mr. W. C. Jackson.

The profits for this year, of course,
are not yet brown.

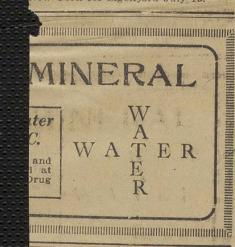
The profits for this year, of course,
are not yet brown.

Washington, Sept. 7—President Wilwashington, Sept. 7—President Wilwashin

COMPENSATION ACT

(By the Associated Press.)

the State Department today by merican Consul Winslow at Copenagen. The crew was saved and taken o Sigelfjord. No details of the wreck cere given. The schooner sailed from ew York for Sigelfjord July 13.



50—\$2.50 sharpeners ever made.

for our salesman.

desk. You will never do

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Best Advertising Medium in North Carolina

PRICE FIVE CENTS

ARY BAKER, IN DELIVERED ADDRESS AT CONSERVATION DINNER LAST NIGHT AT GREENSBORO GREAT SPEECH, HOLDS AND GRIPS AUDIENCE

Made Great Speech For The Cause of Democracy and The Country

(Special to The News and Observer.) Winston-Salem, Sept. 7 .- Amid the strains of "Dixie" and the deafening applause of more than 1,000 people, far over the seating capacity of the Forsyth county courthouse, Secretary of war Newton D. Baker took his seat on the rostrum here this afternoon and in leading business and professional men a few minutes launched into one of the of the State heard Secretary of War Newton D. Baker discuss the conservagreatest political speeches ever heard tion of national resources in the dining in Winston-Salem.

gations of prominent Democrats from his first visit to the State in an offi-Winston-Salem and Greensboro, arrived cial capacity. His presence and address. Winston-Salem and Greensboro, arrived here shortly after noon. An informal reception was held at the Zinzendorf Chamber of Commerce and the States o'clock, when the start for the courthouse was made. Following the address, a luncheon was tendered the secretary at the Zinzendorf, after which the honor guests and a large delegation motored to High Point where a was prevented from coming, and the stop was made en route to Greens-boro. At High Point a short talk was made. Tonight Mr. Baker attended the

The speaker was introduced by ex-Judge E. B. Jones, of this city, who said in closing: "One of the members President's cabinet. Other speakers of of the President's cabinet, who has done much work for the Democratic Small, and President W. L. Poteat, of party in the State of Ohio and in the Wake Forest College Nation, has come here today to speak of the record of his party. Hear him,

swayed with borrowed passion, yet Woodrow Wilson and the Democratic party return to the people after having the property of the people after having th ng accomplished what would four years to begin his work at the time of Secre-

n the administration at this time exept that it has always been the custom or each political party to have its professional and business men from During Hughes' peculiar campaign through the West, he has not once committed himself on the largest once committed himself on the largest ers, and newspaper men from other places were in evidence at many tables. administration simply on the grounds of having put its own men into

pleasingly expressed.

Ver itself "

Compliments Hosts. War itself.

Then followed an explanation of the rural credits bill and of the tariff law. Secretary Baker said that the farmer has accomplished great service. "Formerly the farmers were a neglected class of people. Now they are highly prosperous. Under the rural credits bill a farmer's credit is as good as any ones."

The secretary strongly defended the President's Mexican and European policies, saying at the close of the latter that "when the European war is ter that "when the European war is over there will be at the council of nations one supreme power that was not a belligerent. That power will be the United States, the strongest and ton in its broad sends. Te War Department he coil sends the library the coil sends the library that of conserution in its broad sends the library that of conserution in its broad sends the library that of conserution in its broad sends the library that of conserution in its broad sends the library that of conserution is the library that the close of the latter that "when the European war is operation doing a work which produces results." wealthiest nation in the world. And the influence of our country will be as a text for conservation, but his purused at that time to bring about a pose was not to talk shop, saying that dised at that time to bring about two-thirds of the population of the world lived in bamboo huts, showing

Dr. W. L. Poteat and Congress man Small Also Heard With Delight

ANNUAL DINNER AT THE STATE NORMAL

Six Hundred of The Leading Business and Professional Men of The State Hear Mr. Baker Discuss Conservation of National Resources: Mr. **Brooks Toastmaster**

nall of the State Normal and Industrial The secretary, accompanied by dele- College this evening on the occasion of Normal and Industrial College. The first of these occasions was styled the "Pan-American Dinner," given a year State Normal College and the Greens-boro Chamber of Commerce.

The speaker was introduced by ex
which had preceded him. He is ac-

Hundreds of Diners. At 7:45 the doors of the large diningfor his cause is our cause and our cause hall in the Spencer building were opened, and the guests began to file in and take their places. The dining-room is Then Mr. Baker launched into his address, the like of which has never been heard in Winston-Salem. He proudly reviewed the four years of constructive legislation on the part of the Democratic party under the leadership of President Wilson.

He declared that the business of politics increased in importance as the country grows in extent. "There have been times," he said, "when we might have followed traditional policies, but this is not such a time. Democracy Myers, D. D., the pastor of the dining-room is arranged to accommodate seven hundred students of the college, and there were few vacant chairs in the hall this evening. Seated at the table on the platform were President A. L. Brooks, of the Chamber of Commerce, who was toastmaster; President Foust, of the State Normal College; Secretary Balen, President Poteat, Congressman Small, and a number of prominent guests. The invocation was by Rev. Charles F. Myers, D. D., the pastor of the college, and there were few vacant chairs in the hall this evening. Seated at the table on the platform were President Foust, of the Chamber of Commerce, who was toastmaster; President Poteat, Congressman Small, and a number of prominent guests. The diving-room is have followed traditional policies, but this is not such a time. Democracy is on trial and the future of our country and the entire welfare of man is at is a class-mate of Secretary Baker, and that have been intimate friends since "Our country has been rocked and they have been intimate friends since tary Baker's visit. Mr. Myers came ago have seemed impossible.

"Why suggest a change? There is no reason why there should be a change."

"The conditions that the church next Sunday.

The conditions the church next Sunday.

The audience was composed largely of Greensboro people, and included leading many sections of the State. The officers of commercial bodies, political lead-Mr. Brooks combines all the qualities of a good toastmaster. He did not talk long in the introduction of any of the Next the secretary touched on the speakers, but said the right things to Federal reserve banking system, declaring that it was the "greatest single piece of legislation ever adopted by the light States of Stat

Secretary Baker began his address by

that civilization is not universal, but s progressive, that our civilization has been one of growth, bringing us from the surroundings of the Filipine to the advanced civilization of our country. He held that to obtain the best of this ve must surrender some of our liberties for the common good, the problem for us that we do not surrender too many of them. In time we come from the right of the individual to a concert of rights, that we yield up just as little as possible for the development of the

Yield For The Common Good. We yield these personal rights to se-ure the advance of the commonwealth btained from this advanced results for ndividual good. The village shoemaker his early home and the philosophy which came from him from the village blacksmith, and others of the place ame, brought to his mind that the ividual shoemaker and the village lacksmith have passed, and the monot nous work of groups have come in, naking parts of things in which these had once been individual pride. Each roup in civilization exists with an imlied agreement that the others are to heri parts in the specialized monopoly f skill, this giving to other groups op ortunity to conduct their special work. Now we come to the day when people n this land some fifty per cent are in he cities, living in layers, as it were, one layer moving on and taking away hat close contact which came from the closer intimacy of the small places, that our city population tends more and

(Continued on Page Three.)

Jane Addams weep as she spoke in sec- structed. These privately owned canals onding the nomination made by that have always been inadequate and the party for President. These are now tolls necessarily charged for their use

have imposed an unnecessary burder Dr. Poteat On Conservation.

Dr. W. L. Poteat, of Wake Forest College, was the next speaker, his subject being "The Conservation of the Resources of North Carolina."

In Poteat an uniposed an unipos

Resources of North Carolina."

Dr. Poteat opened his address by congratulating the promoters of the occasion on their having "taken thought for the fundamentals of the State's prosperity." "The city of Greensboro," he perity." "The city of Greensboro," he said "has set every North Carolina com. While the total distance in results 200 perity." "The city of Greensboro," he said, "has set every North Carolina community a notable example of far-sightedness and co-operation."

After enumerating and elaborating on the chief material resources, Dr. Poteat emphasized the fact that material resources do not exhaust the interest resources.

terial resources do not exhaust the inventory of our natural wealth. "Life," completion of this waterway will unne declared, "is the flower which blooms shackle the waterborne commerce of our on the stem of physical nature. The State and open up an opportunity for raw material supplied by our natural resources is endowed with value by the human labor and skill bestowed."

State and open up an opportunity for distribution not heretofore available. It may be said that this is only one of the several lines extending from Long

human labor and skill bestowed."

"There is need," the speaker said,
"of a fresh assertion of the supremacy
"of a fresh assertion of the supremacy
"of a fresh assertion of the supremacy folk-Beaufort Link is the only one which of personality which determines all, has been authorized by Congress and measures all. We are so dazzled by for apparent reasons may be considered our brilliant civilization that we may the most important. our brilliant civilization that we may not see the manhood and womanhood at its center to which it ministers. It is still quite possible for wealth to accumulate and men decay. North Carolina is not a geographical but a biological conception. It is not 52,000 square cal conception. It is not 52,000 square wiles of land within specified bountable. niles of land within specified boun- I submit that this inland waterway wil daries, it is not property but people. permit jobbers and wholesale merchants in the eastern ports of the State to land women and children, homogeneous, staple products at such ports and sell the frank, self-reliant, independent. It is they who are the chief consideration Norfolk. They can supply interior n any program of conservation."

in any program of conservation.

Dr. Potest then stressed the waste of what he called "the most precious item in our total wealth," life. "That temperature item in our total wealth," life. "That being less in distance, the rail rate leing less in distance, the rail rate old dragon disease," he said, "with fiery should necessarily be less congue and poisonous breath spreads ir. emediable defects and suffering and leath throughout the shining ranks of every generation of little children which is God's fresh and undiscouraged effort. A merchant or manufacturer in Greense God's fresh and undiscouraged effort. o save the world. Ten times the numboro, for instance, should be able t ber of the Titanic fatalities is the number of babies dying every year in the country. Two thousand of these just lit candles were puffed out in North Carolina last summer. The infant mortality accomplished by a system of prorating. lina last summer. The infant mortality in our State is five times as great as in the State of Washington. Why? Lack of love? It is rather ignorance and carelessness in the application of scientific knowledge now everywhere available."

Link can be accomplished by a system of prorating. Just as the railroads have built up an immense volume of through traffic by prorating with one another, so can prorating be established as between rail and water. The Interstate Commerce Commission under critical law here the

Neglect in preventing disease and Commission under existing law has the available. other negligences of the people in con-serving life were mentioned by Dr. Poteat in pointing out where there is room for gaining a greater headway in the work of the conservation of the chief asset, life. There is not, he said, the normal length of life in this country and even in the case of lives that the rail carrier shall construct modern and efficient water terminals in order to insure transfer between the water terminals in order to insure transfer between the water terminals in order to insure transfer between the water terminals in order to insure transfer between the water terminals in order to insure transfer between the water terminals in order to insure transfer between a terminal water targing is carried partly by rail and partly by water. One essential is that these ports which constitute the transfer points between the water targing is carried partly by rail and partly by water. One essential is that these ports which constitute the transfer points between the water carried partly by rail and partly by water. One essential is that these ports which constitute the transfer points between the water carried partly by rail and partly by water. One essential is that these ports which constitute the transfer points between the water carrier and the rail carried partly by rail and partly by water. One essential is that these ports which constitute the transfer points between the water carrier and the rail carrier shall construct the transfer points between the water that the partly by water. One essential is that these ports which constitute the transfer points between the water carrier and the rail carrier shall construct the transfer points between the water carrier and the rail carrier shall construct the transfer points between the water carrier and the rail carrier shall construct the transfer points between the water carrier and the rail carrier shall construct the transfer points between the water carrier and the rail carrier shall construct the transfer points between the water carrier and the rail carrier shall construct the transfer points between the water carrier ventable inefficiency due to a variety of causes. "It is only life in the open," he said, "which enables many tenant farmers to survive the attacks which their feed release the stacks which the stacks which their feed release the stacks which the stac their food makes three times a day upon their vitality. I wonder if North Carolina does not need schools of cookery more than schools of grammar?" He tem of distribution partly by rail and noted an increase in the forms of partly by water. degeneracy, declaring that here was a danger that had to be guarded against.

It is not necessary in the solution of the problem of distribution either for Dr. Poteat applied his address by urging his hearers to lay hold of the remaining the commercial task of building up a public conscience vassals of the ports of other States. on the civic obligations of wealth, on sanitation and the battle to eradicate infectious diseases, on the insane perpetuation of degeneracy through unrestricted independence in the matter of shall utilize our waterways by improving

Mr. Small's Speech. Mr. Small said in part:

"With the industrial growth of a comington at 7 o'clock this morning, and nunity or State comes an increased de- was met at the train by a few Greens-

ransportation. transportation, the highways, the water-ways and the railways. Each is necesother. For many years the public have demanded a high standard of service from the railroads, which is right and proper, and the equipment and effi-ciency of the railroads in the United States are superior to those in any other ountry. However, the public have been nconsistent. While railroads are constructed by private capital and managed Secretary Baker, in Great by officials selected by the owners, highways and waterways are constructed and maintained by the public, and the number and equipment of the vehicles and carriers upon the latter two are dependent upon the attitude of the public. The public have not imposed upon them selves the same high standard as they have imposed upon the owners of railroads. There is not a trunk line high-Human conservation is the great of our waterways for adequate com

thing that this must be our aim, that when the voice calls for service to the This This State is biesed by an abundance land it must not be an emaciated, of navigable waterways extending from weakened youth that responds, but a the Tidewater section into the interior There are at present about 1,500 mil of navigable rivers and about 2,50

broken and misshaped. Clothes in the home, vegetables grown at home, are now the exception of six millions of women earning a livelihood, four million are in the mills and sweatshops. We owe it to ourselves to see that the women are fit to be the mothers of men. women are fit to be the mothers of men. He cited the vast number of cases of young men refused enlistment in England for the Boer war, that the standard could not be reached, that the standard had to be lowered. Inquiry standard had to be lowered. Inquiry showed the processes of industrial life had decreased, stature and health and From Beaufort Inlet to Cape Henry fitness, and from this England had to there is not one navigable outlet to the turn to control of these conditions so ocean. The great demand for the pro as to make for manhood. It is this ducts and the bulk of the traffic into problem that we face in our great the State is to and from the North eities of industrial life. Not in places rather than the South. It is, therefore like this where you have flowers and broad streets, and air, but in cramped cities where life is shut in. This is bringing the shut in. This is bringing the call for parks and playgrounds. This Shoals. This menace virtually project the fight to bring back the individual light according to the fight to bring back the individual light according to the fight to bring back the individual light according to the fight to bring back the individual light according to the fight to bring back the individual light according to the fight to bring back the individual light according to the fight to bring back the individual light according to the fight to bring back the individual light according to the fight to bring back the individual light according to the fight to bring back the individual light according to the fight to be a superconding to the fight to be a superconding to the fight to be a superconding to the fight to the fight to be a superconding to the fight to the fight to be a superconding to the fight to the fight to be a superconding to the fight to the is the fight to bring back the individual hibits coastwise traffic by barge and life of the little neighborhood and the community of interests. Desiring to be coastwise traffic not only out of Beau-

from the hearts, aspirations which made Sound, and later another canal was con-

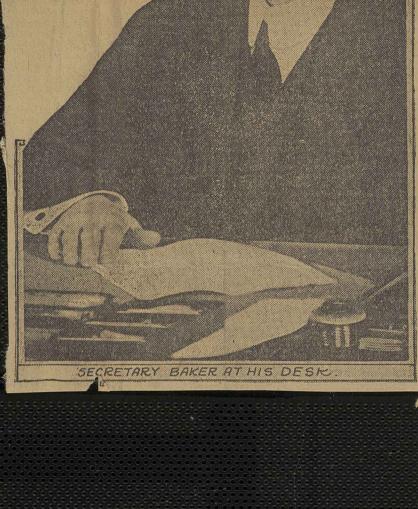
order to insure transfer between the

I have said that highways, railways

and waterways are inter-dependent. Rail

marriage eligibility. He declared in these natural resources and dedicate closing that North Carolina is irrethem as handmaids in our industrial and vocably committed to the highest civic commercial life depends upon the vis virtues and her sons to the unbroken ion, enterprise and the courage of all the tradition of a forward-looking heroism. people of North Carolina. Arrived Yesterday Morning.

mand for facilities of distribution. Man-nfacturing plants must secure their raw of Mr. A. L. Brooks in Irving Park, and roducts, sometimes from distant points, was Mr. Brook's guest for breakfast. At and their continuous operation necessi- 10 o'clock, accompanied by about ates the finding of markets for the fin- twenty members of the Chamber o shed product. The necessity for distri- Commerce, Mr. Baker made a visit to oution is synonomous with the need of the Guilford Battle Ground. President Paul Schenck and Col. James T. More There are three great avenues of head, of the Battle Ground Company showed the Secretary over the battle field, and pointed out to him the points ary and neither is independent of the at which different events of the battle occurred. Secretary Baker took a live ly interest in the Battle Ground, and it was at his request that details were given him as to the stations occupie by the militia, regular troops and others. Three automobiles from Win ston-Salem brought a committee of citi zens, who, accompanied by two auto mobiles from Greensboro, and severa people from here, carried Mr. Baker to the Twin City, where he made a political address this afternoon. From formal reception, complimentary to M Baker, in the Manufacturers' Club. Th eturn trip was over the new concrete sphalt highway from High Point t reensboro. Mr. Baker left tonight for Washington.



Speech, Holds and Grips Audience (Continued from Page One.)

more to produce a criminal and insane class. The youth from the country comes to the city with high aspirations and inspirations, but temptations come direction which compares relatively in and the splendid hopes they have go. This complex civilization involves great like manner we have neglected for many like manner we hav

young manhood alert and responsive. eclared that society owes it to itself and to childhood to see that it grows up straight and strong, not broken and misskaped. Clothes in the home vegetables and strong bays. as neutral as he could, that bough recognizing that this was a not partisan gathering, yet he must say that the present Congress of the country had put into the law the hopes and aspirations of the progressives, aspirations which burned up into flames coming from the hearts, aspirations which made Sound, and later another canal was confirmed to the country that the progressives approach to the last century the canal from the hearts, aspirations which made Sound, and later another canal was confirmed to the country that the ports are constituted to the construction of the progressives.



OPHELIA'S SLATE



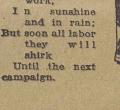
SMILE AND BE HAPPY



OVERSIGHT.

money left after

PERIODIC Now politicians sweat and work, But soon all labor





BOARDWALK. Baby things look around here I've got to be pushed around in one of them things all

RACY OF THE SOIL

Old Cotton On Hand. Lincoln County News.

A party of gentlemen the other d were discussing the amount of old o on in Lincoln county. One man marked that there were probably bales of old cotton stored away Lincoln farms. But this was challeng by another who thought there was a over 100 bales in the hands of the far ers from last year. The 500 bale m got a boost when a third party said knew one man who gave in 150 ba for taxes. A few hundred bales of cotton at 15 or 18 cents a pound wou mean much to the holders.

A Deserted Church. Lumberton Robesonian.

It is interesting to note that in toold Lebanon Presbyterian church, ne Alma, which church has gone down, good church organ was allowed to main in the church building and i It has been very many years since a services were held in the buildi which in its day was one of the be The carpet still remains on the flo the old Bible is still on the stand a the organ was never claimed by anyon The building is almost rotten, the doc having rotted and fallen down.

Flood's Destructive Work. Catawba County News.

The News man was at Lookout da on Sunday afternoon. The many vi DISCUSSING AN itors were going and coming. The pla VERSIGHT. has to be seen to realy realize ration — All what water can do for a place. The right, I'll pay time we were there we drove near your bill. But house that now sits on an island all I'm telling you, itself. It would take modern mach you've made a ery months and months to cut aw and remove the dirt that was mov Doctor-I think by the water in a short time. The not, sir. What gines have been placed and work l mistake have I been started on the temporary dam hem in the water so as to make pow Patient - Why again. The cost to make a permane I'll have some dam will be immense.

> Women always think they mean wh they say-at the time they let it out.



Uplift

The So

There is surely something wrong when is good for us. No one was meant to nultitudes of the sons and daughters of live in poverty and wretchedness. the King of Kings who have inherited all the good things of the universe starve on the very shores of the stream out with the understanding with himwhich carries infinite supply.

God's children were not made to steam out with the understanding with nimbal plenty, of opulence unspeakable, self that he is going to be a successful man, a winner, and not a loser. He does not say to himself all the time, "What's the use? The great business

limited us. If we had larger and grander conceptions of life, we should attain such ideals. grander things. We are made in God's Many people keep themselves poor by image and we are His children and as the slavish fear of poverty, allowing

dicit confidence in the divine source of poverty. same relation to this Infinite Source brought up in such an atmosphere, of things as the child does to its parents. The child does not say, "I do not dare at this food for fear that I may not get any more." It takes everything with Did you ever think that the terror

opinions of our possibilities; do not expect half enough of ourselves; we do

Everybody ought to stand erect with

grovel but to aspire; to look up, not down. They were not made to pinch along in poverty, but for larger, grander things. Nothing is too good for the children of our Heavenly Father; nothing too heautiful for human beings; nothing too magnificent for us to enjoy. It is the narrowness of our thought that has am destined to be a poor nobody." A

(Copyrighted, 1916.)

His children we are heirs of all that is themselves to dwell upon the possibility His, all that is beautiful and useful in of coming to want, of not having enough the universe. The very holding of the to live upon. The minds of the children mind open toward all the good things in such families are saturated with the of the world, expecting and appreciating fear of poverty; they hear of it from them, will have everything to do with morning till night. They see povertystricken conditions everywhere. There is nothing which the human hear everybody talking about limitation, race lacks so much as unquestioned, im- lack. Everything around them suggests

all its needs will be supplied, that there is plenty more where these things come ful "rainy day," not only make you unhappy, but actually tends to bring about We do not have half good enough the conditions that disqualify you from

not demand half enough. Hence the face toward the sun of hope and pros-meagerness, the stinginess, of what we perity. Success and happiness are the actually get. We do not demand the inalienable rights of every human being. abundance which belongs to us. Hence the leanness, the lack of fullness, the leanness, the lack of fullness, the incompleteness of our lives. We do not demand royally enough. We are content with too little of the things worth while. It was intended that we should live the abundant life, that we should have plenty of everything that it was all never again know works. should have plenty of everything that we shall never again know want.

REV. PATTISHALL TO LAUD TANLAC

Elm City pastor, while in Raleigh, tells why he joins other prominents in praising Master Medicine.

this chance to offer my hearty indorse ment to the wonderful reconstructive powers of Tanlac," the Rev. L. B. Pat-

first minister to recommend Tanlac for some half-dozen prominent clergymen of North Carolina have preceded the Elm City pastor in learning of and gaining from the merits of Tanlac, as have any number of really great North Carolina business, professional and pub-

"For over seven years," went on the Rev. Pattishall, "I have been a victim of severe stomach troubles and indigestion. I was much run-down for my appetite had failed me. Often I longed for meats and vegetables but my digestion would not permit me to taste of them. Too, I was nervous and my sleep was broken and unrestful. Of course I tried almost everything I heard of but nothing seemed to fit my case. Then found Tanlac. "I have taken three bottles and it

certainly has proved itself a great tonic in my case. Now, I can eat any food and my sleep is refreshing."

Tanlac is sold in Raleigh at the Tucker Building Pharmacy; Winterville, A. F. Ange; Ayden, Smith & Bro.; Cary,

Waldo Drug Co.; Apex, A. V. Baucon; Wilson, Turlington & Moore; Goldsboro, Pharmacy; Kinston, Bros. Each town has its Tanlac dealer.

Tom Carter's Story of Disappearance of The Boy Is Proven True

(Special to The News and Observer.) Rocky Mount, Sept. 7.—Local police yesterday afternoon set at nought the pullion dellows at the coming year the United States will have spent murder theory that has caused Tom this would provide an opportunity for Carter, a Greene county planter of the government to utilize the expend prominence to be lodged in jail, when a ture to its own advantage.

White routh who was his suspected vic.

Most of this class of transportation white youth who was his suspected victim, Willie Howell, was found in the corton mill district here. Willie Howell, who was the adopted son of Tom Carter, with ease when the canalization to this it is alleged was severely whipped by point is finished. A site at the co his foster parent to the extent in fact | fluence of the Cape Fear and Rockfish that an indictment occurred and the rivers, a few miles below the city, w case was coming on for trial in Greene mentioned last night. When the Gen county in the next several weeks. In eral Navy Board decides on the local the meantime the boy disappeared and tion of the plants an expert will b Tom Carter's failure to give a satisfac- sent to the point selected to look over tory story of his whereabouts caused an arrest, while rewards were offered in The men present last night were very arrest, while rewards were offered in hepes of finding the boy alive. Yester-enthusiastic over the idea of obtaining day the local police gained knowledge these industries for this city and man of the affair and working with the clue given by the prisoner that the boy had been taken to Goldsboro and after the purchase of a new suit of clothes for him that he had been placed on the train and sent to Rocky Mount, there was set in motion a diligent search for was set in motion a diligent search for the missing boy and he was found at lefe hour vesterday afternoon Re-lefe hour vesterday afternoon Rea late hour yesterday afternoon. Relatives of Tom Carter in this city were | tion was called to the fact that th informed and in their zeal to clear up was the site of perhaps the bigger the mysterious disappearance which has arsenal and munitions manufactor extended over more than two weeks owned by the United States govern the boy was taken back to Greene ment prior to the Civil War, showi county in an automobile.

Return Home Together. Kinston Sept. 7.—Thomas Carter, farmer who had been held in jail a Snow Hill several days technically charged with the murder of his 15-yearold foster son, Willis Howell, returned to his home this afternoon with the box brother of Carter. Howell disappeared August 21, shortly after he had been severely whipped by Carter. It is said at the sheriff's office in Snow Hill that at the sheriff's office in Snow Hill that Virginia, having been born near Dan Virginia, ha who was found in Rocky Mount by the boy probably ran away out of revenge. Officials had believed that young Howell had met with foul play and Carter and ter's arrest was ordered. Carter and the bare stored released of being to trouble was another ailment. the boy seemed pleased at being to trouble was another ailment. gether again.

Mrs. William V. Snow.
(Special to The News and Observer.)

Kernersville, Sept. 7.—The funeral services of Mrs. William V. Snow, who died at her home in this place on Sun- and superintendent of agencies. day, were conducted from the Morris Chapel M. E. Church on Monday, large concourse of sorrowing relatives and friends being in attendance. Mrs. Snow was a native of Walker-

town, being a daughter of Mr. and Mrs W. M. Parrish, and was held in high esteeme by all who knew her. In 1908 she was married to Mr. William V. Snow, who survives her,

Her age was 33 years. Interment was in the Morris Chapel burying ground.

After Vacation Peel Your Discolored Skin

Women returning from the seaside w browned, reddened or freckled complexion will be wise in immediately taking up t mercolized wax treatment. Weather-beate skin had best come off, for no amount "beautifying" will ever make such sl pretty to look at. The surest, safest, easi way to shed the despoiled cuticle is with t treatment suggested. Put the wax on before tiring, as you would cold cream, and ris rearing, as you would cold cream, and rit off next morning with warm water. Min particles of scarf skin will peel off day by of gradually showing the healthy, youthful sheneath. One ounce of morcollzed wax, tainable at any drug store, is enough to many discolored or spotted complexion cle white and satiny soft. Its action is so gen no harm is caused and the face shows no tre of its use.

Burning heat, irritating winds and dirt a such wrinkle-makers that the daily use of t following astringent-tonic lotion at this se son is highly advisable: Powdered saxolit one ounce, dissolved in witch hazel, one-hpint. Used as a face bath this is a splend wrinkle remover and preventive. (Adv.)

Fayetteving All Make Strong Effort To Secure Government Factory

(Special to The News and Observer.)

Fayetteville, Sept. 7 .- A gathering of business men of Fayetteville, which "I am gaining daily in strength, overflowed the rooms of the Chamber weight and health and am pleased of Commerce, compelling the turning of Commerce, compelling the turning away of many, met here last night to further steps to secure for Fayetteville tishall, of Elm City, explained to the Tanlac Man some few days ago at the Tucker Building Pharmacy.

And, the Rev. Pattishall is not the dent T. H. Sutton, of the Chamber of Commerce, was appointed to prepare a brief showing Fayetteville's undoubted advantages as a location for these plants, to be in the hands of the General Navy Board by September 13. The local chamber has been working on plans for bringing these big munition ants to Fayetteville since their establishment was suggested by Secretary

> Assurances of assistance and support in every way possible have been given by the three railroads entering Fayetteville, by the Carolina Power Company, and by the Raleigh Chamber of Commerce. Efforts will be made to secure the support of every other Chamber of ommerce in the State, and of the entire North Carolina delegation in Congress, particularly that of Senator Simmons and Representative Godwin. Congressman John H. Small was also mentioned particularly, on account of his interest in and knowledge of the inland waterway, it being pointed out that should the plants be located here the finished product could be shipped direct from here to the naval shipbuilding yard at Newport News and the Norfolk navy yard entirely by in-land waterway when the latter project is completed. It was also pointed that when the canalization of the Cap

of them pointed out different advant ages which Fayetteville has, its splendi railroad facilities, water connection labor supply, etc., and above all, i location a little more than one hundre miles from the seacoast, which is re that it was then considered an avai able point for such a plant.

Funeral of John A. Herndon. Kinston, Sept. 7 .- The funeral of Joh: A. Herndon, a prominent insurance ma of this city who died at his home at 10 West Grainger avenue late Tuesd night, was to be held at Danville, Va

Mr. Herndon came to this city in 1907 in the employ of the North State Life

WANTED!

1000 Families to Get the Benefit of GOOD GRITS

C. D. Kenny Co., 108 Fayetteville Street Phone 526.

We have them.

Heard By Large Assembly As He Declares The Achievements of Democracy

lishment was suggested by Secretary Daniels in order to save the government the millions of dollars that have been going to the steel trust. Of course no steps could be taken until the bill was passed, but immediately after the passage of the measure the officers of the chamber started correspondence with the naval secertary. On the 25th of August Mr. Daniels wrote the chamber asking that a brief setting forth the asking that a brief setting forth the speech consisted mainly of an exposition taken to prevent the infection from advantages Fayetteville had to offer be of the achievements of the Wilson Adspreading. sent the General Board by the 13th of ministration and he said he spoke by in my case. Now, I can eat any food I self a great tonic in my case. Now, I can eat any food I self the committee named last I like without suffering afterward from pains or distress. Nervousness is gone in addition to President Sutton, are in additionally suffered to the border very soon to recommend the said along this line. Guardsmen still in State mobilization and the said along this line. He held the undivided attention of his audience during the two hours that it is not along the spoke by There are about forty thousand the said along this line. He held the undivided attention of his audience during the two hours that it is not along the said along this line. Suppose the said along this line. He held the undivided attention of his audience during the two hours that it is not along the said along this line. Suppose the said along the said along

to be told.

After the speaking the large crowd troops a chance for the training to was invited to the grounds where a splendid barbecue had been prepared and which was enjoyed to the full. It was a big day for Pender Democracy the withdrawal of General Pershin and its influence will be felt in No. and its influence will be felt in No-

Trains Over Duplin Road. Kinston, Sept. 7.—Trains are now running over the Duplin county railroad into this city. The effect on the tobacco market is manifest. Two solid carloads border as soon as possible, although here. arrived on Tuesday, when the first train was operated. The railroad, to be extended through to Wilmington if the plans of the local promoters carry, now penetrates the rich central section of Duplin county.

In abeyance, by General Funston's quest, received by the department where the railroad strike was imminent, he not been revoked. Secretary Baker expected to lift the suspension short and permit troops waiting in mobilization camps to move as soon as they are

About 15,000 Men, Recently Withdrawn From Border, To Be Mustered Out

(By the Associated Press.) Washington, Sept. 7 .- Orders were issued by the War Department today for the discharge from federal service as soon as practicable of twelve Nationa Guard regiments, comprising of about 15,000 men recently withdrawn to their home States from the Mexican border and a number of smaller organizations of some 1,500 college and university

Orders for the mustering out of additional units are expected to follow soon The next regiment to leave the federa service will be the Fourteenth New Yor infantry, now at camp near Fish Kil N. Y., which will go as soon as its mem bers are freed from danger of paraty Burgaw, Sept. 7.—The Hon. T. W. phoid contagion. A number of cases of Bickett addressed a large crowd here the disease already have been reported

There are about forty thousan Lieutenant A. A. MacKethan, U. S. N., retired; Fred. T. Hale, Donald F. Ray and former Mayor J. C. Gibbs.

Atter the speaking the two nours that it patched to the border very soon to lieve men now serving there. Sectors and former Mayor J. C. Gibbs.

regulars from Mexico. Officers of general staff insisted, however, that release of the Guardsmen resulted p cipally from the improving conditi

Grensboro. Record

If It Happens, It Is Here.



TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR.

NEWS WHEN NEWS

Secretary Baker Favors Government Taking Over Guilford Battleground

He Visited the Historic Spot This Morning and Was Very Much Interested—Goes to Winston-Salem-700 Will Attend the Conservation Dinner Here Tonight-Congressman Small Here.

By L. J. HAMPTON, Special Staff Correspondent.

"I am in perfect sympathy with the government taking over such places as the famous Guilford Battleground, stated Secretary of War Newton D. Baker this morning as he stood at the foot of the magnificent equestrian statue of Gen. Nathaniel Greene. The half hour previous to this time had been devoted to looking over the historic old spot, and directly afterward the secretary was escorted to the Schenk museum, where he viewed the relics of colonial days

Secretary Baker declared himself greatly interested in the Guilford Battleground. He did not stop with a casual survey of the old cannon, the swords and army accoutrements, but at intervals would stop to ask pointed questions about various objects and listen attentively while the history was recounted. Col. John T. Morehead, courteous and knightly, discovered to the secretary many interesting incidents of the place as the party proceeded here and there.

for the Battleground, the automobile with the secretary leading and the others falling in. In the party accompanying the secretary were Hon. A. L. Brooks, Mr. Paul W. Schenk, president of the Battleground association; Col. J. T. Morehead, Capt. J. W. Fry, Mayor T. J. Murphy, Hon. Charles A. Hines, Dr. Brooks, Mr. W. C. Boren, Dr. J. I. Foust, Mr. A. M. Scales, Mr. Julian Price, Mr. E. C. Deal, Mr. R. Mebane, Mr. Jake Oettinger, Capt. F. L. Page, Mr. C. C. Hudson, Dr. C. F Myers, Mr. Clem Wright, Mr. C. A. Mebane, Mr. C. C. Taylor, Mr. J. C. Forester, Prof. W. C. Jackson and Mr. C. B. Hole.

Meets Old Classmate.

While the splendid reception accorded Secretary Baker probably made him feel entirely welcome to Greensboro and thoroughly established in his mind the truth of the hospitable reputation of its citizens, the meeting with one of his old classmates, Dr. C. F. Myers, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, likely made him more thoroughly at home here. Reception Held.

Secretary Baker arrived in Greenshoro on No. 37 this morning and was met by a delegation of Greensboro men. At breakfast he was a guest of Hon. and Mrs. A. L. Brooks at their splendid home on Sunset drive. At about 9 o'clock an informal reception was held on the veranda of the Brooks home, Mr. and Mrs. Brooks receiving the delegation of gentlemen and presenting them to their distinguished guest.

The delegation meeting the secretary, however, could not help but remark tipon his thoroughly democratic behavior, the absence of any ostentation, and the interest and sympathy he evinced in looking around and discussing things. His democracy even extended to his personal characteristics, every one noting with what genuine fondness he handled an everyday looking pipe that smelled of long and useful service.

delegation was augmented by the arrival of a delegation from Winston-Salem, composed of some of its leadsalem, composed of solic or so ocratic chairman of Forsyth county; Hon, H. G. Chatham, Editor Stanford Hon. H. G. Chatham, Editor Stanford Martin of the Winston-Salem Journal, Judge E. B. Jones, Judge Gilbert T. Stephenson, Mr. Thomas Maslin as member of the board of aldermen of Winston-Salem, and Mr. R. S. Galloway. Secretary Baker addressed a democratic rally at Winston-Salem today at 12 o'clock. Leaving Winston-Salem he went over the Greensboro-Salem he went over the Greensboro-Point asphaltconcrete highway to High Point, where an informal reception was tendered him. He also made a short speech at High Point.

Conservation Dinner.

Hon. John H. Small arrived this morning and Dr. W. L. Poteat of Wake Forest College will arrive in Greensboro at 7:10 this evening and will be present at the big conservation dinner at the Normal College. Secre-tary Baker will return from High Point arriving here at about the same Fount arriving nere at about the fact that Sec-retary Baker is scheduled to leave on a night train it is requested that every guest be present by 7:45 o'clock so that the dinner may begin promptly at 8 o'clock. It is stated that the 700 seats at the banquet table will be filled, a hundred or two acceptances having been received by wire and otherwise by Secretary J. C. Forester this morning.

The conservation dinner, the initial event of the kind in the south, will be an occasion worthy of mention for years to come. Around the banquet table will be discussed matters of high importance to the state and na-The agitation in recent years to conserve the resources of the coun-

try has spread and its vital importance to the welfare of succeeding gene tions has been conceded by all. The did galaxy of men who will banquet has probably qualed in the history of nev Green

War Newton D.

f Martinsburg, W.

B. A. of Johns
Washington Secre. Baker is a Va., born in Hopkins, 1892, and Lee Univer He was private secretary t ostmaster General Wilson 1896-97, and began the practice of law n Martinsburg in 1897. Removing to Cleveland, Ohio, he held the post on of city solicitor from 1902 to 1912, when he was elected mayor of Clevel d and re-elected for the term 1914. On March 7, 1916, he was ap-point d Secretary of War by President Wilson following the resignation of Secretary Garrison. In that position he has impressed the country as a man of force and of executive ability.

Secretary Baker and the late Tom Johnson, whose career as mayor of Cleveland made him a national figure, his fight for 3-cent car fare and his other work for reform having focused attention upon him, were closely al-lied, Secretary Baker, a man, a fight-er also for reforms and civic betterment. He is a gifted and eloquent speaker, a man whose statements are buttressed by facts. His recent speeches in Maine on behalf of democracy were strong and convincing. In the Baltimore democratic convention his speech and argument before the convention was of such force as to cause the rejection of the majority report on the seating of the Ohio delegation and won the credentials for that part of the delegation which supported Woodrow Wilson for the nomination for President.

AIN DEALER

BAKER TAKES WORD OHIO'S FOR WILSO

Secretary of War Returns to Washington With Assurance of State Chairman.

William L. Finley Indicates Cox is Almost Sure to Run for Governor.

BY WALKER S. BUEL,

Ohio looks good for Wilson.

This word was given Secretary or War Newton D. Baker in Cleveland yesterday by State Chairman William L. Finley of the Ohio Democratic organization.

Mr. Finley's statement was that under present conditions President Wilson would carry the state over-

Wilson would carry the state overwhelmingly for re-election. Secretary Baker had that message to carry to the capital when he returned to Washington last evening.

Chairman Finley, up from Columbus for the day, called in the afternoon at Mr. Baker's law office in the East Ohio Gas building to pay his respects to the war secretary. He and Mr. Baker briefly discussed national and Ohio politics.

"There is no question in my mind but that today President Wilson would carry Ohio easily," said Mr. Finley.

would carry Ohio easily," said Mr. Finley.

It was considered not improbable that Chairman Finley told Secretary Baker he believed former Gov. James M. Cox would be a candidate again for the gubernatorial nomination and election. The state chairman had nothing to say on that subject afterward, but his attitude indicated little doubt in his mind as to the intentions of the ex-governor, and that he furthermore regarded the situation as highly satisfactory from the Cox point of view.

Chairman Finley left for Columbus early in the evening.

Secretary Baker went back to Washington last night after having spent Sunday and yesterday in Cleveland. It was his first visit home since his appointment to the cabinet.

The secretary of war looked cheerful and happy and reiterated that he likes his new work.

"It is a big job," he said, "but one offering tremendous opportunities. Military is only a part of it. It's largely law."

It was definitely established yesterday that Secretary Baker will take no personal appointees, private secretary or other attache from Cleveland to Washington.

Part of his time yesterday Mr. Baker spent in working on a brief in connection with the city's East Side water works tunnel case. The case is to be up for re-hearing in the supreme court of Ohio in April, when Mr. Baker will be back to argue the city's side.

Callers at Mr. Baker's office yesterday afternoon included Judge John H. Clarke of United States district court and Postmaster W. J. Murphy, who was Mr. Baker's secretary when he was mayor.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1916.

A HIGH STANDARD SET.

If variety is what it is commonly called, the guests of the Chamber of Commerce Thursday night had a spicy dinner. The program committee supplied three speakers as utterly unlike in their styles of oratory as men could be. Baker was elegant not in any wise ornate, but polished to a degree. Small was simple to the point of severity. Poteat was brilliant. Each man made his point, but made it in his own way; to which was due in no small measure the sustained interest of the diners.

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Newton D. Baker is a great man. We did not know that before the dinner. Of course, none but an able man could have become mayor of a city like Cleveland, and none but an eminent man could have attracted the attention of the President of the United States. But ability and eminence are far from constituting greatness; and even a cabinet portfolio does not furnish incontrovertible evidence of it. In fact, Mr. Baker might turn out an utter failure as secretary of war without shaking our faith in the size of the man.

It is not the limpidity of his thought, crystalline in its clearness though it is; nor is it the classic precision of his diction upon which we base judgment. These are not common in little men, but they are not unknown. The thing that struck home in the address of Thursday night was less the intellectual power to think straight and to talk clearly that the speaker possessed than the incluotable evidence that these were only means to an end; and that the end was to discover the truth and to apply it righteously. The resolve to do justice makes a good man; the power to think clearly makes a big man; the combination alone, in our opinion, makes a great man. Baker, we like to believe, is the combination.

Dr. Poteat, in a sparkling preface to his own speech, after the secretary of war had withdrawn from the hall, referned to his "mild and magnificent eye," which sounds like an efflorescence of oratory, but which was in reality but a characteristically happy bit of Poteat description. Mr. Baker has a case against the photographic profession; it has slandered him outrageously. It has presented to the world the face of a student "sick. lied o'er with a pale cast of thought," whereas the man's countenance is virile in the extreme.

No man rose more gracefully to the occasion than Congressman Small. He labored under a double handicap-in the first place, he was caught between the upper and mether millstones of two great orators; and in the second place, his subject, waterways, with all its importance, is not one that lends itself readily to imaginative development in an address. Had he been not Small, but smaller, he could easily have disrupted the entire evening by a long recitation of dry statistics; but instead he contented himself with a simple, logical presentment of fact that occupied a scant 20 minutes, and left his audience interested and pleased.

We like to think that an audience of North Carolinians such as was present at the Conservation dinner is as susceptible to an appeal to reason as any similar audience of Americans anywhere; but it is an indisputable fact that our folks have a strong taste for the old-fashioned southern art of oratory. Flub-dub disgusts an audience of North Carolina business men; but if a man can add fire to power he has them in his hands.

That Poteat can do, and that he never did to better effect than on Thursday night. The fact that he began to speak at 11:30 and held them all until 12:15 is proof enough of his triumph. Even those sitting so close to the door that two strides would have carried them out stayed, once the speaker had struck his gait, until he took his seat while the house rocked to the applause. But the state knows W. L. Poteat. To say that he was at his best is sufficient comment on the speech.

Our private opinion, publicly expressed, is that the Chamber of Commerce and the State Normal have put their respective feet in it on this occasion. The maintenance of the standard set by this dinner is a problem that we predict is going to give Presidents Brooks and Foust some trouble. They cannot hope to gather a trio of speakers better suited to the occasion; and to do as well they will have to bestir themselves.

The Normal also is due congratulations on the way the crowd was handled once it was in the hall. A number of students had been called from their homes in advance of the opening of school to serve the dinner, and they did it beautifully. The improvised cabaret made a hit, too

A phase of the affair peculiarly gratifying to Greensboro was the number of out-of-town guests. Every section of the state was represented, from the mountains to tidewater. Needless to say, it was a delight to Greensboro to have these guests. May they return early and

PARAGRAPHICS

Pity the sorrows of Maine!

He did the job up brown-that Baker.

WANTS NO ARMY BAR TO COLORED SOLDIERS

Secretary Baker Cites Bravery in Warfare and Would Not Prevent Their Enlistment.

According to Secretary Baker, the War Department is opposed to legislation that would prevent the further enlistment of colored men in the military service of the army. That fact is disclosed in correspondence just made public between Senator Taggart of Indiana and the Secretary of War.

The Indiana senator sent to the War Department a copy of a bill introduced in Congress to prohibit the enlistment of colored men in the army. He asked for the views of the Secretary of War on the subject. Senator Taggart said

on the subject. Senator Taggart said he was opposed to the bill, and expressed the hope that it did not meet the approval of the department.

Secretary Baker replied:
"Those who are familiar with the history of our country from the armies organized by George Washington, in the American revolution, down to the present day, know that brave and often conspicuously gallant service has been rendered by colored troops. In the most recent instance, at Carrizal, in Mexico, these colored troops conducted themselves with the greatest intrepidity, and reflected nothing but honor upon the uniform they wore."

april. 8/16

Baker Denies Troops Will Quit Mexico

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Secretary Baker, formally denying today that immediate withdrawal Mexico of the American expeditionary force was contemplated, indicated that the war department had information that the United States troopers were close upon Villa's trail, and that the expedition might soon : ccomplish the purpose for which it was sent across the border.

"The object of the expedition was stated when it was undertaken," said Secretary Baker. "It has never been changed. No other orders have been given, and the expedition is busily pursuing it now with what I hope is a fair chance of early success."

Publication today of the text of the original army order to cross the border a month ago revealed that no specific direction to capture or kill Villa was included. The order, made public by Maj. Gen. Scott, chief of staff, stated that the work of the United States troops would be "re-garded finished as soon as Villa's band or bands were known to be broken up," and that the Americans would withdraw "as soon as the de facto government of Mexico is able to relieve them of this work."

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Sheek of Martin H. Shyun Motifying Mr. M. Marshall of Nie Perit, Hormation def. 14/11. Rollingh. The Wester, new & Observer Minston-Salem, n.C. Sery. Baker; Speech Som 21/16.

NEWTON D. BAKER ON THE ISSUES OF THE CAMPAIGN

(CONTINUED FR OM PAGE TWO.)

able alliances, and the peoples of the nations of the world are coming both to understand one another better, and better to appreciate the exent to which peace and fair trading are a common lessing.

Income Tax, Fairest Of All Taxes, Is Laid

But there is a thing which was done by the Democratic administration in the Simmons-Underwood tariff law, about which neither you nor I need have the least doubt as to its wisdom beneficence. It is wholly unaffected by disturbed trade conditions. refer to the income tax imposed by that law. We can measure its benefits and understand its philosophy without any fear that the results are being distorted by this unusual condition in international trade. The income tax, long advocated in this country, lifts the bur-den from the shoulders of the poor and transfers it to those whose wealth is better able to contribute more to the common burden. The subject of taxation is a science in itself, but I take it to be true that the doctors and professors in that science agree that in the matter of justice the income tax is among the most just of any that can be laid. Several efforts have been made in the United States to introduce it. Every country in Europe which has constructed a scientific fiscal system makes the income tax a pivotal feature. It remained for this Democratic administration in the Simmons-Underwood law to inaugurate this great and just tax reform. In the year 1914, we collected from corporations by way of income tax \$43,000,000.00, and from individual income tax \$28,000,000.00, and these items added to the receipts from customs make the total income under the Simmons-Underwood law for the year 1914, the first full year of operation under that law, \$363,000,000.00, as compared with \$339,000,000.00, the gross revenue produced by the Payne-Aldrich act in the last year of its operation. Board of Experts To

Get Tariff Facts

The tariff situation, however, is one which has long been a difficult and serious matter with us. Quite apart from its political aspects, there has been a common realization that a part of our national revenue was of necessity to be raised by customs duties—at least for many years to come—and the one greatest difficulty in the matter has been the absence of scientific information on the subject. There have been theories enough and statistics enough, but most of the investigations on the subject have started with a bias and aimed to prove a theory or protect an interest. Now, that the facts are likely to be suddenly and unaccountably altered when peace is restored in Europe by the changed conditions of industry and commerce created there, we are obviously face to face with new and very obscure problems. Personally, I have not allowed myself to lose much sleep over the thought that for some years to come, at least, there will be any particular dumping of manufactured products from Europe into America It is difficult for me to see how the belligerent countries of Europe can sufficiently restore their normal indus-trial and commercial life to replace the fearful wastage of men and materials which have gone on there and have much to spare for export at under-cutting and ruinous prices. On the contrary, I am persuaded that America will have a great opportunity when peace does come to aid in the rehabilitapretext be arrested.

Nor is this a complete summary of outpourings of the products of our own skill and industrial effort. But this condition has not existed before in the world. Men may speculate upon it, but no man can have an assurance as to what the outcome will be. Therefore the present administration has proposed, and there will be put into operation, a tariff board, wedded to no theory. owned by no interest, but charged un-der the obligation of public officers, to ascertain the facts and report them to the legislature as the basis for such fuwhiskers of Hugnes. ture measures as may be necessary to

assure our own trade and commerce from harm. The tariff history of this administration, therefore, is that it has redeemed its promise to revise the tariff down, reduced the burden of tariff taxa-tion, equalized the burdens which customs duties impose, inaugurated the income tax, and thereby brought into contribution the wealth of the country to the relief in some measure of the moderately well-to-do, and has estab-lished a scientific agency for the determination in an unclouded and uncolored atmosphere of the facts upon which future tariff legislation should

I think this legislation is at least one

hundred per cent. is probably no subject which has so deeply concerned the prophets of the democratic movement as those which involve human labor. It was quite evident that we had learned to fabricate more cunning and intricate me-chanical devices, but it was by no means equally sure that we had left so robust a race of men. The very ease with which industrial operations are performed with modern machinery has taken away much of the dignity and independ ence of labor, for when men represent ed years of training and their skill could not be replaced by mechanical devices, they were in a large sense masters of the conditions under which their labor was to be given. Strong hands were reto unlock nature's storehouse when the implements were hand tools. But under modern conditions produc-tion can be carried on by the application of the casual labor of women, or with the delicate strength of children governing machines. From this change two great evils have arisen, both of them tending to depress the level of the common life and to weaken the human forces of the nation. The factory system inevitably weakened the personal relation between employer and employee, and industrial workers came be masses associated only because of their common employment, without individual power to demand a betterment of their condition, and too easily replaceable as a mass to give them in the aggregate a position of even rightful command. Commodity View

Of Labor Abolished

I do not pretend that this problem has as yet been solved, but the provisions of the Clayton act, which pronounced that labor is not a mere com

from that beginning. The Seaman's act stretches out the great power of this government in the interest of the most undefended class of labor yet remain ing in the free world. The situation with regard to seamen is ancient and world-wide, and therefore less amenable to remedy by the action of a single nation. The crew of the steamship necessarily subordinated to the absolute power of the master on the voyage had yet come to be unnecessarily sub jected to a continuance of his power when in port, so that the right of the laborer to withdraw from his occupa-tion at will was and is denied to them Our seaman's act makes the laborer though a seaman, a free man, whenever the ship which he serves touches an American port. We have abolished the fugitive slave law so far as sailors are concerned. Incidentally this law aims to make less possible the harrowing catastrophes of the high seas which have in other years resulted in terrible loss of life to passengers and crews, by requiring more adequate comple-ment of life-saving devices, fuller manned vessels, and more men who can understand the language in which command is given and who can man boats and rafts in the event of disaster. But its greatest quality undoubtedly lies in its elevation of the life of the seamen themselves, and its recognition of the new dignity which democracy is in the process of erecting for the men who do the labor of the world.

Twenty years ago the agitation throughout the United States for the rescue of women and children from long and exhausting hours in the works shops and factories was carried through-out the United States by a band of zealous and humane social workers. In many of our States the labor of women is now limited by law to eight hours a day, and in many of them the labor of tender children is wholly forbidden. But subjects of interstate commerce are in many places in this country free from such safeguards, and there is such inequality both in the legislation and law enforcement among the several States that those least responsive to the teachings of science in the matter of the conservation of human life have an unconscionable advantage over their sister States which do undertake to preserve the opportunity and the spirit

Child Life Given Its Opportunity

A Republican Senator, a good many years ago, introduced a bill into the Senate of the United States for a child labor law applicable to subjects of interstate commerce. He plead for it with eloquence but in vain. He joined the Progressive party because of its greater promise upon this and related subjects. I do not know where his present political allegiance is, but the party which has given the child life of this nation its opportunity is the Democratic party.

The Child Labor law, just enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-tives and now awaiting the signature of the President, may have been the dream of an individual Republican Senator, but it is the accomplishment of a Democratic administration. It may well be that this measure and others like it have found opposition in some quarters in the Democratic party, but they have been swept to success under a Demo-eratic administration which has caught the inspiration of the modern spirit, and has given to our institutions an upward drive, which cannot now on any

this administration's record in dealing with this subject. It has passed an eight hour law applying to work done for the government as well as work done by the government. It has made an eight hour provision for employees of the Post Office and for postal car-riers. It has limited to eight hours the labor of women in the District of Columbia. It has imposed an eight hour provision upon the mining of coal to be used by the Navy; restricted to eight hours the labor of civilians en-gaged in the manufacture of ordnance and arms for the government; and pro-tected the health of workers in the match industry by the enactment of the phosphorus match law. Meanwhile, its studies, through the Children's Bureau in the Department of Labor, are promoting the welfare of children every-where and securing data upon which Congress can hereafter make further

Mexican Position Of Wilson Justified

It will be expected, however, that] should say something about the foreign relations of this country, both with re-gard to Mexican affairs and the war in

It will not be forgotten that the Mexican situation arose long before Woodrow Wilson became President of the United States. After years of exploitation at the hands of a dictator, the fifteen million people living in Mexico entered upon a revolution. The situation was amazingly like that in in France at the time of the French Revo-lution. The greater part of the popu-lation had been kept illiterate and lation had been kept illiterate and ignorant. The land had come into the possession of a few great families. The bounding mineral resources and agricultural riches of the nation had been let as privileges and concessions to governmental favorites. The people of Mexico, literally hungry and naked were a mere vassal appendage to the lands and privileges which had once been a national birthright and the common inheritance of their ancestors This revolution, curiously enough, was headed by a member of one of the great families of the nation. Like Tolstoi, Francisco Madero, rich, petted, power; ful, by birth and tradition a member of the privileged class, took into the heart the plain people of his native land. He was undoubtedly the gentless and purest spirit which Mexico has produced in the life of this generation. Wearied with oppression, revolted by force and its effects, tired as all Mexico was tired of bloodshed and violence he lacked that tincture of iron in the blood which would have made him a successful despot. He fought just long enough and just hard enough to overthrow the oppressor, and then, with mercy and gentleness and forbearance, he forgave and sought to reconcile to the new order and the new opportunity men who had profited by the oppressions of the past. Of these none was more deeply bound to him than Huerta

chance and opportunity to redeem his There are those who hint, but dare not bloody past by using the army of the new republic in the interest of its people. Madero's faith was so childlike and true, that it ought to have softened even that hard heart. But, while Madero was enaffect to believe that in some obscure deavoring to rule with mildness and to restore happiness to his distracted counry, Huerta, with indescribable disloyalty, and with that cunning which is sometimes associated with ferocity, plotted against his chief, brought about a coup d'etat, placed Madero, the Presi-dent of the Republic, in arrest, caused to be treacherously assassinated, and then impudently sought a smile of approval from the President of the United States by reporting "I have the approval from the President of the United States by reporting "I have overthrown the Government of Mexico."

President Taft declined to recognize the dissolute monster. Secretary of State Knox withheld the approval of the United States from that sort of treachery. President Wilson equally withheld recognition from Huesta and bands have been withdrawn from the land on the face of the teach of the belligerent nations. Our fields are growing the crops that are to feed the multitudes whose whose withheld recognition from Huesta and bands have been withdrawn from the withheld recognition from Huerta, and the long and troubled course of our dealing with Mexico has been, in part at least, because both President Taft and President Wilson believed that a nation loving justice, as I hope we love it, could not extend its favor to this medieval despot cast up with all of his have saved to ever ever an opportunity. medieval despot, east up with all of his villainies upon his head as flotsam by the waters of a revolution otherwise hopeful and pure as to its object. To have recognized Huerta would have been to have destroyed the Mexican revolution. Porfirio Diaz would have been far more merciful as a tyrant than Huerta. If Diaz whipped the Mexicans with whips, Huerta would have lashed them with scorpions.

Fattening Despots Not This Country's Business

Meantime, without arrogating to ourselves any mission to the countries of South and Central America which could in the least degree offend their pride, the people of the United States, by reason of our wealth, our democracy, and our civilization, have both a duty and an opportunity which we cannot escape. To the south of us there are countries which have not yet outgrown the stage of frequent revolution. If they are ever to learn the lessons of a stable order, our friendship must be of a kind that will not fatten their despots for them and protect their assassins. For my part, I know of no more discouraging utterance about either Mexico or the United States than that which Mr. Hughes has seen fit to make that the moral character of Huerta was a matter of no concern to us. Huerta died as most despots and assassins die, alone in exile.

The troubles of Mexico were not and are not over. It took the people of France many years to weed out the accumulated evils of centuries of oppression and to establish on the old foundation a newer and better order. is easy for us now to point out the excesses of Robespiere and Marat; they were not enough to destroy the French revolution or to prevent its incalculable gift to mankind. But if the allied powrs of Europe had been able to impose their will on France before the revo lution had worked out its logical result, that gift would have been lost, the Bourbons would have again mounted the throne which their enfeebled race had lost the power to keep, and the people of France would have again put their necks under the yoke of an op-pression which had driven them into the revolt against a sovereign whom they believed ruled by divine right. So with Mexico. This or that act or fail-ure to act by the leaders and captains in Mexico may be wrong-headed. may not see how it is a part of the redemption of this revolution, but we have all the assurance which a perfect historical parallel can give us that the one intolerable interference would be that of an exterior force imposing an alien will and an unfamiliar law. a closer parallel, one that touches us home and much more nearly, can be drawn. In 1776, we undertook a revo-lution to establish here, on this con-tinent, a new form of government, a new theory of human right, a new philosophy of society. If the army of the French under Rochambeau had come to impose upon us what the Bourbons thought, the great glories of our Republic would have remained smothered in their cradle, the dreams of our philosophers and our poets would lie like Plato's Republic and Sir Thomas Moore's Utopia in the pages of books which record the vanities of men. I hear men say every now and then that the President's Mexican policy is hard to understand. There is one sure way to understand it: read the Declaration of Independence and the Golden Rule and bring their state of mind to the treatment which the United States under President Taft and President Wilson has extended to Mexico, and the philosophy of those high documents will have had a fresh vindication in the world.

Meantime, there have been disturbances on our border. An American army has penetrated into Mexico. One hunfired thousand militia men of the United States are taken from their peaceful occupations and sent into an unfamiliar and ungrateful climate, in order to protect life and property on our side of the border. Such are always the conditions on the fringe of a revolution. Wild, disordered outlaws and bandits infesting mountain fastnesses, driven by hunger out of their devastated country, make war on mankind every where. These people the United States is now controlling by merely showing force adequate to resist and overthrow any combination of evil they may plan against us. These American soldiers are on guard defending the lives of their fellow citizens, by their mere presence giving an assurance of security and safety and peace. For my part, I pray fervently that they may not be required to fire another shot, but that their ultimate victory and the restoration of peace and contentment and prosperity in Northern Mexico may come as the climax to a series of bloodless victories. Their mere presence has already achieved in part this great moral victory. The wisest soldier of all, Napoleon Bonaparte, once said "in war, the moral is to the physical as three States, representing a nation uncorthe morals of international friendliness back of it, and their present situation in carefully ordered camps, with abundant and varied provisions, with all the safeguards of modern sanitation thrown around them, with peace across the border, is an exhibition of the highest form of national force, accomplishing its end by the righteousness of its pur pose and the restraint of its activities The war in Europe is still dragging

its dreadful length along. The forces of the belligerent nations are modity start us upon an ethical basis, and make a foundation upon which future labor legislation can proceed. Indeed, an example has already been set of the sort of legislation which ought to follow and will follow neturally and will follow and will follow and will follow neturally and the follows are the beingerent nations are forces of the beingerent nations are forces. to follow, and will follow naturally, quished by Madero, he was given the while their fathers occupy the trenches

say, that if they had been in the place of responsibility they would have inway we are hurt in our self-pride because all the rest of the world is thus engaged while we are preserving peace ful relations. I do not need to argue to any sane company the extent of the blessings of peace. The stern sad faces of the men and women of every country of Europe tell of the anguish which the supreme sacrifice has caused them. The laughter of children, smiles of women, the busy occupations of men, tell that under the Providence have saved to ourselves an opportunity far larger than any participation in this struggle could have given. We want no territory, to seek no advantage we desire but an opportunity to help restore the balance, with friendship restore the balance, with and prosperity and opportunity for the peoples of the old world.

Justice Basis of

Greatness of Nations It would be easy to draw a picture of this great nation under arms, and our people would make the sacrifice were the fate of our institutions and our rights involved. But I learned from history to distrust the greatness of a nation which is built upon the exercise of its force in war. Where are the Caesars, from him that was called Augustus down to the last feeble exponent of the line, who laid the earth at their feet and under tribute by the power of their sword? Gone into the tomb of forgetfulness, while their empire crumbled away with the withdrawal of the force upon which it was based. But I do know the secret of the greatness of nations. It lies in the exercise of justice. It lies in mercy and friendship and helpfulness. It lies in the exaltation of the common right, in the multi

or in aggression, but that it is righteusness that exalted the nation.

I have shown my fellow citizens that the Administration of Woodrow Wilson has followed a consistent program in its domestic legislation. That it has procured the enactment of laws more wholesome and beneficial than perhaps can be credited in the aggregate to the administrations which have intervened since the civil war. That it is inspired since the civil war. That it is inspired by a philosophy which is an expres sion of the longing of mankind in this day and generation, and that it has re-fused to allow itself to be turned aside by foreign violence or domestic dis cord from the accomplishment of its great program. That this administra-tion has kept the peace, has done unto Mexico as we would be done by. Has infused the spirit of the Declaration of Independence and of the Golden Rule into its foreign relations. That it has maintained friendly relations with the European belligerents and placed this country in a position from which, when the end of the great European struggle comes, the moral force of the United States can be exercised in the interest of justice and humanity Large problems lie before us in the next four years. The reconstruction must take place. No unfamiliar hand should be put to guide the course of our nation during that period. No uncertain voice should be permitted to speak our spirit at the council table the reorganizes the universe. This is a time when, having pressed forward nobly on a high and difficult course, the finish should be left to those who have demonstrated their ability by their work already

Here in Maine you are concerned about State issues. United States Senators and members of Congress are, how ever, to be elected, and great national and international importance attaches The result here is, both practo them. tically and sentimentally, interwoven with the election in November, and in that great struggle the question is one which I entrust with entire calmness and assurance to the enlightened judgment of the people of the country. They will see that in the White House in Washington there has sat, silent and sane, a cultured, brave man, always sure of his own knowledge and surer still of the rectitude of his intentions. That as a result of his patriotism and his devotion to the real spirit of America, our country has been kept at peace and prosperous, and they will turn plying of the benefit and the joys of with grateful appreciation to place living. The receipt for it is written again the power of the Presidency, with in the oldest and most venerable book we have. We do not find there that the strength of nations lies in force row Wilson.

EXPORTS BRING

Liberal Buying For Ocean Shipment Wrests Control of Market From Bears

Chicago, Sept. 19 .- Liberal export buying brought about a bulge in the wheat market today notwithstanding that at first the bears seemed to have nearly complete control. Prices closed unsettled, ¼@1½ net higher, with December at 149¼@150 and May at 150%. Corn finished ½c off to ½c up, oats with a gain of 1/4c and provisions varying from 20 cents decline to a rise of 60 cents.

December 47% 51 January LARD-

2 red 149@1511/2; No. 3 red 1421/2@ No. 2 hard 150; No. 3 hard 148. ORN— No. 2 yellow 87@87½; No. 4 yellow 81½ @82; No. 4 white 81¾@83.

NEW YORK MONEY.

New York, Sept. 19.—Mercantile paper 3½.

Sterling exchange, sixty day bills 4.71½; lemand 4.75½; cables 4.76½.

Bar silver 685%.

Mexican dollars 52 %.

Government bonds steady.

Railroad bonds irregular.

Time loans firm; 60 days 3½.@3½; 90 days 3½.@3¾; six months 3¾.@4.

Call money steady; ruling rate 2¾.

NEW YORK PROVISIONS.

New York, Sept. 19.—Raw sugar firm; centrifugal 5.52; molasses 4.62; refined steady.

Butter firm.

Cheese firm.

Coffee spot quiet; Rio No. 7, 9%c; Santos No. 4, 11%c.

MOBS OF STRIKERS STORM CAR BARNS

(Continued from Page One.)

policemen were detailed to polling

Assurance was given that no obstacle of law would be suffered to stand in the way of railroads in increasing their revenue to meet resulting increased expenses so far as development of business and of their administrative efficiency did not prove adequate to meet

Mr. Hughes spoke before a crowded house. His speech toright was his sec-ond in Springfield. The first, at the State Fair grounds this afternoon dealt chiefly with his ideas on protection of American industries, American rights and preparedness. He also touched tonight on the protection of American

"The America of which I have a vision, the America of the future, is an America maintaining American rights on land and sea without fear or favor throughout the world."

The audience cheered and applauded

loudly.

Mr. Hughes left Springfield at 11 p. m.
for Malwaukee. He will reach there
tomorrow night and will deliver six

speeches en route. "We may pause to ask what is the significance of this reference to obstacle of law'. The law provides for 'reason able rates', and an appropriate proceed-ing for fixing of reasonable rates by Hnterstate Commerce Commission Where these proceedings and the provisions of law the 'obstacle fo law' to which reference was made! Were they to be overcome, if necessary, to accomp-

lish the desired increase? "Increases of wages for selected classes of men on railroads might re-sult in restrictions of a great number of other working men, not only those employed by railroads but upon those employed by raintones but upon those employed in industries, throughout the country, if the latter be required to operate under increased transportation

"Manifestly we have here an extreme ly intricate question of rates and out-lays. What was the manifest duty of the executice? Plainly to insist that investigation should precede action and that nothing should be yielded to force. It was stated by the executive in his address to Congress that 'the matter' had been agitated more than a year. Why then was it not investigated?

"I stand for the principle of arbitration in industrial disputes. Labor, least of all, can afford to have that principle surrendered. It is a civilized method, a sopposed to the injurious contests of which impoverish labor and im-

peril the social order. * * *

"It is no answer to say that the awards of arbitration are not always just. The effort should be to improve

MEXICO BANK PLAN

Republic Explains Program To American Conferees

(By the Associated Press.)

New London, Conn., Sept. 19.-A plan for a Mexican national banking system to take the place of the suspended national bank and the Bank of London and Mexico, in Mexico City, was out-lined to the American members of the joint Mexican-American commission here today by Louis Cabrera, chairman of the Mexican members.

Mr. Cabrera explained that a mone tary commission has been created that will have supervision of a chain of government banks, and it is hoped to ob-tain financial backing, chiefly from Mexican sources, to support the scheme. This explanation was given after the American members had asked to be en-lightened on the order suspending the

Mr. Cabrera added that the step was largely retaliatory, as the banks of Mexico, chiefly the two in question, were responsible for depreciation of Carranza currency.

The border situation was discussed today by the commissioners in a casual way, but without much progress toward

an agreement.
William Phillips, Assistant Secretary
of State, conferred here today with the American representatives on his way back to Washington from a vacation. Counsellor Polk, of the State Department, is expected here tomorrow.

American and Mexican members of the commission made a trip this afterness in a Mexican United States sub-

noon in a K type United States sub-marine. The craft was submerged for several minutes during the brief cruise. It was the first time the Mexican commissioners had been in a submarine.

BOARD NOW HAS

A LEGAL STATUS

(Continued from Page One.)

vice-chairmen; and Thomas Robbins, of the Inventors' Guild, was appointed secretary.

Preliminary plans for the \$1,500,000 naval laboratory to be built under the board's direction were discussed and a committe of six was appointed to investigate and report on a suitable site. No time was fixed, but it was said the work would be expedited with a view of beginning actual construc-tion as soon as possible. The commit-tee was composed of Mr. Edison, Mr. Robbins, W. R. Whitney, L. H. Backeland, Frank J. Sprague anr Lawrence

Howard E. Coffin, of Detroit, announced that the committee, which has been surveying industrial resources with a view of mobilizing them in time of war, practically had completed its work and would report soon.

The survey was nation-wide in its scope, Mr. Coffin said, and had been made in co-operation with the leading baniels, and most of the board members, left tonight on the naval yacht Dolphin to witness target practice GOVERNMENT TRAPS maneuvers of the Atlantic fleet on the Southern drill grounds. They will arrive off the Virginia Capes tomorrow morning and will be taken aboard one of the great dreadnaught during the

AUSTRIANS READY TO LEAVE TRIEST

(Continued from Page One.)

and Vienna record victories for the Teutonic allies over the Rumanians in Transylvania and Dobruja.

In Southern Transylvania, near Hatszeg, according to Berlin, the invading Rumanians have been repulsed and are being pursued by the Austro-Germans while in Dohrudja the new line formed by the Russians south of the Constanza railway and running from the Black Sea to the Danube has been penetrated at some points and several villages cap-

Hard Fighting in Macedonia.

In Macedonia hard fighting continues at various points, but with no important changes in posititions reported. Two counter-attacks by the Bulgarians against the Serbians on the left wing were unsuccessful, according to Paris, while Sofia reports that attacks by Russian, French and Serbian troops on Bulgarian positions around Florina were repulsed, as likewise was an offensive west of Lake Ostrovo. Artillery engagements for the most part are going on along both the British and French sectors of the front.

In France and Belgium there has been violent artillery activity on the Somme and Verdun fronts and around Dixmude. A local German attack on British trenches east of Martinquich, north of the Somme, was repulsed. Berlin admits the relinquishment to the entente forces of trenches east of Ginchy and near Combles, which had been previously demolished by the enemy artillery.

The infantry fighting between the Italians and Austrians on the Carso highlands has noticeably diminished, although the artillery on both sides continues active. A report attributed to reliable diplomatic sources in Athens is to the effect that the Austrians are preparing to evacuate Triest.

EFIRD BROS. TO HAVE A STORE AT ROCKY MOUNT

Rocky Mount, Sept. 19 .- A business event of interest occurred when Messrs. J. W. Efird of Durham and R. L. Efird of Winston leased the spacious store building formerly occupied by M. Oppenheimer as a department grocery and announced the opening about October 1 of the eighth store in the Efird Bros. chain of stores in the Carolinas. This company now controlls large department stores at Charlotte, Gastonia, Concord, Winston-Salem, Durham and Rock Hill and Columbia, S. C., and it is understood that it is one of the largest organizations of brothers in the nation that are engaged in the department

A buyer for the store in this city is today on the Northern market, while in the meantime Mr. J. W. Efird is directing personally the many details incident to the preparation for opening while Mr. E. L. Davis of Charlotte has been designated propagation. here and he is already on the scene.

CABRERA OUTLINES DAM GIVES WAY, TARIFF LEAGUE MANY LIVES LOST

Results From Disaster in Bohemia

(By the Associated Press.)

Berlin (via London), Sept. 20 .-A dispatch from Hirschberg, Silesia, says that according to dispatches received there 250 bodies had been recovered up to noon Tuesday. These included many children. The disaster came so suddenly that it was impossible to give timely warn-ing to all localities. Messages speak waves 20 feet high, destroying everything in their path over a stretch of 12 or more miles.

London, Sept. 19.—Many lives have been lost and enormous damage has been caused near Gablonz, Bohemia, by the hursting of a dam in the valley at Weissendesse, according to a dispatch Reuters from Amsterdam quoting a

telegram received here from Gablonz.

The dam was eight meters in length and twenty in depth. The onrushing waters carried away numerous glass polishing factories and it is feared there were many victims. The bridges were not destroyed, but are in danger of col-lapse. The damage is very great.

The villages of Deszendorf, Tiefenbach, Tannwald, Schumburg, Schwarow, Gross Hammer and Haratz are inun-

Ten bodies of victims have been re-covered and identified.

Berlin Sept. 19.—(Via Sayville)—The dam which gave way was in the mountains of Bohemia near the German frontier. Water to the depth of two meters (six feet) swept through the neighboring villages, carrying away trees, wooded houses, parts of bridges and corpses. The number of the dead has not been ascertained. The dam was 52 meters wide at the base and 13 meters high. The basin had a capacity of 400,000 cubic meters of water and was connected with another basin holding 7,

000,000 cubic meters.

The dam, which was situated above Tannwald, was completed only a year ago. As the great mass of water was released it rushed in a 12-foot high wave down the Weissendesse valley, carrying thousands of feet of lumber on its crest and hurling it with great violence against buildings and bridges in the villages in the center of the Bohemian glass industry, destroying them as if

they were match-wood. Ninety minutes after the break the flood had reached Tannwald and mounted to six feet above the bridges, tearing through the town and carrying away houses and virtually everything in its path. Shortly afterward similar scenes were repeated in the villages below Tannwald, where the waters destroyed glass-cutting works, mills and houses

and then carried them down stream.

Thus far only ten bodies have been recovered. That the loss of life was not greater was due partly to the hour of the catastrophe, which was late in the day, when most of the houses were empty, and also to warnings that were telephoned down the valley ahead of

BLACKMAIL SYNDICATE

Conference at Washington On bers Arranged For Today

(By the Associated Press.)
Chicago, Sept. 19.—A conference at Washington on the prosecution of alleged members of the "international blackmail syndicate" was arranged to-

day, it was learned from local officials of the Department of Justice who left tonight for Washington.

William C. Woodward, accused by government officials as a leader of the gang, surrendered to the United States district attorney tonight. He surren-dered, he said, when he learned that government officials had gone to Wash-

Woodward was released on \$2,500 bond.

Mrs. Helen Evers, alleged "lure" in the gang's operations, and the only woman still under charges in connection with the "syndicate's" alleged operations, was released on \$2,500 bond to-

Only two members of the gang, Edward Donahue and Henry Russell, are still in jail.

Charges against three of the seven members of the band were dropped when they were granted a preliminary hearing before United States Commis-sioner Foote today.

Lack of evidence prompted the action. Those released were Mrs. Francis Allen, alias Chapman; Mrs. Edward Donahue and George Bland.

Butlers Held For Further Hearing.
Philadelphia, Sept. 19.—William Butler, accused by Federal officials of being one of the leaders in the nation-wide conspiracy to blackmail, and his brother, George Butler, were remanded for a further hearing next Tuesday by a nited States commissioner here today William Butler's bail was fixed at \$50,000, while that of his brother was placed at \$2,000. They are charged with impersonating Federal officers and threat-ening Mrs. Regina S. Klipper, who is in Chicago to testify against other alleged members of the bang arrested in that city last week.

GLENN TO SPEAK AT STANTONSBURG SEPT. 29

Wilson, Sept. 19.—Instead of September 30, the date for the speaking of 'ex-Governor R. B. Glenn at Stantonsburg will be Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock September 29th. Candidates for county offices will escort "Gov. Bob" to the speaking ground and after he has discharged his heavy artillery they will address their constituency on the issues of the day

London Praises New Bern Militia.
(Special to The News and Observer.)
New Bern, Sept. 19.—Lieutenant J. J.

London, inspector instructor of the North Carolina Naval Militia, spent last night in the city making an inspection of the New Bern division. The members of the company were put through one of their regular drills on this occa-sion and Lieutenant London highly

praised them for their work.
Lieutenant London left this morning Washington, where he will make been designated managed of the store an inspection tonight of the naval mi-here and he is already on the scene. Litia there.

Commissioner From Southern Great Material Damage Also National Organization Issues Blanket Endorsement of Democrats

> New York, Sept. 19.—Commending President Wilson and the Democrats in Congress for keeping faith in their tariff pledges and declaring against any agitation for tariff legislation in the Sixty-fifth Congress, the American Tariff Reform League has issued a blanket endorsement of all Democratic candidates in the present campaign. Copies of the endorsement have been sent to the candidates in all the States.

Announcement of this action was made by Isaac Lawrence, president of the league with national headquarters at 15 East 90th street New York City.

The slogan of the American Tariff Reform League in this campaign is:
"War and privation in the East:
"Peace and prosperity in the West:
"Thank God for Wilson."

Members of the League.

The members of the league besides Mr. Lawrence, are: Vice-presidents, William A. Clark, William Beach Lawrence, Claus A. Spreckels and Augustus Van Wyck; Charles C. Hughes, chairman of Wyck; Charles C. Hughes, chairman of executive committee; Isaac Lawrence, chairman of advisory council, and honorary vice-presidents, George Gordon Battle, Poultney Bigelow, French E. Chadwick, John Sergeant Cram, Lee Cruce, H. A. Curiel, William Edmond Curtis, John A. Dix, Thomas Donnelly, John R. Dunlap, Clarence C. Ferris, Duncan U. Fletcher, Thomas L. Feitner, John F. Galvin, Obadiah Gardner, James John F. Galvin, Obadiah Gardner, James W. Gerard, Albert W. Gilchrist, Martin H. Glynn, Jesse R. Grant, George W. P. Hunt, Charles F. Johnson, John W. Kern, W. W. Kitchin, William G. Mc-Donald, Alonzo G. McLaughlin, Thomas Bonald, Alonzo G. McLaughin, Thomas R. Marshall, Herman A. Metz, John Purroy Mitchel, Cyrus C. Miller, Robert R. Moore, Henry L. Myers, Theodore W. Myers, Lewis Nixon, Elwood M. Rabenold, Samuel Rea, William C. Red-field, John M. Piehle, Jacob H. Schiff, Nathan Straus, Edward Swann; Samuel Untermyer, George E. McKennon, Wil-liam Van Wyck, Oswald Garrison Vil-lard, John Sharp Williams. League's Endorsement.

The endorsement sent out by the league says:

The American Tariff Reform League, the only national organization having as its sole object tariff reform, has resolved unanimously to support all regular candidates of the Democratic party in the 1916 election.

"The Democratic party kept faith with the tariff reformers of the country in the Sixty-third Congress, and the tariff reformers of the country will in this Democratic party by supporting the local, State and national candidates of the Democratic party in the United States at the polls on November 7,

"The Democratic candidates are re-"The Democratic candidates are reminded that the league, placing patriotism above the dollar, has acquiesced in the economic and industrial preparedness legislation passed in the Sixtyfourth Congress by the Democratic party, and that the league holds that the tention is not an issue in this result. the tariff is not an issue in this year's Conference at Washington On

Prosecution of Alleged Memhers Arranged For Today.

Campaign and that in view of the probable continuance of the present war in the East for another four years the tariff will probably not be an issue again until the presidential election of 1920.

"The league is committed against any agitation for tariff legislation in the Sixty-fifth Congress, which commitment insures stability of business conditions during the life of the Sixty-fifth

"The league holds that the people make the campaign issues and that they are thinking this year in terms of existing Wilsonian physical and indus-

trial peace and prosperity.
"The league believes that the seventy per cent of progressive voters in the country who believe in social and industrial reform regardless of the party will vote for the re-election of Wilson and Marshall, which will insure their re-election. The fact that all the reactionaries are for Hughes will cause all the genuine Progressives to be for the re-election. the re-election of the only Progressive candidate, Woodrow Wilson.
"The future of tariff reform is safe

in the hands of the league.

WOMEN OF CHICAGO ASK WHAT EMBARGO

(By the Associated Press.) Chicago, Sept. 19.—An embargo on the exportation of wheat until the supply shall exceed the home consumption is asked in a resolution addressed to President Wilson which was adopted at a meeting of the Chicago Women's Asso-

ciation of Commerce at a meeting today.

The action followed representations made by members of the Master Bakers' Association, the women having begun an inquiry into the raise in the price of bread which the bakers announced some time ago would go into effect next

NEW CASHIER OF BANK OF BEAUFORT ARRIVES

(Special to The News and Observer.) Beaufort, Sept. 19 .- The expert accountant who has been auditing the books of the Bank of Beaufort completed his work last week, finding a shortage of \$61,000. Mr. Thomas Thomas, who is held responsible for this shortage, resigned as cashier some time The Thomas family, being wellto-do, at once secured the stockholders with good paper. So far as the public is concerned this shortage will not affect the bank in the least. Mr. McMullen, of Hertford, has become cashier. He comes very highly recommended as being a very fine business man.

New Bern Girl Weds in Detroit.

(Special to The News and Observer.) New Bern, Sept. 19.—A marriage which came as a surprise to the numerous friends of the contracting parties, news of which reached New Bern to-day, occurred at Algonac, Mich., last Saturday when Miss Elizabeth Gaskill, the attractive and accomplished daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fernie Gaskill, of this city, became the bride of Mr. Donald B. McDonald, a well known young business man of Detroit, Mich.

The marriage came as a surprise to friends of both parties. Miss Gaskill had gone to Algonac to spend her va-cation and no one here had any idea that she was contemplating matrimony

at this time.

NEWTON D. BAKER ON THE ISSUES OF THE CAMPAIGN

RECORD OF DEMOCRACY REVIEWED

War Secretary in Remarkable Speech Tells of Great Work Done by a Democratic Administration and a Democratic Congress to Make More General the Blessings of Popular Government

that of the Maine address:

In the history of individual nations
we frequently find turning points when
the whole course of progress is altered or determined by a single significant event. Sometimes the freedom and the institutions of a hemisphere depend upon the accident of the birth, educa-tion and opinions of a particular man, as was undoubtedly the case in 1776 in as was industriedly the case in 1770 in this country. That there were philosophers who dreamed the future America goes without saying. The whole line of the Adamses and the patriot statesmen of Virginia were filled with the spirit which made that revolution possible with the saying and provided the same and the same and the same and the same are said to the same said to the same are said to the same are said to the same are s but its success depended upor the fortitude, steadfastness, the tact and the will of George Washington. A later period in our own history affords another example almost equally char-acteristic. There were abolitionists of great faith and devotion before Lincoln. There were lawyers and states-men devoted to the cause of Union before Lincoln. There were soldiers willing to die for the principle of the Union before Lincoln. Yet, in his unique personality there were united the indispensable elements of leadership which made emancipation and the preservation of the Union possible, and his election to the Presidency in 1860, so far as human judgment can deter-mine such a question, was the one unique thing which brought togother all the forces and laid all the foundations necessary to enfranchise completely the human race on this Continent and to preserve for future time un-broken and unbreakable the great union of these States. These nationalized il-

Times Issue Challenge To Our Best Thought

It is because the Presidential election in the United States this year seems to mark such an epoch in the history of gious fervor. The result in November of this year seems little less important than the result in November of 1860. The times issue a challenge to our best thought and to our best conscience. If we have ever voted thoughtlessly, if we have ever felt an easy consciousness that it would be much the same no matter which way an election went, if we have ever felt free to regard the ballot as a habit, this cannot be such a

The characteristic of our age since the war in 1860 has been a growth in the Democratic spirit. Real democracy was not possible among a people who owned slaves; pure, public-spirited and devoted as many of our antebellum men were, wise as many of them may have been, it is nevertheless true that democracy cannot be composed of either masters or slaves, and no society in which that relationship exists can even try a democratic experiment. But from the war forward, such an experiment has been possible, and there have been many indictments to it growing out of, first, our policy of universal education and, and, the changed relations produced by our industrial and economic development. An industrial civilization must be either imperial or democratic, but no country in which education is universal can long be prevented from being a democracy.

The last fifty years has witnessed the

upbuilding of a city civilization in America. The problem of human labor Woodrow Wilson

When Newton Diehl Baker, Secretary of War, a few days ago spoke in Winston-Salem, the correspondent of the News and Observer declared that it was the consensus of opinion of those who heard him that it was the greatest political address ever delivered greatest political address ever delivered in Winston-Salem.

Those who know of Mr. Baker and Those Wr. Bak his reputation assert that he is one of sponding losses in the vigor, vitality the greatest men of the country and and opportunity of the men and women the greatest men of the country and that few men have the insight into public questions that the former mayor of Cleveland has.

The News and Observer has no question that it is not making good use of its space in presenting in full the address of Secretary Baker although it is a very long one. It is a speech that lends a permanent value to this issue of the paper.

The Address that Mr. Belev delivered the family, programs which will sever to the family, programs which will sever. The address that Mr. Baker delivered at Winston-Salem was virtually the same as that he delivered during the Maine campaign. The text below is days in each week to preserve fully the days in each week to preserve rully the opportunity for a wholesome, vigorous, broad-looking life in those of even the humblest occupations. And these demands have not been sentimentally, though often advocated sentimentally. They have been rather based upon a door and over feeling that we were deep and sure feeling that we were wasting our substance, making a brave show of plenty and splendor for our own generation at the cost of leaving behind us an enfeebled, over-worked and exhausted race. So that these demands, in part based upon the obvious justice of the claim that each human being was entitled to an equal opportunity, were reinforced and are reinforced. forced by sound economic considerations looking to the permanent improvement of our people in vigor, intelligence,

respectively and happiness.

Political parties which aim to express the desires of the people have more and more turned away from traditional policies, and attempted to embody in their platforms some part of this widespread and vertices coincides. this widespread and restless aspiration for a democratic program. They have all realized that the shibboleths of protection and free-trade were no longer adequate, and in the great party of our adversary, the struggle became so keen as to lead, four years ago, to a schism which left a minority of that party in the possession of its traditions and 'its machinery, but carried the greater and the more powerful part of it off into a radical declaration in favor of an almost purely Demogratic

Democracy's Sweep Ever Resistless

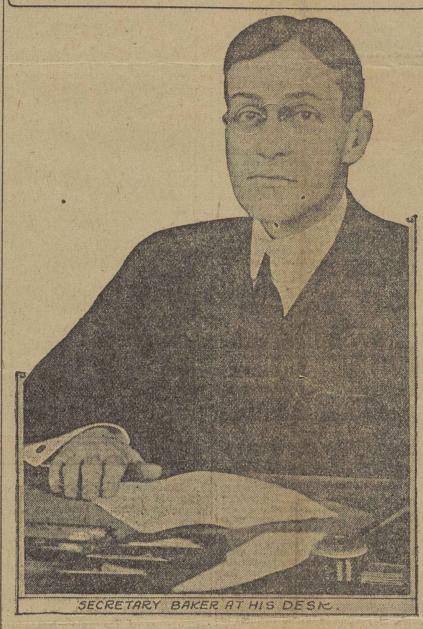
Nor is the United States the only of these States. These flationarized in parallelled by occasional situations afparallelled by occasional situations affecting the destiny of all mankind, the preservation of a monotheistic religion, the gift of artistic ideals to the race, the establishment of law as the basis of cooperation in human society, are all of them gifts of individual nations, and each of them can perhaps be traced to the happy concurrence of an opportunity and a man. So in the realm of politics and statesmanship, or better entry and a man. So in the realm of molitics and statesmanship, or better entry and a man, So in the realm of molitics and statesmanship, or better entry and the institutional development of mankind, there have been eras of unfruitfulness when the thought of the world has become humdrum and stationary, and tyrrantes of tradition had supplanted the instinct for prohability. Then there were reatless awak. gress. Then there were restless awak-enings here and there, powerful in pro-will in law. The more obvious tryanbut uncoordinated, but suddenly nies of privilege were not present with the solidifying and quickening influ us. The framers who made the Conence would appear through a nation or stitution were wise enough to see to it an individual, ancient landmarks would that neither dukes nor lords had great be left behind at a bound, new progress privileges over their fellow citizens would become possible, and the race here, and, as a consequence, subtler inwould enter upon another phase of its vasions of popular right grew up among effort to subject the physical powers of us, apparently unperceived and uninnature to the subsistence, comfort and limitations upon equality of opportunity and right as always grow in socie-ties busy about their affairs and not watchful of their tendencies. Four

year ago, these hidden and obscure forces had come to be felt and underthe race that many of us are looking an ancient party with great traditions upon it with a feeling of almost relilike the Republican party was no longer able to remain unbroken and still reactionary. Men who had answered Lincoln's call and fought under the banner of Grant shed tears as they voted under another party name than that which had been sanctified by Lincoln's leadership. But Lincoln was quoted that campaign, and those who followed the Progressive party, or went the whole way and voted with the Democratic candidates, felt that they were true to Lincoln's spirit, if those who were the trustees of his party were blind to what would have been his principles. The result of that election was that a Democratic administration took charge of the government at Washington. It came into power with very definite commitments upon grave and important subjects. It came into power under some suspicion, widely entertained in the country,t o the effect that while the Democratic party was nearly always right in its principles, it was

ineffective in performance; that it was a party of the dissatisfied, of the outs, that individually they would have sufther individually they would have sufther individually they administ trine and opinion to consolidate, and there was an expectation that the dissensions of the Democrats would nullify their efforts at relief. And shortly after that administration went into power, the world was upset altogether by the breaking out of the most disastrous war that has yet occurred in the

annals of mankind.

NEWTON D. BAKER



vor of an almost purely Democratic destruction, more fearful and devastat- from the world the strength of a miling than any heretofore known, that the losses in killed and gravely wounded men would be numbered by millions, that on the seas and in the air undreamed of agencies would work to for us to conceive and appraise at their

his Democratic administration presents. Unhalted in its program of domestic egislation, undismayed by the madness of the world, conscious of its engage ments to the people of this country urther to advance the enactment of the Democratic program, determined to lay he legislative axe at the root of the ree of some of the subtler invasions of popular and of human freedom, the ong needing to be passed, solving pieces of legislation are of such importdeal are of such intricacy and difficulty ficed to make noteworthy the administration which achieved them.

to the individual lawyer or doctor or merchant or man the historical importance of some of these acts. Their scope is continental. Their effect is national. Their workings are unseen, and anticipation of crop moving led to such our lives are spent far too much with withdrawals from the New York banks the obvious to enable us readily to ap-preciate the inauguration of silent values and unbalanced the normal flow

pray that an overruling Providence, at that the currency of the country was the end of Wilson's four years, would have so guided his footsteps and so debt. Currency might be issued by nastrengthened his hands that the United tional banks upon the strength of their States would still be at peace and be possession of bonds of the government. prosperous- He would have known how There was no automatic way of retiring contagious is the spirit of war. He the notes when so issued, and no matwould have know how intimately in the ter how great the need of the country these modern days mankind is associated the world over and how, therefore, amount could be issued than just that the prospsrity of all men is interdedender. He would have foreseen the debt. When, therefore, there was a destruction of our peaceful industries, money panic, and people began to look the breaking up of all system of in-ternational credit and finance, the in-evitableness of panic and financial disout for a rainy day by hoarding such aster, and would have regarded himself feared. There was an instant contractas vainly hopeful if he had dared to conceive such an ordering of our affairs from circulation of a large part of the as would have restrained us from join-ing in the furious conflict. The four where an immediate expansion was the credit medium of the country, and years have passed, and Woodrow Wil- obvious need of the country, there came son returns to his fellow-citizens with his record. The United States is at peace and is prosperous.

It would have been enough if this mental power to control this situation. were the whole story. But this is merely the beginning of the record which looked as though they were unsecured the bankers, with proper prudence, hesitated to enlarge their own obligations by new issues, so that there was no naural response to the demand for more circulating medium. The second difficulty arose from the facts that the banks of the country were permitted to pyramid their reserves; the country banks depositing in their nearby city depositary a portion of the currency administration has passed one after another great acts of legislation, acts purposes; their city banks in turn treating these deposited reserves as deposits problems which have long pressed, and redeposited them with their correspond urgently, for solution. Many of these ents in the metropolitan city banks, and ents in the metropolitan city banks, and they, in turn, redeposited them in the New York banks, so that the legal re serve of the national banks of country came in large part, by natural processes, to be deposited in great New York financial institutions, where its obvious handiness made it inevitably Of Our Common Life I realize the difficulty of explaining

the balance wheel of stock speculation and trade. In such an institution a system which would get the country banks to strengthen their reserves in America. The problem of human labor has become our dominant social problem. Scientists have pursued their conquest of the obscure forces of natural conditions with regard to supply and demand of money. It was a system so of a child whom we know, the destructed as alway could have foreseen the present of the world abroad, if he application of electricity. The mind of man has been busy inventing machines for simplifying and relieving the labor of the world, and with each new device there have come economies leading to

the Glass-Owen bill. This condition was perfectly known and understood.
There had been much debate about ways of remedying it. In the last Republican administration a central banking system had been discussed, but it had this cardinal defect, namely, that it astablished a single center of cardinal defect. established a single center of credit, and undertook to make lawful the further accumulation of the currency of the country in New York rather than to disperse and render fluid the financial reserves of the country, in order that they might reserved to lead and ancial reserves of the country, in order that they might respond to local and seasonable demand. Through all the days of the administrations of Presidents McKinley, Roosevelt and Taft, this situation continued growing yearly more serious. There were panics which closed the doors of factories and workshops. There were fine reial directors shops. There were financial disasters which came unexpected, almost like an earthquake. Things would seem to be steady, and the country prosperous when some rumor or whisper, the state of the health of some conspicuous financier, a war rumor or the forecast of a bad crop report, would set in motion all of these evil possibilities in our financial system, and from a land toil ing in its industry and prospering upon the fruits of its toil, we would become a place of desolation and despair, with workmen idle, families in want, sav-ings banks with their doors closed, little traders foreclosed to pay mortgage indebtedness, industry and trade alike paralyzed, and so uselessly paralyzed by the results of a panic born in an by the results of a panic born in an unfounded rumor and propagated only because no agency existed through which the country representing us all could stretch forth the hand of assistance to equalize and restore conditions.

President's Great Part
In Currency Reform

Almost the first act of the Wilson administration was the passage of the Glass-Owen bill. It required, not unnaturally, long and earnest debate. There was opposition, mistrust, fear that so novel a thing might disjoint the delicate financial force of the nation, that so radical a departure from the delicate financial force of the nation, that so radical a departure from ancient practicase might upset existing institutions and bring on a train of evils not foreseen in advance. It required knowledge and faith and determination to effect this great reform. Before President Wilson was inaugurated, the outlines of this measure were drawn. When it finally came into the Congress, the President threw the whole weight of his great office, the whole force of his dominant personality into the fight for its passage. Carter Glass, the fight for its passage. Carter Glass, chairman of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, in an address delivered by him last winter, tells quite frankly where the credit for this per-

formance lies. He says:

As to the Federal Reserve Act
itself there has been occasional
speculation as to who most deserves credit for its conception and its en-actment into law. Its paternity has curiously been ascribed to men who were savagely hostile to the act; to men who never saw a sentence of the original draft; to men who could not write its title in a month's trial. I know very well that the chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee of the House has been given an undue part of the praise. But commendation so seldom is applied to a public man that I have never repelled the pleasant things said of me. With outward requirements. gravity and inward amusement I have heard myself accused of statesmanship, and-have liked it. But gentlemen, the serious fact is that the master mind of the whole performance was Woodrow Wilson's. It was his infinite prescience and patience; it was his admirable courage and wisdom; it was his patriotism and power-his passion to serve mankind—that gave zest and in-spiration to the battle for financial

Mr. Glass, perhaps, has been too generous in thus denying himself and his distinguished associates in the House and Senate, a greater part of the credit for this achievement, but those who vere in Washington and saw that struggle, who realized the outcome, the un-faltering courage and the wisdom ne-

with singular constancy until that promise was redeemed. The effect of that Act has been to make the currency of the country elastic and to break up the evil of fictitious bank reserves. It has freed us from the domination of an invisible government, of which the king was money, the ministers of state great banking houses, the constitution merely the rules of self-interest. We now have a system by which a board chosen by the gov-ernment and representing all the peo-ple of the United States increases or transfers the currency or credit of the country from one section of the country to another in response to its need, con trols the rediscounting, and thereby moves the cotton crop of the South or the wheat crop of the Northwest, supplies the industrial needs of New England or the transportation needs of the great West, as these needs disclose themselves. And the amazing finale of this story is that, with the whole international financial system lying in wreck about the doors of the Reichsbank and of the Old Lady of Threadneedle Street, our country has been free from panic, has increased its national bank deposits by a sum three times greater than the aggregate national debt, that we now have not only financial steadiness and robustness among ourselves, but we are extending our financial institution to South America, and establishing for the United States the financial leadership of the world. This achievement seems to me to be

Strengthen Rural Basis

the field for his food and clothing.

hundred per cent.

Tariff Taxation

Equalize Burden of

Closely paralleling the enactment of

GEMS FROM A BRILLIANT SPEECH

An industrial civilization must be either imperial or democratic, but no country in which education is universal can long be prevented from being a democracy.

The Democratic administration has caught the inspiration of the modern spirit and has given to our institutions an upward drive which cannot now or any future time be

If the countries of South and Central America are ever to learn the lessons of a stable order, our friendship must be of a kind that will not fatten their despots for them and protect their assassins.

To have recognized Huerta would have been to destroy the Mexican revolution. Porfirio Diaz would have been far more merciful as a tyrant than Huerta. If Diaz whipped the Mexicans with whips, Huerta would have lashed them with scorpions.

I hear men say every now and then that the President's Mexican policy is hard to understand. There is one sure way to understand it: read the Declaration of Independence and the Golden Rule.

I know the secret of the greatness of nations. It lies in the exercise of justice. It lies in mercy and friendship and helpfulness. It lies in the exaltation of the common right, in the multiplying of the benefits and the joys of living. The receipt for it is written in the oldest and most yenerable book we have. We do not find there that the strength of nations lies in force or aggression but that it is rightered. of nations lies in force or aggression, but that it is righteousness that exalteth the nation.

In the White House there has sat, silent and sane, a cultured, brave man, always sure of his own knowledge and surer still of the rectitude of his intentions.

nanufacturers had developed the cor- was no longer a question of protecting manufacturers had developed the corporate form of doing business with the issuance of stocks and bonds which might be pledged for credit, sold readily from hand to hand, having a current market at a known or ascertainable value, and these evidences of owner-like ways to have a consequently really too rich. President Tasks a consequently really too rich. value, and these evidences of ownership were the basis of an exceedingly accessible and convenient credit, while the farmer, owning little but his land, had no standing market for his farm, and was therefore obliged to limit his borrowings to flush times and to see his patrimony swept away by foreclosure proceedings when the financial situation made it more profitable to the banks to lend money on industrials out of which the principal of the loan could banks to lend money on industrials out of which the principal of the loan could be readily realized in an emergency. From these and other causes we have witnessed in America the decay of farming. The difficulty of acquiring a farm was greater than the difficulty of acquiring a factory. The financing of a farm was more uncertain than the financing of an industry. The boys had been leaving the farm and coming to the city. There are abandoned farms in great numbers of the United States, and the abandonment has not always the Republican party were broken openin great numbers of the United States, and the abandonment has not always the Republican party were broken openbeen due to an exhaustion of the fertility of the soil. Correspondingly, there are great areas in this country which have come into a single ownership, not because men in great numbers were unwilling to occupy and cultivate small farms, but because they were unable to finance their ownership and to carry the disaster of occasion of the Republican party were broken openby, and I think no single thing contributed so much to the disruption and defeat of the Republican party were broken openby, and I think no single thing contributed so much to the disruption and defeat of the Republican party were broken openby, and I think no single thing contributed so much to the disruption and defeat of the Republican party were broken openby, and I think no single thing contributed so much to the disruption and defeat of the Republican party were broken openby, and I think no single thing contributed so much to the disruption and defeat of the Republican party were broken openby, and I think no single thing contributed so much to the disruption and defeat of the Republican party were broken openby, and I think no single thing contributed so much to the disruption and defeat of the Republican party were broken openby, and I think no single thing contributed so much to the disruption and defeat of the Republican party were broken openby, and I think no single thing contributed so much to the disruption and defeat of the Republican party four years ago as this plain failure of its representatives at Washington to perform an un-When the Democratic Administration thip and to carr asional crop failures. The Rural act was passed, placing the necessaries

came in, the Simmons-Underwood tariff Credits Act creates a government agency of life, raw materials and unmanufactory means of which the farmer can setured articles on the free list or giving ure a loan for as much as fifty years them the advantage of low rates of at a rate of interest not in excess of duty, thus stimulating our own manusix per cent., and this upon lands either connect by him or which he desires to unequal burdens of taxation. I admit acquire with the avails of the loan the difficulty of making fair compara-Instead, therefore, of short-time and tive statements on the tariff as between incertain loans at high rates of inter- the Simmons-Underwood act and the est, the farmer, or prospective farmer Payne-Aldrich tariff. The European can now be assured of long-time credit war has brought an unnatural disturbat low rates of interest. The value of ance in our imports and exports, and at low rates of interest. The value of this can be shown, I think, by a single illustration. In the West, it is common for farm loans to bear a rate of seven and eight per cent. Under this new act, such a loan at seven per cent. can believe the Simmons Underwood law to be more causel and just said with the more causel and interest. gle, who realized the outcome, the un-faltering courage and the wisdom ne-sessary to secure its enactment, are not in any doubt that the principal credit lies with the man who having given was on demand or for a very short being the condition, the farmer has security that the Simmons-Underwood law in the condition, the farmer has security that the Simmons-Underwood law in the condition, the farmer has security that the Simmons-Underwood law in the condition, the farmer has security that the Simmons-Underwood law in the condition, the farmer has security that the Simmons-Underwood law in the condition, the farmer has security that the Simmons-Underwood law in the condition, the condition is a security that the Simmons-Underwood law in the condition is a security that the Simmons-Underwood law in the condition is a security that the Simmons-Underwood law in the condition is a security that the security that the Simmons-Underwood law in the condition is a security that the Simmons-Underwood law in the condition is a security that the Simmons-Underwood law in the condition is a security that the Simmons-Underwood law in the condition is a security that the Simmons-Underwood law in the condition is a security that the Simmons-Underwood law in the condition is a security that the Simmons-Underwood law in the condition is a security that the Simmons-Underwood law in the condition is a security that the Simmons-Underwood law in the condition is a security that the Simmons-Underwood law in the condition is a security that the Simmons-Underwood law in the condition is a security that the Simmons-Underwood law in the condition is a security that the Simmons-Underwood law in the condition is a security that the Simmons-Underwood law in the condition is a security that the Simmons-Underwood law in the condition is a security that the Simmons-Underwood law in the condition is a security that the security that against being foreclosed in hard times, normal operation would produce greater and saves at least one per cent, in his customs revenue than the Payne-Aldrich rate of interest, and that one per cent., if saved by him and accumulated dur- normal times through which we have ing the fifty years for which his loan is good, would be almost enough to repay at its termination the entire original principal of his indebtedness. I shall Underwood tariff law. In 1910, our not stop to magnify the good effects total foreign trade, imports and exports, of this legislation. Those who have was \$3,301,932,150.00. In 1913, the last most studied the embarrassments of ag-riculture in this country and who have been most enlightened by the experi-383.00. In 1914, our total foreign trade ence of European nations in making ran up to something over \$4,200,000, credit available to the agricultural 000.00; in 1915, \$4,400,000,000.00; and in class agree that from now on land- 1916, our foreign trade reached owning and land cultivation will grow amazing figure of \$6,531,683,446.00. rapidly throughout our continental area, and that the independent, individual imports and exports. In imports, we farm will reappear, that the farmer-boy have increased from 1913 to 1916 the will now have possibilities of credit last year of the Payne-Aldrich act and by which he can become a land fowner, the last year of the Simmons-Underthus multiplying the great rural basis of our common life, and arresting the flow of our population from the fields res, covering only imports have nothing to the cities, and this means as much to do with our stimulated trade growing to the cities as it does to the country, out of the sale of munitions or sup-for while we are busy spinning others plies for belligerents. They deal with nust grow the cotton, while we are imports into our own country. The inbusy baking and eating bread, others crease in exports has been even greater, must grow the wheat and corn, and, if and the balance of trade in our favor it be true that the farmer is dependent upon the city-dweller for the woven while in the year 1916 it is \$2,135,000, cloth and the manufactured iron, it is 000.00. The net national debt of the equally true that the dweller in city United States is about \$1,008,000,000.00. and country alike depends finally upon The balance of trade in favor of the United States in the year just ended is I think this legislation is at least one greater than twice our national debt. So that our country is prospering under the Simmons-Underwood tariff. Our trade with South American countries and with Africa is rapidly increasing. When President Taft was elected, the We are exchanging products in the the Federal Reserve System, and of platform of his party promised a revi-perhaps as great importance is the ension of the tariff. I shall not take raw materials which other countries actment of the rural credits system. Your time to justify that promise. It grow with greater economy than we, Our minds have been so exclusively oc. was made by all political parties, and cupied with our industrial and com-mercial development that we have for-part of the American people that tariffs The economies of it are obvious and

The Weekly News and Observer

VOL. CI. NO. 34.

NAVAL ADVISERS TAKE EDISON IS CHAIRMAN

Consulting Board, Twenty-four Service

LEADING SCIENTISTS FORM PERSONNEL

Now Has Legal Status and Will Be of Great Service in Further Improving Sea Defence Force; Organization Addressed By Secretary Daniels. Witness Maneuvers

> News and Observer Bureau, 406 District National Bank Building By H. E. C. BRYANT. (Special Leased Wire.)

Washington, Sept. 19 .- The Naval Consulting Board, created by Secretary Daniels and headed by Thomas A. Edileading scientists of the United States.

Board of Wise Men at the Army and gave renewed promise for the restora-Navy Club today. This afternoon he went down the river with the party on office, the board members effected the naval steamer Dolphin to witness target maneuvers of the Atlantic fleet now assembled off the Virginia Capes.

the Navy in bringing it up to the State of excellency Secretary Daniels desires. This morning, when the distinguished men of this unique organization assembled in the office of the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Daniels addressed them as follows:

Plan Has Public Approval.

"In the creation of the Naval Consulting Board, a new experiment has been tried in voluntary patriotic service for the country. Your presence here today, with the imprimature of been undertaken, shows that the experiment has behind it united public approval and undivided public support.

When war burst upon Europ,e it was evident that some of the great naions, while ready with dreadnaughts putting men skilled in the making of shells to carrying guns, for while there developed a shortage of men, the first crisis came when men lacked the munitions to wage an effective war. These men were soon recalled to the plants and factories where they did more for their country's defense in molding the instruments of war than they could render on the field of battle. The United States have read in the border.

The Eastern Department has not acted on the suggestion of Colonel Hunt that the boys be equipped with overcoats and sweaters and sent to the border immediately, leaving the other winter equipment to follow Amolitics. munitions as enlisted for national defense as truly as the men who follow the colors in the shock of actual conflict. Never again will any country fail to appreciate that the mechanic

hind the gun. Lsesons From the Great War. "But we learned lessons from this great war which we are trying through the Naval Consulting Board to make available. The first was the need of cooperation, study, and research between But Associated Press Is Informcivilian and naval experts, engineers, and scientists. Not a few of the inventions that have been most valuable in naval development came from the brains of civilians. When it seemed wise to issue a S. O. S. call to civilian scientists and engineers to aid in naval preparedness, I naturally turned to America's most distinguished inventor, becomes a legalized part of the navy. He responded with a cheerful 'aye, aye, sir,' and then came the question as to how the other members of the board should be chosen. After consideration, it was decided not only to ask the twenty-four eminent men on the board should be chosen a legalized part of the navy. He responded with a cheerful 'aye, aye, sir,' and then came the question as to how the other members of the board should be chosen. After consideration, it was decided not only to ask the twenty-four eminent men on the board should be chosen. After consideration, it was decided not only to ask the twenty-four eminent men on the board should be chosen. The derive the greatest benefits about complete. In order for Faying the war office as having and adaptation of the caterpillar tractor. According to this authority, the invention was brought down his fifth enemy machine, the war office as having to see safe and wholesome conditions of the war office as having to see safe and wholesome conditions of the one of the war office as having to see safe and wholesome conditions of the one of the war office as having to see safe and wholesome conditions of the one of the war office as having to see safe and wholesome conditions of the one of the war office as having to see safe and wholesome conditions of the one of the war office as having to see safe and wholesome conditions of the one of the war office as having to see safe and wholesome conditions of the one of the war office as having to see safe and wholesome conditions of the one of the war office as having to see safe and wholesome conditions of the one of the war office as having to see safe and wholesome conditions of the one of the war office as having to see safe and wholesome conditions of the one of the war office as having to see safe and wholesome conditions of the one of the war office as having to see safe and wholesome conditions of the one of the war office as having to see safe and wholesome conditions of the one of the war office as having to see twenty-four eminent men on the board to enlist for this patriotic task, but to seek to enroll the full membership of a dozen of the leading engineering and scientific societies in the country. At first I thought of selecting two dozen eminent men representing those organizations. If I had done so, most of the men who are on the board would have been chosen, but reflection and consultation pointed to a new experiment which has in practice demonstrated that dozen great organizations each to name two members of the board, thus securing the earnest co-operation of all the 36,000 members of these societies and freeing the selection from any sugges-tion that the composition was in the reasons he does not desire to dim the least influenced by partisan or personal glory of those claiming the credit. He considerations. No request was made says he has plans for a tractor which to these societies to name Democrats or probably will be more effective than Republicans or Progressives. I asked the "tanks." them to aid the navy in the great work it had in hand by naming the ablest representatives of these organizations. I did not know or care to know the policies of the men who were to patriotically aid in laying deep the mud-sills ing use by the British in France have of the naval arm of national defense. been taken by the War Department, offi-I only desired men of expert knowledge cials told inquirers today. It was ex-

(Continued on Page Six.)

New Navy Bureau Made a Part of The United States Government

(By the Associated Press.)
Washington, Sept. 19.—The navy civwashington, Sept. 19.—The navy civilian consulting board, composed of 24 of the nation's most eminent scientists and engineers, ttok its place today as a legalized bureau of the Navy Department, and the names of its members, headed by Thomas A. Edison as chairman, were placed on the rolls under a recent act of Congress as "officers of the United States government."

The board's inauguration was attended by impressive ceremonies held in the office of Secretary Daniels. The nighest ranking officers of the departson, the great wizard of the United States, was sworn in today. The board new comrades to the naval service. Secis twenty-four strong; it comprises retary Daniels, speaking as administra s twenty-four strong; it comprises tive head of the navy, declared that the eading scientists of the United States.

Secretary Daniels was host to the for the nation's first line of defense and Immediately upon taking the oath of permanent official organization. Mr. Edison was elected chairman; Wm. L. Saunders, of the American Institute of The consulting board now has a legal Mining Engineers, and Dr. Peter status, and will be of great service to Hewitt, of the Inventors' Guild, both of New York city, were selected as

(Continued on Page Six.)

Congressional action upon what has Equipment in Easy Reach For Taking Entire Tar Heel Brigade To Border

Camp Glenn, Sept. 19.—Sufficient posed the "Army of the Commonwealth only about four to a district. camp Glenn, Sept. 19.—Sufficient posed the "Army of the Commonwealth only about four to a district."

or less trained officers and men, lacked what the war has taught us is essential, to-wit: the utilization of the inventive, engineering and scientific talent, and the ability to readily mobilize the industries of the country for national fense. Trained men were called from munition plants and machine shops to serve in the trenches. It resolved are also pushing things rapely and reverses to teach the folly of the properties. The other contracts are also pushing things rapely and serverses to teach the folly of the Mexican border is within easy to the Mexican border is within easy of the long tramp which began at Massillon, O., five weeks before. It ended at the steps of the capitol of the United States in Washington. The soldiers of the army carried staves for weapons and all sorts of things for banners. When the state supported Mr. Whitman's candidate and national leaders of the steps of the capitol of the United States in Washington. The soldiers of the army carried staves for weapons and all sorts of things for banners. When the state supported Mr. Whitman's candidate and national leaders of the steps of the capitol of the United States in Washington. The soldiers of the army carried staves for weapons and all sorts of things for banners. When the state supported Mr. Whitman's candidate and national leaders of the steps of the capitol of the United States in Washington. The soldiers of the army carried staves for weapons and all sorts of things for banners. When the army carried staves for weapons and all sorts of things for banners. When the steps of the capitol of the United States in Washington. The soldiers of the army carried staves for weapons and be divided in the national leaders than any other feature of the long tramp which began at Massillon, O., five weeks before. It ended the steps of the capitol of the United States in Washington. The soldiers of the army carried staves for weapons and be divide

United States has now put in operation a policy that regards men making a message from the department he has not requisitioned for the woolen cloth-

Cortez Wright, an ex-guardsman now one of Senator Simmons' secre taries, spent last night in camp, the guest of Capt. Poythress and Major and the munition maker is the man be- Daniel.

> INVENTOR OF "TANK" NOT YET IDENTIFIED

ed War Machine Is Tractor Adaptation

(By the Associated Press.)

London, Sept. 19 .- While friends are claiming for Winston Spencer Churchill, former First Lord of the Admiralty, and Hugh Mckae, or winding, and is inwhose inventive genius is only excelled by his robust patriotism, for aid and covery of the "tanks," which played such the meetings in Philadelphia, terested in the possibilities. counsel. I appealed to Mr. Thomas A. an important part in the recent advance Edison to lend his name and advice in on the Somme front, the original in-Edison to lend his name and advice in creating the organization which today becomes a legalized part of the navy. Sociated Press is informed by a reliable give the Cape Fear country inside water

as in practice demonstrated that horsepower that they are able to pull or Philadelphia, giving them very much it was the wiser course. I requested a the heaviest harvesting machines and lower rates on freight and better ser-

Use Not Contemplated in U. S. Washington, Sept. 19 .- No steps to rovide the American army with cater pillar armored motor cars like those be animated by a spirit of the best Ameri-canism. Their acceptance and the vol-pillar motors recently ordered by the canism. Their acceptance and the voluntary help already rendered shows that they are the Minute Men of this period, similar cars have been used in the army

Coxey of "Coxey's Army" Fame Wants To Be United States Senator



JACOB S. COXEY

Jacob S. Coxey, of Massillon, O., who nore than twenty years ago led "Coxey's army" of unemployed on a long march to Washington, filed papers with the cretary of State as an independent andidate for United States Senator. In sylvania avenue amid the shouts and gressive endorsement for governor. Only jeers of a great multitude of Washing. a fraction of the 46,000 enrolled Progres on's citizens. The marching men com-

shops to serve in the trenches. It required reverses to teach the folly of putting men skilled in the making of putting men skilled in the making of putting men skilled in the making of taking an active personal interest in the trenches. It required reverses to teach the folly of regiments are also pushing things rapidly.

Speaking in Springfield Renews Preparing To Evacuate City, and is ready to strike tents. The other clubbed back by policemen. In May, surgent wing who gave their aid to putting men skilled in the making of taking an active personal interest in the trenches. It required reverses to teach the folly of regiments are also pushing things rapidly.

Speaking in Springfield Renews Preparing To Evacuate City, and is ready to strike tents. The other clubbed back by policemen. In May, surgent wing who gave their aid to be more than satisfied with the result.

Congressman Small Hopeful About Future of Waterways Through The Sounds

> News and Observer Bureau, 406 District National Bank Building. By H. E. C. BRYANT.

Washington, Sept. 19.—Representative mall has gone to North Carolina. After attending the sessions in Philadelphia of the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association, he thinks the prospects are fine for the development of the chain have failed. of inland waterways which, eventually will connect North Carolina with the harbor of New York and the Gulf of

"The completion of the Beaufort-Fayetteville line," Mr. Small said, "is "Under present conditions a barge or daring flights.

CHARLOTTE ADD FLOOD FUND \$250

This' Carries the Total to State Relief Committee to \$44,313.56.

The fund for the relief of the flood sufferers of western North Carolina was increased yesterday by \$250.00. This amount came from the flood relief committee at Charlotte, sent through Mr. R. M. Miller, Jr., of the State Relief Committee, making the total sent from Charlotte to Chairman Edward E. Britton of the State Flood Relief Committee \$4,750.00. The check from Charlotte carries the total received by the State Relief Committee to \$44,313.56.

Most Serious Rioting Yet in New York Transit Strike Occurred Last Night

ATTEMPT TO RUN CARS

Overpower Police and Put To Flight Railway Employes. Motormen and Conductors Who Had Not Joined Strike Beaten; Much Property Damage; Several Passengers Hurt

New York, Sept. 19.—The most serious rioting since the transit strike in this city began two weeks ago, occurred to-night in various sections of Manhattan, when attempts were made to run cars on the Forty-second and Fifty-ninth street cross town surface lines. Mobs strikers and their sympathizers stormed two car barns, overpowering the police and putting to flight all rail-way employes in the vicinity. Several notormen and conductors who had not oined the strike were beaten. Much property damage had been done before police reserves arrived.

The police assert that the strikers took advantage of the fact that many

(Continued on Tage Six.)

Getting More of Progressive Strength But Opponent's Friends Satisfied

New York, Sept. 19.—With returns from less than one-third of the districts in the state received at midnight Gov. 894 he led 350 ragged, dirty, hungry, Chas. S. Whitman was leading Judge hirsty, weary men down historic Penn-Samuel Seabury, Democrat, for the Pro-Samuel Seabury, Democrat, for the Pro

sives in the state voted, an average of

In sixty-one up-state districts heard from at midnight, Seabury led Whitman but by less than 100 votes. Returns from 1,521 districts out of

BENEDICT DEPLORES ATTACKS ON CHURCHES

Venice, Sept. 19.—(Via Paris.)—Monsignor La Fontaine, the Patriarch of Venice, has published a letter from Pope Benedict, reploring the attempts against the churches and treasures of Venice and rejoicing that the church of San Giovanni Paolo escaped "blind blows only sustaining damage which for-

tunately can be repaired." The Pope calls the explosion before St. Mark, the destruction of the church of Santa Maria Formosa and the damage to the Church of Gli Scalzi, "bitter age of the Adamson law in the face of wounds to my heart," and regrets that the threatened railroad strike. Mr. his efforts to prevent such misfortunes Hughes discussed and called "futile"

AIRMAN'S WOODEN LEG SMASHED BY SHELL

Rochefort, who brought down his sixth German machine on Saturday, has been Cleveland in support of the contention taken the offensive against the Rus-German machine on Saturday, has been that the law was "a surrender to force." sians and, according to Berlin, near Zar

Flight Adjutant Tarascon, who was

DEATH RATE IN U. S. IS LOWERED AGAIN was not only a serious misuse of offi-

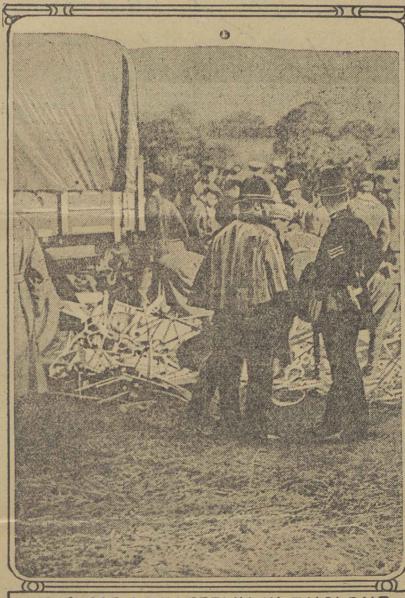
Washington, Sept. 19.—The lowest death rate in the country's history is shown in preliminary vital statistic for the year 1915, made public today by the Census Bureau. The rate, 13.5 per thousand, is based on reports from 25 states and 41 cities with a total population of about 67,000,000. In 1914 the percentage of deaths was 13.6, the lowest recorded up to that time. There has been a steady decrease. The average rate during the period 1901-05 being 16.2.

N. C. LEADS COUNTRY

News and Observer Pureau, 406 District National Bank Building. (Special Deased Wire.)

duced in North Carolina in 1915 was worth three-fourt s of that produced in with infidels and heretics. The purpose the United St output was a tl

ALL THAT WAS LEFT OF ZEPPELIN BROUGHT DOWN NEAR LONDON



WRECKAGE OF ZEPPELIN IN ENGLAND

The proyerbial grease spot might be brought into play in describing this picture of the wrecked Zeppelin brought down at Cuffley, England, on the far northern outskirts of London on September 3 last. This is the first picture of the wreck to arrive in this country, and, while not a very great deal of the wreck. Wilson will discuss the record of business men with whom Mr. age can be seen here, a little stretch of your imagination and fact gives a wonderful story. Just picture the great drop to the earth, then the awful impact with the ground, and you can easily see the once mighty airship of steel and aluminum a flattened mass. The Victoria Cross was bestowed upon twenty-oneyear-old Lieutenant Leete Robinson, of the royal flying corps, for bringing down the Zeppelin raider. The award of the cross has given general satisfaction in England, and Robinson's name is on everybody's tongue.

Athens Hears From Reliable

Diplomatic Sources

Owing To Bad Weather

paring for the evacuation of Triest.

Heavy Battles on Eastern Front.

in progress on the eastern front in Rus-

Along the Stokhod river in Russia the

(Continued on Page Six.)

by the Worcester Continentals, was re-

marched to the Museum of the Confed-

the presentation was made.

CONFEDERATE DRUM

(By the Associated Press.)

Attack On Administration For Passing Measure

Challenges Statement of Repre- Heavy Battles in Progress in dent and the Democratic Congress. sentative Adamson That It Was Passed To Meet an Emergency; Calls It a Force Bill and Legislation Without Knowledge or Inquiry

(By the Associated Press.) Sprinfigeld, Ill., Sept. 19.—Charles E. Athens, Sept. 19 (via London).—It is Preparation of the speech the President Stated in the most reliable diplomatic dent will deliver next Monday at Bal-Sprinfigeld, Ill., Sept. 19.—Charles E. Arsenal here tonight, renewed his at- sources here that the Austrians are pretack on the administration for the passage of the Adamson law in the face of reasons advocated for its passage, quoted from President Wilson's address to Congress, challenged the statement of sia, Galicia, Transylvania and Rumania, Representative Adamson that it was and on the southern front in Macedonia. passed to meet an emergency and cited Mr. Hughes, after declaring that "the ecze, have crossed the river in pursuit

was legislation without inquiry, without knowledge. The demand by the administration for such legislation as the price of peace was a humiliating spectacle. It ditional 4,200 men.

of moral authority. "The excuses presented are futile. The Adamson bill is not a bill providing (Continued on Page Six.)

CHANGE IN EPISCOPAL PRAYER BOOK MOOTED

New York, Sept. 19.—A proposal to omit from the prayer book of the Protestant Episcopal Church prayers for Jews, Turks, infidels and heretics will be submitted to the Episcopal Triennial IN MICA PRODUCTION General Convention to be held in St. Louis in October. The proposed changes are approved by the special commission on the revision of the prayer book. The proposal to eliminate the Jews Washington, Sept. 19.—The mica pro- from Episcopal prayers is based on the

President Will Make Several Speeches Before Non-Partisan Organizations

INDIGNANT AT REPORTS

Rumors That Democratic Lead. ers Were Uneasy Over Republican Campaign Bring Statement For President. Will Make Addresses From Porch To Delegations

(By the Associated Press.)

Long Branch, N. J., Sept. 19 .- President Wilson announced tonight that he has no intention of making any campaign tour but that he will carry out plans already tentatively made for several speeches on public questions before non-partisan organizations. This announcement followed a conference bed tween Mr. Wilson and Vance McCormick, chairman of the Democrattle Na-

tional Committee.

Both the President and Mr. McCormick expressed indignation over stories printed today to the effect that as a result of uneasiness over the Beynbli-can campaign Mr. Wilson had changed his plans and would stump the coun-

try. Secretary Tumulty authorized the fol-

lowing statement:
"The President has no intention of making any campaign tour. He does not intend to change the program already agreed upon by those in charge of his campaign to accept invitations from non-partisan organizations to discuss political questions."

In addition to the speeches in dif-

ferent parts of the country the President plans to make addresses on the porch of Shadow Lawn to delegations ness legislation made by his adminis-

McCormick Brings Invitations.
Chairman McCormick arrived here
late today with a portifolio filled with
letters from Democratic leaders and invitations from political and non-political organizations. He urged that as many as possible be accepted.

With Chairman McCormick, the Presi-

dent planned the general trend of his addresses. In them he will avoid personalities and confine himself strictly to pressing public questions. Among other things he will discuss the settlement of the recently threatened railroad strike, which Charles E. Hu has made an issue in the campaign

his campaign. From now on, administration officials said the Democrats will push the campaign as vigorously as possible. Plans are already being made 5,719 in the state received at midnight SAYS REASONS "FUTILE" FIGHTING ON EAST FRONT for sending several Cabinet members into the Middle West and all doubtful States to recite the record of the Presi-

President Meets Chairman. Russia, Galicia, Transylva-The President met Mr. McCormick at nia, and Rumania, Also On the railroad station here within a short time after Mr. and Mrs. Wilson returnthe railroad station here within a short Southern Front in Macedo- ed from Columbia, S. C., where they attended the funeral of the President's nia; Quiet in Somme Region sister. Mr. McCormick remained at Shadow Lawn over night. Early returns from the New York State primaries were telephoned to Shadow Lawn to-

Athens, Sept. 19 (via London).-It is timore before the convention of the National Grain Dealers Association has been begun. In it Mr. Wilson will refer particularly to the rural credits bill London, Sept. 19.—Although there is a pause in the violent infantry fighting in the Somme region of France, due to

in the Somme region of France, due to gave time to selecting members of the the inclement weather, heavy battles are tariff commission, the shipping board, the board created by the eight-hour law for railroad employes and the board to carry out the provisions of the working men's compensation law. He is expected to name some of them within a

GERMAN AEROPLANES ATTACK BRITISH CRAFT

In Galicia a counter attack by the forces of the central powers along the Narayuvka river southeast of Lembers (September 17 by German aeroplanes on Narayuvka river southeast of Lemberg hostile craft off the Flanders coast was Narayuvka river southeast of Lembers brought a further success to their arms and resulted in the capture of an additional 4,200 men.

The official statement says:

"On September 18 German acroplanes"

In the Ludowa region of the Carpathians the Russians have gained some new positions in the fighting among the forces composed of two monitors, six-The war chancellories at Berlin, Sofia teen destroyers and one starting ship for aeroplanes, o nthe last of which an un-mistakable hit was observed. "Another hostile aeroplane out of a squadron which ascended in order to repulse our raiders was forced to alight

RESTORED TO OWNERS on Dutch territory." No British Ships Damaged. Richmond, Va., Sept. 19.—A Confed-erate drum picked up on a battlefield man admiralty statement reporting an London, Sept. 19 .- Regarding the Gernear Winchester, during the Civil War attack by German aeroplanes on vessels off the Flanders' coast, the Britturned to representatives of the 13th ish admiralty today stated that no British ships were struck or damaged by

Virginia Regiment, its original owners. the raiders. here today. The Continentals, escorted by two battalions of Virginia militia, Quarters for West Asheville Postoffice, erate Memorial Literary Society, form-(Special Leased Wire.)

erly the home of Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederacy, where Department announced today that at West Asheville the government had ac-Colonel Coaes, of the Continentals, cepted the proposal of Mr. G. D. Carter s. North Carolina's in striking out the Turks from the pray-rd more than it was ers is to avoid confusing them with ere higher because of Mohammedans. The prayer as proposed in 1914. Prices were higher because of the European wa.

The average price of sheet mica, rough trimmed and cut, was around 68 cents per pound.

Mohammedans. The prayer as proposed the European wa.

"Have mercy upon all who know thee not as revealed in the gospel of thy Son."

On benair of the Memorial Society by W. W. Scott, State law librarian, a veteran of five years, the lease to include equipment, heat, light, water, safe and Governor J. Taylor Ellyson, presided at the exercises.

Pars. Wilson's Shuck of acceptances

Empties Itself



Guaranteed for 10 Years!

Every Robinson Folding Bath Tub the feaves out factory by guantited for early years against any defect in manufacture. This is due to the remarkable invention "Steeline," the material used in the construction of the Robinson Folding Tub. Constructed with this material the tub so and is guantited for 10 years. Should it prove effective a new tub is meediately jurnished in fis place. This guantite protects every customer for a reful of ten years, Steeline makes the rich of the word of the but on the rich of the rich of the rich of the rich of the rich and which makes the sales come tast and sure for our expresentatives. Surely the ideal bath fearture.

MULTITUDE OF MONEY-MAKERS LOBINSOR'S

Yes, join the many who are making bigger money than they ever did before. You don't need to grift your regular job right now. Try the business out evenings, Saturday afternoons, whenever you have a little spare time. See that all I tell you is so. Then guit your iob. Say good-bye to the time-clock; say good-bye to grinding work and meager pay. Bid your pay-check pals, farewell forever. Just for a change you be the boss. You can do n. I know after one week of spare time effort you will be eager to devote all your fine to the sale of the Robinson Folding Bath Tub. You will be anazzed. You will say: "My luck was surely with me when I got acquainted with Robinson."

A SURE CHANCE FOR AMBITIOUS PEOPLE

I wish that I might call a meeting of all ambitious people in America that I might talk to them and tell them of the tremendous possibilities in this business; show them the sales my other representatives are making; convince them beyond the possibility of doubt that here at last is the chance they have been waiting for the 'Opportunity' that is said to knock at every man's door once. If I could only look you squarely in the eye and tell you all the facts about this wonderful business; if I could only lay before you undentable proof—stacks of letters and orders on my desk; if I could show you enthusiastic letters from Robinson Representatives—Hesitate? Why,

Special Commoner Coupon

H. S. ROBINSON, Pres't.

Robinson Cabinet Mfg. Co., 4031 Factories Bldg., Toledo, Ohio.

\$300 a month looks good to me. Write me and tell me all about your special plan and how I can make this big money acting as your representative. This obligates me in no way.

Street and No.....

man, you wouldn't hesitate for the thousandth part of a second. You would "Tobbinson, I'm with you." Your job, your other business, like a "hot potato." and say Sign the coupon below. Let me tell you of that ingenious device that makes the tub self-emptying of the vears of self-sacrifiching experimental work; the years ten tell you of the years of self-sacrifiching experimental work; the years test for every home, that the rich, he poor, the lowly, might have room. Let me tell you of this wonderful invention as it is today, an article which I honestly believe to be the greatest invention as it is today, an article ican home of the past century. I can't tell you all this in person, so send the coupon below and let me write you a long letter. I want to tell you the enthe story. Then you can decide whether or not you appreciate the immense possibilities of the business I want you to start skeptical, then curious, then enthusiastic, who are making bigger money today than ever thought possible in their most roscate day decims. I will refl you how one ambitious person in each community can connect with of financial independence. You will then resultse, know, and appreciate the backed by conscientious effort are the only requisites to an abundant success.

MAIL THIS COMMONER COUPON TODAY

Tes, sign this coupon right now. Don't send me a single penny. Don't send me any postage. Don't send me any remuneration at all. Just sign the chance to prove every word I have said. Let me prove every word I have said. Let me prove every statement, mendous world-wide snecess. Will you do this? Of course you a treamed mail the coupon new:

Dres't H. S. ROBINSON.

The Robinson Cabinet Mfg. Co.

4031 Factories Bldg., Toledo, Onia

Whether Common or Not

My Dog
When my dog looks at yer friendly
outer meltin' pretty eyes,
An' he wags his tail an' tries ter

lick yer hand;

Then I don't care wot you look like an' I don't care wot yer been, Yer good enough for me-yer understand?

Sometimes a human bein' judges by

yer fancy coat,
An' if yer gloves an' shoes is new
and whole;

But a dog, when he looks at yer, doesn't notice little things; A dog—a dog he judges by yer

When my dog looks at yer friendly like he wants to see yer smile, An' jumps upon yer, lovin' when yer call;

I'd like yer if yer was alone without a home'r friend,

A burglar — tramp or anything at all!

Sometimes a human bein' likes yer surface-polished up-Yer talk or table manners plays

their part; But a dog, when he looks at yer, goes beneath the top veneer;

A dog—a dog he judges by yer now."—Arganaut.

---Christian Herald.

The Neighbors Say

If he is regular in attending church, he is too pious. If he das it tend church, he is

II no belies ms family away for the summer, it is more than he can

If he doesn't allow them a vacation, he is called stingy.

If he happens to be successful in business, he achieved success un-

If he doesn't succeed, he missed his calling. If the piano is silent, why don't

they buy a player? If they have a player-piano, it annoys the whole neighborhood. If he gives freely to charity, it is

for show If he doesn't, he is classed as a tightwad.

If his wife does her own work, she is "killing herself" for the family.
If she has servants, she ought to

be more economical. If he dies young, he led too fast a

If he lives to a ripe old age, he is living beyond his time.-Judge.

No Need For Worry

The minister had to leave home on a long preaching tour. Just before leaving he called his family around him to say good-bye. When he came to Bobby he said:

"Old man, I want you to be a good boy and take care of your mother." Bobby promised. All day long he lead preternaturally grave under or orchids."—Pittsburg Dispatch. looked preternaturally grave under the heavy responsibility thus sud-When night came denly assumed. and he was called to his prayers the

young guardian said: "Oh, Lord, bless father, and brother Tom, and sister Alice, and Aunt May, and the little Jones boys, and me, but you needn't trouble about mother, for I am going to look after her."—Chicago Herald.

How He Ran

A near race riot happened in a boys. southern town. The negroes gathered in one crowd and the whites in another. The whites fired their reup on one of them there parachutes." volvers into the air and the negroes

took to their heels. Next day plantation owner said to one of his

men:
"Sam, were you in that crowd that gathered last night?"
"Yassir."

"Did you run like the wind, Sam?"
"No, sir. I didn't run like the wind, 'deed I didn't. But I passed two others that was running like the wind."-Boston Record.

Thoughtful

A man was walking along the street and he saw a house on fire. He rushed across the way and rang the bell. After some time a lady, who proved to be slightly deaf, appeared at the door.

"Madam, your house is on fire." "What did you say?"

The man be gan dancing up and down. He pointed above. "I said your house is afire! Flames bursting No time to lose!"

"What did you say?"
"House afire! Quick!"
The lady smiled. "Is that all?" she said sweetly.
"Well," replied the man hopeless-

ly, "that's all I can think of just

Mandy, the Undisturbed

Solitude does not make for elo-

quence.
"Mandy," said Bill Ittner, the ultimate denizen of Bitter Creek, "where's my razor? I need a shave."

Entered then Ike Kidder, the arch enemy of Bill Ittner, a bad citizen from across the range. A nine-inch bowie flashed in his hand. clinched with Ike, and the mountain cabin trembled to their struggle. The table was demolished, the stove overturned, the matutinal water bucket was overturned. Finally Bill secured the knife. As he pushed the dying Ike from its blade—
"Behind the clock," said Mandy.
"You sure do!"—Judge.

And He Sailed Right On

"Would ye do something for a poor old sailor?" inquired the seedy wanderer at the gate.
"Poor old sailor?" said the lady

at work over the washtub.

"Yes-sum; I followed the water

for sixteen years." "Well," said the worker as she resumed her labors, "you certainly don't look as if you ever caught up with it."—The Furrow.

Too Prosaic

"Your wife used to take considerable interest in your gardening efforts."
"Yep."

"But I don't see her in the garden

with you any more."
"She lost interest when she found

True to a Principle

"I never borrow an umbrella."
"It's a good rule."

"I make it an absolute rule to buy my umbrellas. By the way, would you mind lending me the price of one?"—Washington Star.

Superfluous Solicitude

"Willie, I don't want you to go to that river resort with the rest of the

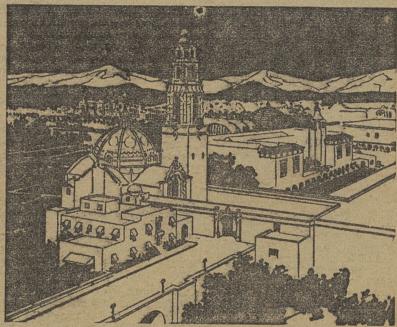
"Why not, ma?"

"I'm skeered you'll git hurt going -Cincinnati Enquirer.

Do Not Fail to See

The Panama - California International Exposition

At San Diego, California



This is one of the most beautiful and unique expositions that has ever been presented to the American people. There has never been an Exposition in the United States which equaled it in architecture or the botanical beauty of its grounds. This is the second year of its existence, and it has been a success in every sense of the word. But the gates will positively close on December 31st, 1916. Do not miss the opportunity to see it, and also, to visit San Diego, the Southern Gateway-City of the Pacific Coast.

THE LAND OF SUNSHINE HAVING THE BEST CLIMATE IN THE UNITED STATES

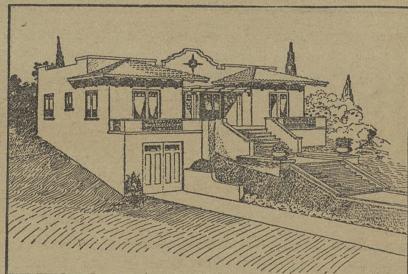
For confirmation of these statements, see the United States weather bureau reports covering the period of the last 27 years.

NOW IS THE TIME TO GET YOUR FOOTHOLD IN THIS CITY

and prepare to come here and spend the reclining years of your life. You will not be lonesome, as this city is growing by metes and bounds, and thousands of people all over the United States are looking forward to the time when they may be able to call San Diego their home. They have been here in the past, and selected a residence lot to suit their taste. Some of them were never able to drop the cares of their eastern home, and have gone to that borne from whence no traveler returns. But their children, who are now coming and looking up that residence lot secured by their father years ago, are finding it worth many times more than when it was purchased.

SOUTHLOOK

is one of the best located residence tracts now on the market. We have platted its streets in contour, graded and sidewalked them, and placed 150 lots upon the market at 10% down, and 1% per month. These lots are 50x100 feet, good soil, with mountain and ocean view.



The above residence, located at No. 336 Southlook Avenue, is a fair sample of the residences now built on the tract. Price of lots, from \$800 to \$1200, and the building restrictions provide when a residence is erected, it must cost not less than double the cost of the lot. When you come to San Diego, call on us. Our office is at your disposition. We will sell you a choice lot or home already built on easy payments, or with liberal discount for cash.

Jewell Investment Company,

Phone: Main 2926 212 Am. Nat. Bank Building

The Army and War.

Most persons in Washington, knowing army officers personally, are aware that there is no spirit of militarism among them and that their patriotism is of the kind that would advocate the preservation of peace so long as peace is consistent with the honor of the nation. Possibly in other sections of the country, the cry of the pacifists that a large standing army leads inevitably to war may have made some impression, and in such places the recent statement of Secretary of War Baker, in an address in St. Louis, will be helpful in dispelling a false impresion.

When Mr. Baker was appointed Secretary of War, he was regarded distinctly as a pacifist. He says himself that as a civilian he believed that a standing army was a menace to free institutions and that the professional soldier desired war. Now he makes this confession to the Business Men's League of St. Louis:

I have found as Secretary of War that the army of the United States, from the commanding general to the last enlisted private, does not desire war. I know of no body of men who have a more signal devotion to duty than the army, and no body of men who would be more willing to lay down their lives for their country. For three years the greater part of the American army has been on the Mexican border, and it has been put to the severest tests ever put upon soldiers. It has had a waiting job. It is easy to be a soldier when there is action; difficult when there is inaction. While we have heard criticism and complaint from other sources, I want to say that there has never been a word of complaint relative to condition or service from any member of the regular army.

The tribute that Secretary Baker pays to the officers and men of the regular army of the United States is well deserved. There is no country in the world whose spirit is more opposed to military aggression. The American army has stood patiently ready to do whatever work might be required of it. Some of its greatest achievements have been in times of peace, as demonstrated in the rescue work at the time of the San Francisco fire; again in the floods of the Ohio valley, and in such engineering accomplishments as the construction of the Panama Canal.

ARMY DOESN'T WANT WAR, ASSERTS BAKER

Militia's Health Better Than Regulars' on Border-Wants More Power for Defense.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 20 .- Secretary of War Baker, in an address before the Business Men's League here to-day, said that he had discovered that the army does not desire war.

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"As a civilian," he said, "I believed that a standing army was a menace to free institutions, and that the professional soldier desired war; but I have found as Secretary of War that the entire army of the United States, from the commanding General to the last enlisted private, does not desire war. "For three years the greater part of the American army has been on the Mexican border, and it has been put to the severest tests ever put upon soldiers. It has had a waiting job. It is easy to be a soldier when there is action. While we have heard criticism and complaint from other sources, there has neven been a word of complaint relative to conditions of service from the regular army.

"The militia was mobilized on the border, a distance of 1,800 miles, with great success and efficiency. The efficiency is such that the sick report is less than 2 per cent.—I per cent. less than that of the regular army.

"The time has come when there must be power on the part of the Government to mobilize all the forces of the country for the common defense."

NEWTON BAKER-THE MAN.

There is of course great interest in the personality of Hon. Newton D. Baker, former mayor of Cleveland, Ohio, whom the President has named for Secretary of War. Just forty-four years of age he has won high reputation as a man and as an attorney. Among the fighters at Baltimore for Woodrow Wilson he stands by the policies of the President, and we have seen it stated that after he left the position of Mayor of Cleveland this year and entered into a law partnership that he stipulated that he must have the six months preceding the election to do campaign work for President Wilson's re-election.

The Kinston Free Press gives an interesting interview with Rev. John H. Griffith, rector of St. Mary's Episcopal Church of Kinston, concerning Mr. Baker, whom Mr. Griffith knows well, the two having been classmates at the Episcopal High Schol near Alexandria, Va., during the sessions of 1887 to 1889, and also fellow students at Washington and Lee University, where Mr. Baker studied law, graduating in 1894. Concerning him Mr. Griffith said:

Baker has a charming personality. He is not only a great lawyer, but is a good man, an able official and a wise politician. Sound in ideas, high in principle, and attractive for his kindness and enthusiasm, he is. He was known at college to never have said an unkind word about any one, which sounds somewhat extravagant, but then, Newton Baker has been extravagant with his kindness. In appearance he is boyish, with a face indicative not only of character, but of striking intellect. His power of speech easily won for him power of speech easily won for him in his school and college days the term, "the boy orator." Today his oratory is classed as of the new school. In other words, it lacks the eternal, "flapdoodle" with which so many senseless periods have been rounded out on the stump by the baryling and blowing politicing of bawling and blowing politicians of bawing and hlowing politicians of the old school. As a speaker he is graceful, simple, convincing and courteous, and with it all is a "charm" of accurate expression which so few have. His taste is artistic, fond of literature and music, with a fine curiosity about all life and an unselfish wish to make life better and more beautiful.

HOD DEL GE ...

FOR SUFFRAGE

Secretary Baker is for suffrage -So is Mrs. Baker, his wife, who has done much for the cause.

-A preacher's grandson.

Baker was born in the South.

—His father was a country doctor and his mother a native of Maryland. —Secretary Baker's mother while a girl was captured and imprisoned.

That was during the civil war, when she ran the Federal blockade to carry medicine to Confederate wounded.

Secretary Baker has the courage of his convictions and the ability to state and argue them well.

-He is active in the Men's League for Woman Suffrage in Ohio, lending his fine energies and influence to the furtherance of "Votes for Women."

AKER IN CITY, **DEFENDS POLICY** AS TO MEXICO

Says Any Course Other Than That Pursued by President Would Have Meant Conquest.

TO MAKE TWO ADDRESSES

Secretary of War Will Speak Before B. M. L. and Life Insurance Men.

Secretary of War Baker, who is in St. Louis to deliver two speeches, in an .nterview with a Post-Dispatch reporter at the Planters Hotel, defended the Mexican policy of President Wilson, which has been made the subject of attack by Charles E. Hughes, Republican nominee for President, and asserted that any other policy than that pursued by the President would have meant the conquest of Mexico, which hobody advo-cates and no wise man desires."

Secretary Baker arrived in St. Louis at 7:28 a. m. to fill two speaking engagements for President Wilson, who was unable to come on account of the death of his sister He spoke before the business Men's League at the Missouri Athletic Association at 12:30 p. m., and will speak before the National Associa-tion of Insurance Underwriters at the Coliseum at 8 p. m.

Secretary Baker will leave at midnight for Washington. oBth his speeches in St. Louis will be on nonpolitical subjects and the public will be admitted to he r his Coliseum speech.

Won't Touch on 8-Hour Law.

It was expected Secretary Baker would speak before the Business Men's League on the eight-hour law enacted by Congress to avert a railroad strike. He told a Post-Dispatch reporter, however, that President Wilson would, in the near future, make a speech on this subject, and that until the President spoke he should

have nothing to say.

"The controversy between the railroads and organized labor has not been
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He said that the great controversy between labor and capital must be solved by the enactment of proper laws, and that the solution must be made by the public-the third party-whose interests are greater than either those of capital or labor. Speaking of the Wilson ad-

ministration, Secretary Baker said:
"No administration in my lifetime, and none in history, with the solitary exception of that of Lincoln, has been responsible for so many important and constructive laws. I do not believe the American people, in the coming election, are going to be influenced by mere carping criticism. The man who stands on the side lines and criticises the players

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"The American people are not interested in criticism, but in construction. Of course, I think proper and just criticism is all right. But if there is any group of people in this country who want a change in the administration they must believe that somebody else has better constructive policies than the President, or can do better than the President the things that he has done.

Sketch of Secretary of War Baker Made by a Post-Dispatch Artist Today



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THE WASHINGTON TIMES,

SEPTEMBER 23, 1916.

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Jommoner

WILLIAM J. BRYAN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

VOL. 16, NO. 9

Lincoln, Nebraska, September, 1916

Whole Number 689

President Wilson Reviews His Administration

Full Text of President Wilson's Speech of Acceptance, Shadow Lawn, Long Branch, N. J., Saturday, Sept. 2, 1916

Senator James, Gentlemen of the Notification Committee, Fellow Citizens: I can not accept the leadership and responsibility which the national democratic convention has again, in such generous fashion, asked me to accept without first expressing my profound gratitude to the party for the trust it reposes in me after four years of fiery trial in the midst of affairs of unprecedented difficulty, and the keen sense of added responsibility with which this honor fills (I had almost said burdens) me as I think of the great issues of national life and policy involved in the present and immediate future conduct of our government. I shall seek, as I have always sought, to justify the extraordinary conmy heart and purpose or e, or, personal and or every misleading party motive and devoting every energy I have to the service of the nation as a whole, praying that I may continue to have the counsel and support of all forward-looking men at every turn of the difficult business.

For I do not doubt that the people of the United States will wish the democratic party to continue in control of the government. They are not in the habit of rejecting those who have actually served them for those who are making doubtful and conjectural promises of service. Least of all are they likely to substitute those who promised to render them particular services and proved false to that promise for those who have actually rendered those very services.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY HAS FULFILLED ITS EXPLICIT PROMISES

Boasting is always an empty business, which pleases nobody but the boaster, and I have no disposition to boast of what the democratic party has accomplished. It has merely done its duty. It has merely fulfilled its explicit promises. But there can be no violation of good taste in calling attention to the manner in which those promises have been carried out or in adverting to the interesting fact that many of the things accomplished were what the opposition party had again and again promised to do but had left undone. Indeed that is manifestly part of the business of this year of reckoning and assessment. There is no means of judging the future except by assessing the past. Constructive action must be weighed against destructive comment and reaction. The democrats either have or have not understood the varied interests of the country. The test is contained in the

What is that record? What were the democrats called into power to do? What things had long waited to be done, and how did the democrats do them? It is a record of extraordinary length and variety, rich in elements of many PRESIDENT WILSON OFFICIALLY

NOTIFIED

Woodrow Wilson received official notification of his renomination by the democratic party for the presidency of the United States at his summer home, "Shadow Lawn," Long Branch, N. J., Saturday, September 2.

The ceremonies attending the notifica-

The ceremonies attending the notification were witnessed by a crowd that numbered not less than 20,000 and represented every state in the union.

President Wilson was conducted to the speaker's stand by Vance C. McCormick, chairman of the national democratic committee: Senator Ollie James and covernor Fielder of New Jersey.

Senator Ollie James made the speech of notification outlining the achieveof notification, outlining the achieve-ments of the administration and ending with the words, "and may God who blesses the peacemaker guide you to a glorious victory in November."

President Wilson's speech of accept

ance will be found in full on this and pages 10 and 11.

kinds, but consistent in principle throughout and susceptible of brief recital.

The republican party was put out of power because of failure, practical failure and moral failure; because it had served special interests and not the country at large; because, under the leadership of its preferred and established guides, of those who still make its choices, it had lost touch with the thoughts and the needs of the nation and was living in a past age and under a fixed illusion, the illusion of greatness. It had framed tariff laws based upon a fear of foreign trade, a fundamental doubt as to American skill, enterprise, and capacity, and a very

tender regard for the profitable privileges of those who had gained control of domestic markets and domestic credits; and yet had enacted anti-trust laws which hampered the very things they meant to foster, which were stiff and inelastic, and in part unintelligible. It had permitted the country throughout the long period of its control to stagger from one financial crisis to another under the operation of a national banking law of its own framing which made stringency and panic certain and the control of the larger business operations of the country by the bankers of a few reserve centres inevitable; had made as if it meant to reform the law but had faint-heartedly failed in the attempt, because it could not bring itself to do the one thing necessary to make the reform genuine and effectual, namely, break up the control of small groups of bankers. It had been oblivious, or indifferent, to the fact that the farmers, upon whom the country depends for its food and in the last analysis for its prosperity, were without standing in the matter of commercial credit, without the protection of standards in their market transactions, and without systematic knowledge of the markets themselves; that the laborers of the country, the great army of men who man the industries it was professing to father and promote, carried their labors as a mere commodity to market, were subject to restraint by novel and drastic process in the courts, were without assurance of compensation for industrial accidents, without federal assistance in accommodating labor disputes, and without national aid or advice in finding the places and the industries in which their labor was most needed. The country had no national system of road construction and development. Little intelligent attention was paid to the army, and not enough to the navy. The other republics of America distrusted us, because they found that we thought first of the profits of American investors and only as an afterthought of impartial justice and helpful friendship. Its policy was provincial in all things; its purposes were out of harmony with the temper and purpose of the people and the timely development of the nation's interests.

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AMERICAN BUSINESS, LIFE AND INDUSTRY HAVE BEEN SET FREE

So things stood when the democratic party came into power. How do they stand now? Alike in the domestic field and in the wide field of the commerce of the world, American business and life and industry have been set free to move as they never moved before.

The tariff has been revised, not on the principle of repelling foreign trade, but upon the principle of encouraging it, upon something like (Continued on Page Ten.)

A RECORD WITHOUT A PARALLEL

The old world had seven wonders; in the United States the political world has eleven wonders. The record made by the present administration in the matter of domestic reform is without parallel in the history of our government. A democratic president, supported by a democratic senate and a democratic house, has given the country eleven splendid remedial measures.

First—The tariff law now upon the statute books is the best enacted within a half century. It is written upon the theory that a tariff law should be so framed as to raise revenue and not upon the theory of giving protection for protection's sake. It has lessened the power of the tariff baron to exact tribute from the public.

Second—The income tax provision, while a part of the general revenue law, deserves to be considered upon its own merits. It was made possible by the adoption of the income tax amendment to the federal constitution, secured after a fight of more than fifteen years, made under democratic leadership. The income tax in the law of 1913 transferred nearly one hundred millions from consumption to incomes, thus relieving the masses from the injustice that republican tariff laws had put upon them, an injustice which would still continue if the republicans had remained in power.

Third—The currency law is the greatest piece of constructive legislation the generation has seen. It brings to the commercial world a relief sorely needed. It breaks Wall street's despotic hold upon the business of the nation and the political tyranny exercised by the masters of high finance.

Fourth—The rural credits law is a fitting companion of the currency law. It gives to the agricultural world the same sort of relief that the currency law brings to the commercial world. It gives conclusive proof of the breadth and comprehensiveness of democratic plans—justice to all in every walk of life.

Fifth—The anti-trust law, written upon the theory that a private monopoly is indefensible and intolerable, is the first step towards the release of the country from the great combinations of capital that had assumed to control productions and fix prices. It not only gives a measure of relief from trust extortion, but it includes a provision which protects the working men from "government by injunction."

Sixth-The act creating a trade commission,

exercising over big industrial corporations powers similiar to those exercised over the railroads by the interstate commerce commission, puts the federal government in a position, first, to secure information, and, second, to use that information for the protection of legitimate business against the encroachments of corporations attempting a monopoly.

Seventh—The shipping bill is another step in advance, and a long step. Its purpose is to protect international trade along existing trade routes and to lay out new lines of travel for the extension of American commerce. It took a two-years' fight to overcome the influence of the shipping trust, but the fight has at last been won, and the government is now in a position to use a merchant marine of its own to safeguard the interests of the American shipper.

Eighth—The child labor law has come in response to the growing demand for social betterment. The fact that such a law was necessary is a sad commentary upon the heartlessness of man—that he should become so money-mad as to be willing to increase his profits by the stunting of the bodies and the dwarfing of the minds of minors. The democratic party deserves great credit for adding this law to its extraordinary record of great accomplishments.

Ninth—The President's prompt action has given to the employees engaged in interstate commerce an eight-hour day. Again the President has taken the side of the common man and won. The railroads overstate the cost of complying with the eight-hour law. They delay freight trains at divisions in order to get bigger loads and longer trains. This is an expense to the shippers as well as an injustice to the train men. They can, when it becomes necessary, get the trains in on time, and thus give the employees time for rest and recuperation—time to enjoy home and prepare for the responsibilities of citizenship. The President has acted courage-ously, and the country will approve.

Tenth—The Philippine bill, while dealing with an international matter, is domestic in that it not only announces a national policy, but also promises to safeguard domestic politics from the disturbing influence of colonial questions. Eighteen years ago when imperialism first raised its head, the democrats in the senate were quick to strike at it with the Bacon resolution, which declared against a colonial policy and gave the Filipinos a promise of ultimate independence. Every platform

written by the democratic party of the nation since that time has repeated this pledge and now, to the honor of the nation and to the credit of the democratic party, the platform pledge has been fulfilled and the promise of ultimate independence given. Our nation has thus shown itself able to resist the temptation before which monarchies have fallen, namely the temptation to exercise power in violation of the principles of self-government.

Eleventh—The list of this administration's accomplishments can not fairly be concluded without reference to the thirty peace treaties, negotiated during the first two years of the administration, with nations exercising authority over 1,300,000,000 of people, or three-fourths of the world. In addition to the thirty nations which have signed treaties, three others with a combined population of more than 100,000,000 have endorsed the principle embodied in the treaty plan, so that today there are less than five nations with any considerable population which have declined to approve of this plan, and three of these have been prevented by controversies still unsettled

These thirty treaties contain three provisions new to treaty making. First—They cover ALL QUESTIONS OF EVERY KIND AND CHARACTER and provide that such disputes, when they defy diplomatic settlement, shall be submitted to an international tribunal for investigation and report. Second—A YEAR'S TIME shall be allowed for investigation and report, during which there shall be no resort to force. Third—The parties RESERVE THE RIGHT TO INDEPENDENT ACTION at the conclusion of the investigation. It is believed that these provisions will, by insuring time for anger to subside, provide opportunity for questions of fact to be separated from questions of honor, and a chance for the peace forces of the world to operate, make war between the contracting parties a remote possibility. These treating parties a remote possibility. These treating parties a remote possibility. These treating parties a remote possibility is the matter or world peace, but they insure a peace at home which will enable our nation to work out its domestic problems and set an example worthy of emulation by the rest of the world.

When before did any party, in so short a time, present and complete so remarkable a program for the advancement of a nation's welfare? Is it possible that a party which has thus justified public confidence can be rebuked by the people to whose interests it has dedicated itself?

W. J. BRYAN.

Bring Out the Rural Vote

As every new crop brings out some new insect pest for which a remedy must be sought, so every new reform develops unforeseen abuses or evils that need to be corrected. The primary system, correct in principle and necessary for the protection of politics from the boss, has given to the cities a greater relative influence than they formerly exerted in the making of nominations. The reason for this is obvious. It is easier for the town voter than for the country voter to exercise the right of suffrage. The former is near his polling place and can vote without loss of time and regardless of weather. Not so with the country voter. He is at a disadvantage whether the weather be good or bad. If it is good, his time is valuable and it is a pecuniary loss to leave his work for the time necessary to make the trip to the polling place and return. If the weather is bad, it may be difficult for him to get there at all. Voting, therefore, puts a tax upon the rural voter which the city voter does not have to bear.

No one would think of imposing an unequal tax on the voters if it were specifically stated in dollars or cents. For instance, a law compelling a farmer to pay a dollar for the privilege of voting while only twenty-five cents was required of the city voter, would not be tolerated for a moment. And yet the actual effect of the present system is to compel a larger pecuniary sacrifice of the rural voter. This ought to be corrected. Why not employ the rural carrier plan for the collection of votes? If the federal government

can afford to carry a postal card miles into the country, the state ought to be able to afford to collect a ballot. If the federal government can afford to carry the mail to farmers every day, the state can certainly afford to collect ballots two or three times a year. Some remedy should be applied at once. If any other plan is better, let it be adopted, but rural delivery has proven such a success that it would seem worth while to try the idea in the collection of votes.

W. J. BRYAN.

CONGRESSMAN JONES OF VIRGINIA

Congressman Jones, of Virginia, deserves great credit for his part in the passage of the measure promising ultimate independence to the Filipinos. The final success of the measure is largely due to the intelligence and perseverance with which he pressed the Philippine bill. His congressional record is a long and honorable one; he is a reformer—among the foremost in his party, but it is no disparagement of his other public work to say that the Philippine measure is the crowning glory of his life. Congratulations to Congressman Jones. He deserves the gratitude of Filipinos and Americans alike.

GREAT RECORD OF CONGRESS

The present democratic congress—both house and senate—shares with the President the honor of making a record equalled only by the record of the last democratic congress. If ever a legislative body earned a popular endorsement the democratic senate and the democratic house have.

Wonder if those railroad presidents left Washington with the idea in their heads that Wilson really has a single track mind?

THE STRIKE ISSUE

Mr. Hughes seems inclined to make an issue out of the strike. He did not express himself on the subject until after the strike was called off—during the critical days covered by the controversy HE KEPT STILL, but as soon as the President acted he criticized the course taken. Well, let him make what capital he can. He will find that the railroad magnates are not as powerful in the nation at large as they are in New York. The eight hour day has come to stay and Mr. Hughes, as usual, gets on the wrong side of the issue.

THE "INVESTIGATION" EXCUSE

Mr. Hughes objects to the eight-hour law on the ground that it was passed "without investigation." That was the reason he gave for vetoing the two-cent passenger fare bill—and THE INVESTIGATION IS STILL GOING ON. So it would have been with the eight-hour law if the republican party had been in power.

SENATE LEADER KERN

Mr. Kern, the leader of the democratic majority in the senate, has done splendid work during the present congress. His services are invaluable to the party. The democrats of Indiana should see to it that he is re-elected by an overwhelming majority.

SPEAKER CLARK

Speaker Clark has still further added to his fame as a leader and a presiding officer during the present session of congress. It would be a reflection on the people of his district to doubt his return by an increased majority.

President Scores Reactionary Republicans

With an incisiveness that makes the issue clear and distinct, the President indicts the republican party on the charge of being a reactionary organization, from which progressiveness can not be expected. He says:

"The republican party was put out of power because of failure, practical failure and moral failure; because it had served special interests and not the country at large; because, under the leadership of its preferred and established guides, of those who still make its choices, it had lost touch with the thoughts and the needs of the nation and was living in a past age and under a fixed illusion, the illusion of greatness. "It had framed tariff laws based upon a fear

of foreign trade, a fundamental doubt as American skill, enterprise and capacity, and a very tender regard for the profitable privileges of those who had gained control of domestic markets and domestic credits and yet had enacted anti-trust laws which hampered the very things they meant to foster, which were stiff and inelastic, and in part unintelligible. "It had permitted the country throughout the

long period of its control to stagger from one financial crisis to another under the operation of a national banking law of its own framing which made stringency and panic certain and the control of the larger business operations of the country by the bankers of a few reserve centhe country by the bankers of a few reserve centres inevitable; had made as if it meant to reform the law but had faint-heartedly failed in the attempt, because it could not bring itself to do the one thing necessary to make the reform genuine and effectual — namely, break up the control of small groups of bankers.

"It had been oblivious or indifferent to the fact that the formers were related.

fact that the farmers, upon whom the country depends for its food and, in the last analysis, for its prosperity, were without standing in the mat-ter of commercial credit, without the protection of standards in their market transactions, and without systematic knowledge of the markets themselves; that the laborers of the country, the great army of men who man the industries it was professing to father and promote, carried their labor as a mere commodity to market, were subject to restaint by novel and drastic process the courts, were without assurance of compensation for industrial accidents, without federal assistance in accommodating labor disputes, and without national aid or advice in finding the places and the industries in which their labor was most needed.

"The country had no national system of road construction and development. Little intelligent attention was paid to the army and not enough to the navy. The other republics of America distrusted us because they found that we thought first of the profits of American investors and only as an afterthought of impartial justice and helpful friendship. Its policy was provincial in all things; its purposes were out of harmony with the temper and purpose of the people and the timely development of the nation's inter-

After reviewing the work of the democratic party in carrying out its program of promises,

President Wilson said:

"There is one circumstance connected with this program which ought to be very plainly stated. It was resisted at every step by the interests which the republican party had catered to and fostered at the expense of the country, and these same interests are now earnestly praying for a reaction which will save their ileges—for the restoration of their sworn friends to power before it is too late to recover what

"They fought with particular desperation and infinite resourcefulness the reform of the banking and currency system, knowing that to be the citadel of their control, and most anxiously are they hoping and planning for the amendment of the federal reserve act by the concentration of control in a single bank which the old familiar group of bankers can keep under

their eye and direction.
"But while the 'big men' who used to write the tariffs and command the assistance of the treasury have been hostile—all but a few with vision—the average business man knows that he has been delivered, and that the fear that was once every day in his heart, that the men who controlled credit and directed enterprise from the committee rooms of congress would crush

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A GOOD WORD

House of Representatives U. S., Washington, D. C., August 22, 1916.—Hon. W. J. Bryan, Lincoln, Nebraska. My dear Mr. Bryan: I have just read with much satisfaction and pleasure "The Commoner" for August, 1916. This issue of "The Commoner" is a complete democratic textbook for the approaching campaign. I am delighted with the article on "Deserving Democrats." It is article on "Deserving Democrats." It is absolutely unanswerable. I am voicing the sentiment which I hear expressed among democrats here in congress from Very truly yours, H. T. RAINEY, M. C. all the states.

him, is there no more, and will not returnunless the party that consulted only the 'big men' should return to power — the party of masterly inactivity and cunning resourcefulness in standing pat to resist change.

"The republican party is just the party that can not meet the new conditions of a new age. It does not know the way and it does not wish new conditions. It tried to break away from the old leaders and could not. They still select its candidates and dictate its policy, still resist change, still hanker after the old conditions, still know no methods of encouraging business but the old methods. When it changes its lead-ers and its purposes and brings its ideas up to date it will have the right to ask the American people to give it power again; but not until then. A new age, an age of/ revolutionary change, needs new purposes and new ideas."

Here is an issue which demands Mr. Hughes's attention. He can not afford to spend his time hunting for microscopic faults in this administration while this grave accusation remains unanswered. W. J. BRYAN.

HUGHES OPPOSED TO "MEDDLING"

In his speech at Los Angeles Mr. Hughes revealed his real self for a moment. He assured his audience that "We can protect ourselves against every kind of monopolistic practice without meddling." Yes it is "meddling" to which he objects. That is one of the words most frequently employed by the trust magnetos. frequently employed by the trust magnates. All restraining legislation is regarded by them as "meddling." And again he says: "I would have it understood that we have passed the day when we had to restrict what was legitimate in order to crush out what was illegitimate and unfair and illegal." To what day does he refer? When did we restrict the LEGITIMATE in order to restrain the illegitimate? And what has he ever done to protect the public from monopolistic practices? The language he uses discloses his point of view. He looks at questions from the standpoint of the trust magnate, not from the standpoint of the people.

THOMAS R. MARSHALL

During the late session of congress Vice-President Marshall added to his reputation as a fair and impartial presiding officer of the senate, and reflected credit on the party that has chosen him for the second time as the running mate of President Wilson. Vice-President Marshall will take an active interest in the pending campaign and use his well known talents as an orator campaigning for the success of the democratic party in November. Thomas R. Marshall is entitled to re-election at the hands of the American voters.

STILL INDEFINITE

Mr. Hughes is still muddying the waters. He not announced a definite remedy for any official act of which he complains. The nearest he has come to saying anything was when he declared that the government shall be administered on "correct principles." But what are the CORRECT PRINCIPLES? He does not take the public into his confidence. He reminds one of the candidate who, when asked his position on a proposed measure, answered: "I am for it if it is right and against it if wrong."

The President is a lucky man. The "ravens" brought him the strike and by doing the right thing at the right time and in the right way he made a good political meal out of it.

Libelling the Prince of Peace

Not content with falsifying the past and misrepresenting the present, the jingoes are even attempting to take from Christ the title of Prince of Peace and dress Him up in the garb of a war-

One of the most reckless of the slanderers of the Nazarene says: "Had he been a pacifist after the mind of Mr. Bryan and the peace movement He would have carefully avoided the borders of Judea, would have withdrawn into the interior of Galilee, where He would have lived safely among a friendly populace, and would have died among a friendly populace, and would have died of old age—and Christianity would have died with Him." How bloody the world looks to those who wear red glasses! The author of the language above quoted—he writes for the North American Review and signs his name Samuel McComb—seems to have no conception whatever of Christ's purpose or teachings. He fails to distinguish between the philosophy of love proclaimed by Jesus and the philosophy of Force, represented by Pilate. He does not seem to understand that it requires more courage to be a disciple of requires more courage to be a disciple of Christ than it does to be a follower of Pilate.

The Christian is not a coward; on the contrary, he is called upon to display the highest form of bravery. It is more heroic to restrain one's anger than to commit violence—"He that ruleth his own spirit is better than he that taketh a city."

It requires more courage to endure martyrdom

than to take another's life. The Christian is a warrior and always at the battle's front, but he risks himself—not others. battle's front, but he risks himself—not others. He would rather be wronged than do wrong, and seeks to "overcome evil"—not with force but "with good." The jingo, unable to attack the Christian as he IS, pictures him as a molly-coddle and then ridicules him. Christ was energetic and red blooded; He taught manliness and virility, but there was no swagger in him—nothing of the brute. He did not bluster or threaten—He conquered with love, and preached the glory of service: "Whosoever will be chief among you let him be your servant."

The world calls for real Christianity today—

The world calls for real Christianity today—the Christianity that Christ taught. It is needed to bring the warring nations together and to help them to build an enduring peace on the foundation of love and brotherhood—to substitute the spirit of corporation for the spirit of tute the spirit of co-operation for the spirit of combat. It is needed in every country to inspire that moral courage necessary for the overthrow

of abuses and the remedying of evils.

The Christian does not "avoid Judea," no matter what dangers may threaten there— he goes, as Christ went, wherever there is work to do. He goes "to save men's lives, not to destroy them," and he risks any harm that may come to him while in the path of duty. He puts on "the whole armor" and "fights the good fight."

W. J. BRYAN.

"SWAT THE FLY"

Some one describes Mr. Hughes's compaign as a sort of "Swat the Fly" campaign. He contents himself with trying to kill insects, instead of devoting himself to large game. One cartoon represents him as finding a "crisis" in the appointment of two democrats in the place of republicans.

SWAT THE LABORING MAN

Mr. Hughes attacks on the eight-hour law would seem to indicate that he is disposed to substitute "swat the laboring man" for "swat the laboring man "swa the fly." Well, he has at least found a big issue, even if he has taken the wrong side of it.

A STRAW

Straws, they say, show the direction of the wind. The fact that the railroads are tak liquor off the diners is a good sized straw. The sentiment against alcohol is growing.

If Mr. Hughes happens to be elected—a very remote possibility—and keeps his promise not to remove "experienced officials," it will be a great boon to the democratic postmasters. They will all be "experienced" by March 4, 1917. But he may feel it his duty to take care of "deserv-

The Commoner

ISSUED MONTHLY

Entered at the Postoffice at Lincoln, Nebraska, as second-class matter.

WILLIAM J. BRYAN, CHARLES W. BRYAN Editor and Proprietor Associate Ed. and Publisher Edit, Rms. and Business Office, Suite 207 Press Bldg.

Three Months ... 25 Single Copy ... 10 Sample Copies Free. Foreign Post, 25c Extra

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90000000000000000000000 Destiny is not a matter of chance, it is a matter of choice; it is not a thing to be waited for, it is a thing to be achieved.

Mr. Hughes talked to the people of Portland, Oregon, in the ice palace. Yet they say political campaign managers have no sense of humor.

The Washington statisticians figure it out that the per capita wealth of the United States is now \$2,000. A man of judgment ought to be able to get two automobiles for that price.

The republicans are trying to drag the wet and dry issue into the national campaign. At least some of them are saying that Hughes is a candidate with a punch.

Nobody seems to care for the barber vote in this campaign. Senator J. Hamilton Lewis is to follow Candidate Hughes's trail across the country and Mr. Fairbanks is to follow Lewis.

Betting in Wall street early in September was 6 to 5 that Hughes would be elected. But then Wall street is always a better indicator of what Wall street hopes will happen than Wall street thinks will occur.

The Hon. Robert Bacon ought to make a formidable candidate for senator in the New York republican primaries. Mr. Bacon has the advantage over his opponent of having once been a member of the Morgan firm.

The republican campaigners are making what they can out of the declaration of President Wilson that there are times when a nation is too proud to fight, but what is really worrying them is whether the G. O. P. is too proud to be licked.

The resources of the national banks of the United States increased over two billion dollars last year. The bankers who believe that this is only a temporary prosperity we are enjoying must have remarkable powers of self-deception.

The Brandegee faction in Connecticut politics is endeavoring to secure the consent of Former President Taft to become a candidate for the senate. If Mr. Taft will consult the 1912 election returns he will find it much safer to launch his candidacy in Utah or Vermont.

W. L. Harding, the republican candidate for governor in Iowa, declares that he is the "mud road candidate." Whether this course is taken to defy the automobile vote or merely to make the going harder for his opponents is not made

For the year ending June 30th last the deposits in the national banks of the country increased nearly 25 per cent, or over two billion dollars. It is too bad that this "temporary prosperity" persists in interfering with the arguments and prospects of the republican party.

The Dixon Libel

The following letter has been received from a friend:

"Dear Col. Bryan: Thos. Dixon has produced an extravagant moving picture along the exact lines of 'The Battle Cry of Peace.' I witnessed its scenes at a private exhibition yesterday. It will be shown at \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.00 prices.

"It contains the most unnessary, and the most cruel insult to you that Dixon's brain could conceive. At a great 'Peace meeting' arranged by the 'secret enemies' of the United States, a man picked to resemble you, and who does resemble you greatly, is shown as the principal speaker, and is shown as delaying the meeting until he is paid his price for speaking. He insists on 'regular Chautauqua rates.' The man who pays him says: "Then you are not for 'Peace at any price?'" Your impersonator is made ridiculous in other scenes.

"Of course your recognizing this gratuitous insult will simply play into the fellow's hands, and my purpose in writing you is simply to inform you (the picture will be seen by its million or two) so that if your friends can do anything about it they will have your opinion and wishes to guide them."

I appreciate the generous interest manifested by my friend, and the letter gives me an opportunity to explain to the readers of The Commoner why I have not taken notice of the libel.

A public man, who feels it his duty to attack A public man, who feels it his duty to attack vested wrongs, must expect abuse from those who find profit in supporting these wrongs. The king's courtiers will, of course, defend the king—it is their business to feel offended by any attack made upon him. Mr. Dixon is a defender of the special interests and it will doubtless net him a large sum just now when a subsidized press is manufacturing war scares.

He broke into the campaign in 1896 on the same side and as full of venom as now. He was one of the preachers who, by concerted action, rushed to the defense of Wall street in the closing days of 1896. The New York World, speaking of his sermon and the crowd to which he spoke said: he spoke said:

"When he called Bryan 'a mouthing, slobbering demagogue, whose patriotism was all in his jaw-bone,' the audience howled."

Just now the manufacturers of munitions and the papers subservient to them are attempting to frighten the nation into a change of its character and policy.

"The Battle Cry of Peace" was found so profitable that Mr. Dixon couldn't withstand the temptation to gather in a share of the shekels.

There are many reasons, any one of which is sufficient, why it would be unwise to attempt to punish him by law.

In the first place it would give advertisement to his play, and this would be of pecuniary value to him far beyond any damages that could be

Second, a suit, if successful, would put an end to a display of sordidness and malice which must, in itself, more than counteract the personal harm which the plan is intended to do.

The attempt which is now being made to transform this nation from the world's greatest moral force into a military power, following at the tail end of the European procession, and re-lying for its hope of peace upon its ability to terrorize the world, is supported by three pow-erful groups, namely, the manufacturers of munitions, the militarists, and the big employ-ers of labor—the latter want a great standing army with which to overawe their employees. If these men, and the sycophants who fawn about them, find it necessary to resort to such misrep-resentation as Mr. Dixon is guilty of, the public will be more quickly awakened to the real situation, and those who are attacked can afford to endure the injustice, if it hastens the reaction which, when it comes, will sweep these sham patriots into oblivion.

Third-As an additional reason I may add that I could not take legal notice of Mr. Dixon's intended insults without seeming to doubt the value of the life I have tried to lead. I have been before the public for twenty-five years and in that time have passed through three presidential campaigns in which there has been no lack of incentive for attack. If those in charge of the republican organization have been unable to do me harm, I would be paying Mr. Dixon an undeserved compliment if I credited him with the ability to accomplish what the representatives of a great political party have been unable to accomplish.

I shall continue in the future, as I have in the

past, to advocate that which I believe to be right and for the good of the country. I accept, before the public, responsibility for what I say and do.

I have confidence in that sense of justice which God has implanted in the human heart—a virtue which even Mr. Dixon and those whom he represents can neither destroy nor dull.

W. J. BRYAN.

THE ARCADIAN ROAD

Mr. Horace G. Cupples, a civil engineer of St. Louis, has published a little volume entitled "Arcadian Highway," in which he outlines a plan for a highway eighty rods wide from Chicago to the gulf, with model farms and gardens on each side. His dream is first to construct a MODEL HIGHWAY; second, to furnish labor for the unemployed in building it, and, third, to made the land along the highway both beautiful made the land along the highway both beautiful and useful.

It is an ambitious plan, and yet not impossible of realization. Why not? The good roads movement is here, and here to stay. In time we shall have international highways running in all directions, and it is natural that the beginning should be made with one from New York to San Francisco and from Chicago to New Orleans. Then will follow highways from New York to the southwest and from Chicago to the southeast and to the northwest, etc. The hard road will help to solve the railroad problem as well as many other problems. If governmental action is delayed the Cupples plan may serve to start the world it might even be a tell road until the the work-it might even be a toll road until the government is ready to take it over.

HUGHES'S HUMILIATING CONFESSION

St. Louis Post-Dispatch correspondent

A St. Louis Post-Dispatch correspondent quotes candidate Hughes as saying:

"Some people think I should say what I shall do to stop the practices that I am attacking. I have frankly replied that I don't know. But in that respect I've got nothing on Wilson. He doesn't know, either. I know that these practices exist and I know that if I am elected president they shall not continue to exist."

This is a humiliating confession. "Isn't it enough to make any American hang his head in shame"?—as Mr. Hughes is in the habit of saying. It is not necessary to give any weight to

ing. It is not necessary to give any weight to his charge against the President, for if he does not know what ought to be done he is in no position to criticize, but it is certainly a 100 per cent confession against himself.

SENATORIAL COURTESY

The President, it is reported, will send Mr. Rublee's name to the senate again. Good. Let him keep sending until the senate drops its an-tiquated doctrine called "senatorial courtesy." by means of which senators stand together and enforce a power entirely contrary to the spirit of the constitution.

of the constitution.

Ratification of appointments by the senate was never intended to furnish senators an opportunity for personal revenge. It was intended to make more certain the appointment of competent and trustworthy officials.

Sand-bagging is no more honorable in the senate than on the street; the President is right in inciting that appointees he judged on their

in insisting that appointees be judged on their merits and not be made the victims of personal resentments.

NO WONDER ROOSEVELT'S MAD

It is not strange that it makes Mr. Roosevelt mad to read over the President's remarkable records of reforms. Mr. Roosevelt had more than twice as long a time in the White house as the President has had, and yet he went out with but a meager record in the way of remedial legislation. It must provoke him to think that he wish here left as splendid a record as the might have left as splendid a record as the President made, but for two things: First, he lacked the DESIRE FOR REFORM, and, second, a republican congress would not have joined him in the making of such a record. The President HAD the DESIRE for reform and he had a democratic congress in hearty sympathy with him.

Those republicans who are trying to base a criticism of the democratic admnistration on the fact that it has thrown republicans out of official positions and placed democrats in their stead seem to have forgotten that just such a plan was in the voters' mind when they changed the

Impounding the **Tailings**

Some think that the saloon-keeper is treated harshly. He is not. Society is not as strict with him as with those engaged in legitimate business. Take the stamp mill, for instance. It is an asset to a community—a blessing to a mining camp, and yet the stamp mill must be careful not to do injury to others.

not to do injury to others.

It takes in the ore bearing rock and stamps, and stamps, until all the precious material is extracted; but the refuse stuff that is left— the tailings—is it allowed to pour these down into the mountain streams? No, at it's own expense it must impound the tailings for the protection of the people who live in the

Not so with the saloon. It is permitted to take in the priceless young manhood of the com-munity and it stamps, and stamps, and stamps, until all that is precious is extracted, and then, instead of being compelled to impound the tail-ngs at its own expense, it is permitted to throw the dregs of humanity out upon society, and society must take care of the paupers, the criminals and the insane, who graduate from the saloon.

W. J. BRYAN.

RAISING THE MAN-LEVEL

Society is making progress. We have already advanced so far that no county or state would advanced so far that no county or state would think, for a moment, of licensing a man to spread hog cholera among hogs, regard for dumb animals as well as interest in the money value of the hog would prevent it. And it will not be long, if we can judge by the speed with which public sentiment is moving, before men will be raised to the level of the hog, and then no community will license a saloon to disease the bodies, the minds and the souls of men. God, hasten the minds, and the souls of men. God, hasten the day.

WHY HIDE HIM?

Why is the "finished product" of the saloon hustled off to the calaboose and hidden from sight? The saloon keeper is the first one to call the police when a customer gets down so low that he disgraces a saloon. Why does he not put his handiwork in his show window and exhibit him as an illustration of what the saloon can do when it has a fair chance at a man?

PARTISANSHIP RUN MAD

Having forgotten that he was ever a judge, Mr. Hughes is trying to show how partisan a man can be when he becomes a "100 per cent candidate." His latest is to compare the democratic party to a "disorderly house"—and the campaign has just begun. What may we expect when he gets warmed up?

Lost: A "panic scare," badly worn by long use, but valuable to owner as a relic because of service rendered in numerous compaigns. Finder will be suitably rewarded for returning same to republican headquarters.

When the administration shipping bill came to a vote in the senate every democrat was recorded in its favor and every republican in opposition. The bill is one that places the government in the shipping business in opposition to private capital. Which explains the vote fully.

The Washington dispatches say that the republicans joined with a democratic minority in securing the postponement of the Owens' corrupt practices bill. The republicans do not desire any law to embarrass their activities in this

The bakers the country over who are threat-ening to increase the price of bread say that it is because there is a shortage of wheat. This is the first time in two years that a price advance has not been blamed on the war in Europe.

Well, it is a little provoking not to have anything to find fault with, but the republican speakers will have to make the best of it. The administration can not make mistakes just to accommodate republican leaders.

Mr. Hughes is still imitating the embarrassed after dinner speaker who remarked: "Without saying anything more I desire to add a few



LAOCOON

AN ADMIRAL'S VIEWS

Admiral Fiske, in an article recently published in the New York Times, inadvertently discloses the point of view of the militarist. He says:

"The dangerous enemy of the United States is not Germany or Japan; it is the American politician. It is not the open foe; it is the secret poison that reduces our power to repel the foe. It is not the army and navy of any foreign power, because we can raise an army and navy better than theirs; it is the politician who prevents our getting an adequate army and navy; who persuades the people that such an army and navy will cause a horrible thing the politician calls 'militarism.' The nation can gain the victory a foreign foe politician, 'the soulless politician,' as Whittier calls him, 'who gambles for office with dice loaded with human hearts.' Few men die by reason ed with human hearts.' Few men die by reason of external violence: It is internal disease that kills them. From the standpoint of national longevity politics is a disease.

Here we have it. The "politician" is the senator or member who consults the wishes of his constituents instead of accepting without question the recommendations of the so-called experts who, holding life positions and drawing high salaries, are attempting to frighten the na-tion by manufactured war scares. If a public official betrays the tax-payers, the experts applaud him as a patriot; if he is true to those who elect him he is a dangerous politician. There is nothing that a militarist hates so much as representative government that really represents.

W. J. BRYAN.

Extreme horror is expressed by the republican leaders over the discovery that when the demo-crats secured control of the national administra-tion party leaders who had been responsible for its success were given positions of honor and trust. Inasmuch as every republican administration similarly rewarded its workers in the offices that are purely political, it will be a difficult task to induce the voters to grow greatly

SAYING THE TRUTH

To know how to say what other people only dare to think, is what makes men sages; and to dare to say what others only dare to think, is what makes themg martyrs, or reformers. Elizabeth Charles.

All the Presumptions Favor Woman Suffrage

The man who opposes the extension of suffrage to women on equal terms with men, has upon him the burden of proof to show why woman, who has lived up to every other responsibility, could not be expected to live up to the responsibility that rests upon the voter. Five undisputed facts, among many, may be mentioned, upon each of which rests a presumption in favor of woman's capacity for suffrage

First-Man manifests his confidence in woman when he gives himself to her. time of his marriage she, more than anyone else, yes, more than all others, influences his happiness and his success. If man is willing to put his own happiness and success in the keeping of a woman it would seem to raise a presumption in favor of her capacity for suffrage, unless he regards the ballot as more important than him-self, or more difficult to handle wisely.

Second-Man manifests his confidence in woman when the father turns over to the mother the physical, mental, and moral development of the children. If woman can safely be entrusted with the body and the mind and the soul of a child, does it not raise a presumption that she can be trusted with the ballot?

Third—The wife is the husband's partner in the finances of the family and—the more fully she is taken into partnership, the better, as a rule, are the family finances managed. If a man can trust his wife as a partner in family affairs, does it not raise a presumption that she is worthy to be trusted as his partner in politics?
Fourth—Most of the men who vote never have

gone beyond the eighth grade of the common school, and therefore all that they have ever learned from books on the science of government they have learned from women teachers, since nearly all the teachers in the graded schools are women. Question—If women know enough to teach men all they ever know of the science of government from books, do they not

know enough to vote themselves?

Fifth—The test of a political theory is in experience under it when tried. Measured by this test, woman's suffrage is successful. No nation that has ever tried it has gone back to manhood monopoly of the ballot. No state that has ever adopted it has ever abandoned it. Why not? It is not everything that is tried in politics that is not everything that is tried in politics that succeeds on the first trial. Take the tariff for instance—it has been a matter of discussion for more than a century, and high tariff and the low tariff each had its ebb and flow. Whenever the tariff is raised there is always a party trying to lower it; whenever the tariff is lowered, there is always a party trying to raise it. Whether it is put high or put low, it will not stay put anywhere. It is a comfort to find something which, when you get it, you have it and do not have to fight to retain it. The suffrage revolution never turns backward. There is not only no return, but there is no agitation for a return.

If woman's suffrage is, as some claim to think, a menace to the home, why have not the women in suffrage states organized for the protection of the homes against this "menace"? When in all history have women failed to fight anything

that they believed a menace to the home?

And what about the men in the suffrage states?

Would they not be quick to advocate the abolition of woman's suffrage if, in practice, they found it a menace to the home? Why do they, after trial, support woman's suffrage? Will any-one say that these men lack intelligence to understand the effect of woman's suffrage? Or do they recognize it as a menace and lack the courage to oppose it?

The home is safe in the hands of woman, and the ballot increases her power to defend the home and to protect the children, her special care.

W. J. BRYAN.

Indeed he does not claim that either is a party measure. In his address here he extended an earnest invitation to our county legislative nominees, both democrats and republicans, to join him in advocating these things so much needed in Nebraska, and in our judgment all our legis-lative nominess in this senatorial district will soon be talking favorably about the legislation of which Edgar Howard is regarded as the original promoter."

A SUGGESTION

The following is a copy of a letter that has been sent to the democratic national committee by a prominent democrat of Kansas:

Kingman, Kansas, Aug. 23, 1916. The Democratic National Committee, New York, 30 East 42nd St.

Gentlemen:

I have just perused the last issue of The Commoner, Mr. Bryan's monthly, and I beg to commend it to the consideration of the National

I believe a few hundred thousand of this edition, or, a similar special edition distributed among the voters in a few of the doubtful states among the voters in a few of the doubtful states of the middle west, would do more good than any other literature that could be sent out. I handed my copy of The Commoner to a voter in Kingman, and it has been going the rounds for several days. I have heard more favorable comments from various parties as a result of reading this issue than from any other source.

Whatever opinion the east may entertain to-ward Mr. Bryan, we of the middle west know him to be the greatest power for democracy than any other in the nation.

I am sure satisfactory arrangements can be made with the publishers for a few hundred thousand copies of The Commoner as reasonable as for other literature.

I am personally very much interested in the outcome of the election this fall, and I know that people will read this paper if they get hold of it, for I have tried the experiment out fully. would be pleased and honored to hear from the committee.

Three Good Things

Under the above heading one of the country newspapers (the name has been forgotten) contained the following editorial with reference to three subjects now attracting first importance:

"Edgar Howard, the democratic nominee for lieutenant-governor, is speaking to Nebraska audiences in a language which they understand, and about things in which every Nebraskan is vitally and intensely interested.

"Howard takes the position that the waters in the creeks and rivers of Nebraska belong to the whole people, and should not be alienated to the private profit of any person or corpora-tion. He advocates legislation (a constitutional amendment, if necessary) which will enable the people to form districts and construct plants for the generation of electricity, so that the homes and barns of farmers may be lighted by electricity, as well as the homes and business houses in the towns and cities. Edgar Howard declares that competent civil engineers have told him that the waters in Nebraska creeks and rivers will, if properly harnessed, produce electric current at a cost so low that it will not be necessary or desirable to burn a pound of coal in this state, and that there would be sufficient of the current to heat and light every building in the state, turn all the machinery wheels in factory and on farms, and cook all the food for If any of the politicians have any doubt about the popularity of this effort to preserve to the whole people this precious Nebraska asset of regularity flowing waters in creeks and rivers, that doubt will be removed if they shall attend any of the public meetings which Edgar Howard may address and note the statements of the public meetings. satisfaction with which the people hear his

"Another popular subject in the Howard eeches is the warehouse subject. For several years Edgar Howard has advocated a warehouse law, modeled upon the principle of the bank guarantee law. He contends that if we had been fortunate to have such a law on the books in Nebraska the growers of wheat could have saved more than a million dollars during the past sixty days. Thousands of Nebraska the past sixty days. Thousands of Nebraska farmers hurrled their wheat from the shock to the thresher and from the thresher to market, simply because they did not have any place to store it. Because of this scarcity of storage many farmers were compelled to sell wheat just at a time when the big speculators wanted them to dispose of it, and at a price far below its actual worth. Howard believes his plan for a ware-house law will enable the farmer to hold his wheat until he gets ready to sell, and not always be compelled to sell when the grain speculators want him to sell. Howard does not claim any patent on his plan for such a warehouse system, although he is quite generally regarded as the father of the plan. But certain it is that the plan is very popular. At the close of his two speeches in this county many farmers waited to shake hards with the speaker and to tell him. shake hands with the speaker and to tell him that they fully endorsed the plan. "The third subject which Edgar Howard is

making popular among Nebraska people is his proposed law to establish a maximum charge for 'long-distance' telephone messages in this state. He calls the present tolls nothing less than highway robbery. He wants the new max-imum telephone toll law to be just like our present maximum telegraph toll law. A man can send a telegraph message anywhere in Ne-braska for 25 cents. But the monster corpora-tion which controls the toll telephone lines in this state demands a fee as high as \$2.50 and more for a three-minute telephone message between some towns. Howard proposes that the maximum telephone toll for a three-minute talk shall be limited by law. He says 25 cents may not be enough to enable the telephone company to pay present expenses, but he will insist that the rate come down as near to that sum as pos-sible, and still allow the company to pay its telephone girls a minimum salary of fifty dollars a month. Howard says that present high prices make necessary a salary of at least fifty dollars a month for all telephone girls, because they can not buy proper food and clothes for less money. It was interesting to watch the big pic-nic crowd when Howard was talking about tele-phone robbery. Nearly every fam'ly in Nebraska or other big company which handles the long-distance telephone business, and every time the speaker would point out some of the meanest features of the telephone robbery you could see many heads nodding approval.

"These three things which Edgar Howard is preaching are the three live subjects in the present campaign. Neither the republican nor the democratic state platforms say anything about the legislation which Howard proposes.

Comptroller John Skelton Williams is a late target for the republican attack. The letter sent out from national headquarters says that "Williams has used his power as comptroller to persecute the national banks, almost ruining some of them, and in this course he has continuously enjoyed the backing of McAdoo and Wilson." The national bankers' idea of persecution is to make them obey the spirit as well as the letter of the law, and this policy of Mr. Williams is so decided a change from the republican way that it is unpalatable. It is safe to predict that Mr. Williams will not step out of office into the presidency of some great metropolitan bank, the usual procedure of his republican predecessors. target for the republican attack.

Senator Beveridge, when a member of the United States senate, fought in vain for sufficient aid to get a child labor bill passed. He obtained neither help nor sympathy from his republican colleagues or the republican president. This failure to enlist his party support was one of the reasons why the senator left the republicans and joined the progressives. A democratic senate, through timely aid given by President Wilson, has passed the bill. Do these facts constitute any appeal to the former senator?

A stock speculator with sufficient securities in his hands has been able for years to secure from the banks at a low rate of interest the money with which to conduct his gambling. It remained for the democratic administration to open for the honorable operations of the farmers of the country the vast reservoir of cash and credit that republicans barred them from for years.

THE PENITENTIARY ARGUMENT

The voter needs, above all other things, intelligence and morality; do women lack either? Examine the records of the penitentiaries and you will find that the men are in an overwhelming majority in every penitentiary of the land. More than that—you will not a find a pen'ter tiary in the civilized world where women are i the majority. But go to church, and you will find women in the majority there.

Here are the facts, how do you explain them? If women have sense enough to keep out of the penitentiary and morality enough to go to church who will say that women lack the intelligence and morality necessary to use the ballot w'sely?
W. J. BRYAN.

President Defends Mexican Policy

The President's defense of his Mexican policy is clear and convincing. He says:

"While Europe was at war our own continent, one of our own neighbors, was shaken by revolution. In that matter, too, principle was plain and it was imperative that we should live up to it if we were to deserve the trust of any real partisan of the right as free men see it. We have professed to believe, and we do believe, that the people of small and weak states have the right to expect to be dealt with exactly as the people of big and powerful states would be. We have acted upon that principle in dealing with the people of Mexico.

"Our recent pursuit of bandits into Mexican territory was no violation of that principle. We ventured to enter Mexican territory only because there were no military forces in Mexico that could protect our border from hostile attack and our own people from violence, and we have committed there no single act of hostility or interference even with the sovereign authority of the republic of Mexico herself. It was a plain case of the violation of our own sovereignty which could not wait to be vindicated by damages and for which there was no other remedy. The authorities of Mexico were powerless to prevent it.

"Many serious wrongs against the property, many irreparable wrongs against the persons, of Americans have been committed within the territory of Mexico herself during this confused revolution, wrongs which could not be effectually checked so long as there was no constituted power in Mexico which was in a position to check them. We could not act directly in that matter ourselves without denying Mexicans the right to any revolution at all which disturbed us and making the emancipation of her own people await our own interest and convenience.

"For it is their emancipation that they are seeking,—blindly, it may be, and as yet ineffectually, but with profound and passionate purpose and within their unquestionable right, apply what true American principle you will,—any principle that an American would publicly avow."

"The people of Mexico have not been suffered to own their own country or direct their own institutions. Outsiders, men out of other nations and with interests too often alien to their own have dictated what their privileges and opportunities should be and who should control their land, their lives, and their resources—some of them Americans, pressing for things they could never have got in their own country.

"The Mexican people are entitled to attempt

"The Mexican people are entitled to attempt their liberty from such influences; and so long as I have anything to do with the action of our great government I shall do everything in my power to prevent any one standing in their way.

"I know that this is hard for some persons to

"I know that this is hard for some persons to understand; but it is not hard for the plain people of the United States to understand. It is hard doctrine only for those who wish to get something for themselves out of Mexico.

"There are men, and noble women too, not a few, of our own people, thank God, whose fortunes are invested in great properties in Mexico, who yet see the case with true vision and assess its issues with true American feeling. The rest can be left for the present out of the reckoning until this enslaved people has had its day of struggle toward the light.

of struggle toward the light.

"I have heard no one who was free from such influences propose interference by the United States with the internal affairs of Mexico. Certainly no friend of the Mexican people has pro-

"The people of the United States are capable of great sympathies and a noble pity in dealing with problems of this kind. As their spokesman and representative, I have tried to act in the spirit they would wish me to show.

"The people of Mexico are striving for the rights that are fundamental to life and happiness—15,000,000 oppressed men, overburdened women and pitiful children in virtual bondage in their own home of fertile lands and inexhaustible treasure! Some of the leaders of the revolution may often have been mistaken and violent and selfish, but the revolution itself was inevitable and is right.

"The unspeakable Huerta betrayed the very comrades he served, traitorously overthrew the government of which he was a trusted part, im-

pudently spoke for the very forces that had driven his people to the rebellion with which he had pretended to sympathize. The men who overcame him and drove him out represent at least the fierce passion of reconstruction which lies at the very heart of liberty, and so long as they represent, however imperfectly, such a struggle for deliverance, I am ready to serve their ends when I can.

"So long as the power of recognition rests with me, the government of the United States will refuse to extend the hand of welcome to any one who obtains power in a sister republic by treachery and violence. No permanency can be given the affairs of any republic by a title based

upon intrigue and assassination.

"I declared that to be the policy of this administration within three weeks after I assumed the presidency. I here again vow it. I am more interested in the fortunes of oppressed men and pitful women and children than in any property right whatever. Mistakes I have no doubt made in this perplexing business, but not in purpose

or object.

"More is involved than the immediate destinies of Mexico and the relations of the United States with a distressed and distracted people. All America looks on. Test is now being made of us whether we be sincere lovers of popular liberty or not and are indeed to be trusted to respect national sovereignty among our weaker neighbors. We have undertaken these many years to play big brother to the republics of this hemisphere. This is the day of our test whether we mean, or have ever meant, to play that part for our own benefit wholly or also for theirs. Upon the outcome of that test (its outcome in their minds, not in ours) depends every relationship of the United States with Latin America, whether in politics or in commerce and enterprise. These are great issues and lie at the heart of the gravest tasks of the future, tasks both economic and political and very intimately inwrought with many of the most vital of the new issues of the politics of the world. The republics of America have in the last three years been drawing together in a new spirit of accommodation, mutual understanding, and cordial co-operation. Much of the politics of the world in the years to come will depend upon their relationships with one another. It is a barren and provincial statesmanship that loses sight of such things!"

No one can successfully attack the President's Mexican policy whether it is attempted from the standpoint of economics, politics or morals.

W. J. BRYAN.

The republican organs were fully agreed when President Roosevelt stepped in to prevent the strike of anthracite coal miners a number of years ago that he was acting in an honest desire to prevent a situation that would menace the comfort and business of the people. They are also in complete accord in believing that President Wilson was actuated, in his efforts to prevent a nation-wide strike of railroad employes, by a desire to gain votes.

CONTRIBUTE TO THE DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN FUND

Contributions to the democratic national campaign fund may be sent direct to The Commoner. Acknowledgment of receipt will be published in The Commoner and the contributions forwarded to the treasurer of the democratic national committee. Let every democrat contribute according to his ability in supplying the democratic national committee with the necessary campaign funds.

Following are a few letters from contributors: J. D. Grant, Slidell, La.: Herewith I enclose my check in your favor for \$250.00, my contribution to the national democratic campaign fund. If "the people" of this country realize the good work that has been done in their interest by the present democratic administration, there will surely not be any lack of funds forthcoming to insure the proper conduct of this campaign in every legitimate way.

Jno. P. Ruppenthal, Russel, Kans.: Herewith I enclose check for \$2., to be used in the democratic national campaign, as suggested by The Commoner. President Wilson and the democratic congress have made good and every true democrat and a whole lot of others will support them for another term.

Robert Beaty: Find enclosed draft for \$2.00, to be used for the democratic campaign fund to retain the present administration in power. I am past sixty-six years of age and think President Wilson is the only real people's president we have had since I can remember.

we have had since I can remember.

Chas. T. Philp: Find enclosed \$1.00 contribution to the campaign fund. The response made in small sums to Mr. Bryan's campaigns marked the beginning of the end of the rule of big business through the republican and democratic parties. The small contributions from the rank and file, while helping the cause in the campaign, help greatly to maintain the integrity of the principles and purposes of the party organization.

Hugo Hornlein: In your recent issue of The Commoner I was deeply interested in your article about the thirty-two treaties with foreign countries. Having been a subscriber and a contributor to the campaign funds since the birth of The Commoner, I enclose herewith \$1.00 for your campaign fund this year.

"LITTLE STORIES OF HUMAN INTEREST ABOUT WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN"

In response to the notice in the July number of The Commoner I received several very interesting contributions to "Little Stories of Human Interest." They came from different parts of the United States.

If you recall any incident in connection with the life of Mr. Bryan which you think should be told to this generation, and by this generation to the next, I shall greatly appreciate it if you will write it out and send it to me. The contributor's name will appear when the article is published unless he makes request that it be withheld.

HARRY F. HUNTINGTON, Columbus, Nebraska.

CAMPAIGN LITERATURE

Great Work The Commoner Is Doing

The Commoner, Lincoln, Nebr: Can you send me a bundle of Commoners for sampling. If ever your paper was needed it is needed now, and though I am overworked I shall try to interest some friends and try to increase The Commoner's influence. I have been a reader since the first issue and can appreciate the great work The Commoner has done, is doing, and above all is yet left for it to do. Yours truly, Eugene Frey.

J. M. Deatherage, Waverly, Ill.: I am writing your personally to congratulate you for your part in the election of President Wilson. I think he is the greatest president we have had since Jefferson. If we are defeated in this campaign it will be due to pure ignorance.

M. T. Randall, Amboy, Minn.: Enclosed find money order for which please send copies of the August issue of The Commoner to each of the enclosed one hundred and forty names.

Horace G. Yergin, New Castle Ind.: Please send me for campaign purposes 225 Commoners, August number; also 225 Commoners, September number. If you can not send August number, then send October number instead. Enclosed please find my check for \$11.25 to pay for same.

F. A. Watts, Linton, Ore.: Please send The Commoner, including the last issue, until after election to the enclosed list of subscribers; credit my account with \$1.00 and \$1.00 for the Wilson campaign fund. Judge Hughes came and we saw the animal and heard his wailings. He left a cold trail behind him here. Many lifelong, stand-pat republicans went home with a grouch saying that President Wilson would get their vote for re-election and their enthusiastic support. Without doubt he lost votes here and gained none. His will be a worse defeat than that of Parker.

The Commoner is making a special rate of 2½ c per copy where desired for free distribution as campaign literature. Copies will be mailed to individuals or campaign committees in bulk to one address, or to lists of names if desired.

Mr. Bryan and the Promise of Philippine Independence

CONGRATULATORY TELEGRAMS

Washington, D. C., August 29, 1916.—Hon. William Jennings Bryan, Lincoln, Nebraska. My dear Mr. Bryan: I take pleasure in quoting hereinbelow a cablegram received from the Honorable Sergio Osmena, speaker of the Philippine assembly:

"Quezon, Washington. The following for Hon-William J. Bryan: Permit me to extend to you, in the name of the Filipino people, the sincerest appreciation and thanks for the help you have rendered in the passage of the Jones Philippine bill. You have more reason to rejoice than any other American over the step just taken towards the consummation of an act of justice which you have so long and so laboriously advocated. Pray, accept the tribute of gratitude from the Filipino people."

Very sincerely yours,
MANUEL L. QUEZON.

Washington, Aug. 17, 1916.—Hon. Wm. Jennings Bryan, The Commoner, Lincoln, Nebr.—The Philippine bill passed the senate yesterday and it will pass the house tomorrow; it will, of course, receive the signature of the President in due course.

Since your efforts in favor of Philippine independence have been largely instrumental in securing the enactment of this measure, allow me to express to you my heartfelt thanks on behalf of myself as well as of the Filipino people. We owe you eternal gratitude. I should like to get from you either by telegram or by mail a message for the Filipino people which I shall be very glad to transmit.

MANUEL L. QUEZON, Commissioner from the Philippines.

MR. BRYAN'S REPLY

En route, Aug. 22, 1916.

Hon. Manuel L. Quezon,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.
My dear Mr. Quezon:

Your telegram has been forwarded to me. While it reached me too late to send the telegram for which you asked I shall not be denied the pleasure of thanking and congratulating you, and through you the people whom you so faithfully represent, upon the splendid victory won after a struggle which has lasted nearly eighteen years. It was in December, 1898, that I resigned from the army to begin the fight for a resolution promising ultimate independence. The Bacon resolution, containing such a promise, almost passed the senate at that time. I helped to write the promise of such a resolution into four national platforms—the platforms of 1900, 1904, 1908 and 1912—you can imagine, therefore, the satisfaction I find in seeing the pledge kept and justice done this nation as well as the Filipinos-for our honor and our theory of government were involved no less than the political rights and welfare of the people of the Philippines. It is an epoch-making for the doctrine that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. Urge your people to show their appreciation of our nation's action by proving their wisdom, their self-restraint and their unselfish devotion to order, progress, and the prosperity of the masses. With good wishes I am,

good wishes 1 am,
Very truly yours,
W. J. BRYAN.

BEGINNING OF THE STRUGGLE

On the 1st of October, 1898, the peace commissioners selected by the governments of the United States and Spain met at Paris to arrange the terms of the treaty which brought about the ending of the Spanish-American war. Meanwhile the whole force of the administration at Washington was turned to the policy of getting as much as possible out of the war, with a sentiment developing in favor of holding the Philippine Islands.

The peace commission concluded its labors in Paris the 18th day of December, 1898, when the result was finally reached in the form of a treaty to be submitted for approval to the treaty making powers of Spain and the United States.

President McKinley, near the close of the year 1898, finally laid the treaty before the United States senate.

The terms of the treaty as agreed upon recognized the independence of Cuba, but provided for the cession of the Philippine Islands, thus transferring to the sovereignty of the United States a new territory having a population of over 8,000,000, with the consequent necessity of establishing over the Filipinos some kind of a colonial government.

When the terms of the treaty became known, as first given in a cablegram from Paris, under date of December 10, 1898, Mr. Bryan forwarded his resignation as colonel of the Third Nebraska regiment to Washington, and at once took up the fight against a colonial policy. A copy of Mr. Bryan's letter of resignation follows:

"Camp Onward, Savannah, Ga., Dec. 10, 1898.—Adjt. Gen. U. S. A., Washington, D. C. Sir: The dispatches from Paris announce that the terms of the treaty between the United States and Spain have been fully agreed upon, and that the commissioners will sign the same as soon as it can be engrossed.

"Believing that, under the present conditions, I can be more useful to my country as a civilian than as a soldier, I hereby tender my resignation, to take effect immediately upon its acceptance.

Respectfully, etc..

Respectfully, etc.,
"W. J. BRYAN,
"Col. 3d Reg., Neb. Vol. Inft."

STATEMENT BY MR. BRYAN

Mr. Bryan, upon leaving his command of the Third Nebraska, gave out the following interview at Savannah, Ga., December 13, 1898:

"My reason for leaving the army was set forth in my letter to the adjutant general tendering my resignation. Now that the treaty of peace has been concluded, I believe that I can be more useful to my country as a civilian than a solsoldier.

"I may be in error, but in my judgment our nation is in greater danger just now than Cuba. Our people defended Cuba against foreign arms; now they must defend themselves and their country against a foreign idea — the colonial idea of European nations. Heretofore greed has perverted the government and used its instrumental interferences for private gain, but now the very foundation principles of our government are assaulted. Our nation must give up any intention of entering upon a colonial policy, such as is now pursued by European countries, or it must abandon the doctrine that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed.

"To borrow a Bible quotation, 'A house divided against itself can not stand.' Paraphrasing Lincoln's declaration, I may add that this nation can not endure half republic and half colony—half free and half vassal. Our form of government, our traditions, our present interests and our future welfare, all forbid our entering upon a career of conquest.

"Jefferson has been quoted in support of imperialism, but our opponents must distinguish between imperialism and expansion; they must also distinguish between expansion in the western hemisphere and an expansion that involves us in the quarrels of Europe and the Orient. They must still further distinguish between expansion which secures contiguous territory for future settlement and expansion, which secures us alien races for future subjugation.

"Jefferson favored the annexation of necessary contiguous territory on the North American continent, but he was opposed to wars of conquest and expressly condemned the acquiring of

remote territory.

"Some think that the fight should be made against ratification of the treaty, but I would prefer another plan. If the treaty is rejected negotiations must be renewed and instead of settling the question according to our ideas we must settle it by diplomacy with the possibility of international complications. It will be easier, I think, to end the war at once by ratifying the treaty and then deal with the subject in our own way. The issue can be presented directly by a resolution of congress declaring the policy of the nation upon this subject. The President in

his message says that our only purpose in taking possession of Cuba is to establish a stable government and then turn that government over to the people of Cuba. Congress could reaffirm this purpose in regard to Cuba and assert the same purpose in regard to the Philippines and Porto Rico. Such a resolution would make a very clear cut issue between the doctrine of self-government and the doctrine of imperialism. We should reserve a harbor and coaling station in Porto Rico and the Philippines in return for service rendered, and I think we would be justified in asking the same concession from Cuba.

fied in asking the same concession from Cuba.

"In the case of Porto Rico, where the people have as yet expressed no desire for an independent government, we might with propriety declare our willingness to annex the island if the citizens desire annexation, but the Philippines are too far away and their people too different from ours to be annexed to the United States, even if they desired it."

Mr. Bryan left Savannah, December 13, for Washington, for the purpose of entering actively into the fight against a colonial policy, later expressing himself very emphatically to his democratic associates upon the duty of congress in regard to the Philippines.

THE BACON RESOLUTION

On the 6th of February, 1899, when the treaty with Spain in regard to the Philippines was under discussion in the United States senate, Senator Bacon of Georgia offered the following amendment:

"Resolved further, That the United States hereby disclaim any disposition or intention to exercise permanent sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over said islands and assert their determination when a stable and independent government shall have been erected therein entitled, in the judgment of the government of the United States, to recognition as such to transfer to said government upon terms which shall be reasonable and just all rights secured under the cession by Spain and to thereupon leave the government and control of the islands to their people."

The vote upon the motion was 29 to 29, a tie vote, and it was decided in the negative by a vote of the vice-president.

WHY THE TREATY WAS RATIFIED

The following is an extract from Mr. Bryan's speech on "Imperialism," delivered in Indianapolis, Ind., on August 8, 1900, in accepting the democratic nomination for the presidency:

"I was among the number of those who believed it better to ratify the treaty and end the war, release the volunteers, remove the cause for war expenditures and then give the Filipinos the independence which might be forced from Spain by a new treaty.

Spain by a new treaty.

"In view of the criticism which my action aroused in some quarters, I take this occasion to restate the reasons given at that time. I thought it safer to trust the American people to give independence to the Filipinos than to trust the accomplishment of that purpose to diplomacy with an unfriendly nation.

"Lincoln embodied an argument in the question when he asked, 'Can aliens make treaties easier than friends can make laws?' I believe that we are now in a better position to wage a successful contest against imperialism than we would have been had the treaty been rejected. With the treaty ratified a clean-cut issue is presented between a government by consent and a government by force, and imperialists must bear the responsibility for all that happens until the question is settled."

DEMOCRATS TAKE UP THE FIGHT

In the next national campaign following the ratification of the treaty, the democratic party in its platform strongly denounced the republican party for its policy of imperialism and took up the fight to bring about the recognition of the independence of the Philippine Islands. The platform of the democratic party in 1900 contained the following plank:

"We condemn and denounce the Philippine policy of the present administration. It has involved the republic in unnecessary war, sacrificed the lives of many of our noblest sons, and placed the United States, previously known and applauded throughout the world as the champion of freedom, in the false and un-American position of crushing with military force the efforts of our former allies to achieve liberty and self-government. The Filipinos can not be citizens without endangering our civilization; they can not be subjects without imperiling our form of government; and as we are not willing to

surrender our civilization nor to convert the republic into an empire we favor an immediate declaration of the nation's purpose to give the Filipinos, first, a stable form of government; second, independence, and third, protection from outside interference, such as has been given for nearly a century to the republics of Central and South America."

In 1904, the democratic national platform contained the following plank:
"We insist that we ought to do for the Fill-

pinos what we have done already for the Cubans. and it is our duty to make that promise now and upon suitable guarantees of protection to citizens of our own and other countries resident there at the time of our withdrawal, set the Fili pino people upon their feet, free and independ-

ent to work out their own destiny."

Again in 1908 the democratic national platform stated its position in relation to the Fili-

pinos. The plank follows:

"We condemn the experiment in imperialism as an inexcusable blunder which has involved us in enormous expenses, brought us weakness instead of strength, and laid our nation open to the charge of abandoning a fundamental doctrine of self-government. We favor an immediate declaration of the nation's purpose to recognize the independence of the Philippine Islands as soon as a stable government can be established, such independence to be guaranteed by us as we guarantee the independence of Cuba, until the neutralization of the islands can be secured by treaty with other powers. In recognizing the independence of the Philippines our government should retain such land as may be necessary for coaling stations and naval bases

The democratic national platform of 1912 contained the following declaration:

"We reaffirm the position thrice announced by the democracy in national convention assembled against a policy of imperialism and colonial exploitation in the Philippines or elsewhere. We condemn the experiment in imperialism as an inexcusable blunder, which has involved us in enormous expenses, brought us weakness instead of strength, and laid our nation open to the charge of abandonment of the fundamental doc-trine of self-government. We favor an immediate declaration of the nation's purpose to recognize the independence of the Philippine Islands as soon as a stable form of government can be established, such independence to be guaranteed by us until the neutralization of the islands can be secured by treaty with other powers. ognizing the independence of the Philippines our government should retain such land as may be necessary for coaling stations and naval

The democratic national platform of 1916

contained the following plank:
"We heartily indorse the provisions of the bill recently passed by the house of representatives further promoting self-government in the Philippine Islands as being in fulfillment of the policy declared by the democratic party in its last national platform, and we reiterate our indorsement of the purpose of ultimate independence for the Philippine Islands expressed in the preamble of that measure."

PROMISE OF THE PHILIPPINE BILL

On August 16, the senate, by a vote of 37 to 22, passed the Jones Philippine bill, giving a greater measure of self-government. The house passed the bill, which was the result of a committee conference, two days later. President Wilson signed the bill August 29. The bill, as passed, names no specific time within which independence shall be granted. The preamble of the act, declaring the ultimate purpose of the

United States, follows:

"Whereas it was never the intention of the people of the United States in the incipiency of the war with Spain to make it a war of conquest

or for territorial aggrandizement; and "Whereas it is, as it has always been, the purpose of the people of the United States to withdraw their sovereignty over the Phlippine Islands and to recognize their independence as soon as a stable government can be established therein;

"Whereas for the speedy accomplishment of such purpose it is desirable to place in the hands of the people of the Philippines as large a con-trol of their domestic affairs as can be given them without in the meantime impairing the ex-ercise of the rights of sovere guty by the people of the United States, in order that, by the use and exercise of popular franchise and govern-mental powers, they may be the better prepared to fully assume the responsibilities and enjoy all the privileges of complete independence."

A Nation's Tribute to Lincoln

[Address of President Wilson, accepting the Lincoln homestead at Hodgenville, Ky., September 4, 1916, presented to the government by the Lincoln farm association.

No more significant memorial could have been presented to the nation than this. It expresses so much of what is singular and noteworthy in the history of the country; it suggests so many of the things that we prize most highly in our life and in our system of government. How eloquent this little house within this shrine is of the vigor of democracy! There is nowhere in the land any home so remote, so humble, that it may not contain the power of mind and heart and conscience to which nations yield and his-Nature pays no tory submits its processes. tribute to aristocracy, subscribes to no creed of caste, renders fealty to no monarch or master of any name or kind. Genius is no snob. It does not run after titles or seek by preference the high circles of society. It affects humble com-pany as well as great. It pays no special trib-ute to universities or learned societies or con-ventional standards of greatness, but serenely chooses its own comrades, its own haunts, its own cradle even, and its own life of adventure and of training. Here is proof of it. This little hut was the cradle of one of the great sons of men, a man of singular, delightful, vital genius who presently emerged upon the great stage of the nation's history, gaunt, shy, ungainly, but dominant and majestic, a natural ruler of men, himself inevitably the central figure great plot. No man can explain this, but every man can see how it demonstrates the vigor of democracy, where every door is open, in every hamlet and countryside, in city and wilderness alike, for the ruler to emerge when he will and claim his leadership in the free life. Such are the authentic proofs of the validity and vitality

Here, no less, hides the mystery of democracy. Who shall guess this secret of nature and providence and a free polity? Whatever the vigor and vitality of the stock from which he sprang, its mere vigor and soundness do not explain where this man got his great heart that seemed to comprehend all mankind in its catholic and benignant sympathy, the mind that sat enthroned behind those brooding, melancholy eyes, whose vision swept many an horizon which those about him dreamed not of,—that mind that comprehended what it had never seen, and understood the language of affairs with the ready ease of one to the manner born .- or that nature which seemed in its varied richness to be the familiar of men of every way of life. This is the sacred mystery of democracy, that its richest fruits spring up out of soils which no man has prepared and in circumstances amidst which they are the least expected. This is a place alike of mystery and of reassurance.

It is likely that in a society ordered otherwise than our own Lincoln could not have found himself or the path of fame and power upon which he walked serenely to his death. In this place it is right that we should remind ourselves of the solid and striking facts upon which our faith in democracy is founded. Many another man besides Lincoln has served the nation in its highest places of counsel and of action whose origins were as humble as his. greatest example of the universal energy, richness, stimulation, and force of democracy, he is only one example among many. The permeating and all-pervasive virtue of the freedom which challenges us in America to make the most of every gift and power we possess every page of our history serves to emphasize and illustrate. Standing here in this place, it seems almost the

whole of the stirring story.

Here Lincoln had his beginnings. end and consummation of that great life seem remote and a bit incredible. And yet there was no break anywhere between beginning and end, no lack of natural sequence on Lincol ing really incredible happened. Lincol Nothunaffectedly as much at home in the White house as he was here. Do you share with me the feeling. I wonder, that he was permanently at It seems to me that in the case home nowhere? of a man.-I would rather sav of a spirit.-like Lincoln the question where he was is of little significance, that it is always what he was that really arrests our thought and takes hold of our imagination. It is the spirit always that is sovereign. Lincoln, like the rest of us, was put through the discipline of the world - a variety

rough and exacting discipline for him, an in-dispensable discipline for every man who would know what he is about in the midst of the world's affairs; but his spirit got only its schooling there. It did not derive its character or its vision from the experiences which brought it to its full revelation. The test of every American must always be, not where he is, but what he is. That, also, is of the essence of democracy, and is the moral of which this place is most gravely expressive.

We would like to think of men like Lincoln and Washington as typical Americans, but no man can be typical who is so unusual as these great men were. It was typical of American life that it should produce such men with supreme indifference as to the manner in which it produced them, and as readily here in this hut as amidst the little circle of cultivated gentlemen to whom Virginia owed so much in leadership and example. And Lincoln and Washington were typical Americans in the use they made of their genius. But there will be few such men at best, and we will not look into the mystery of how and why they come. We will only keep the door open for them always, and a hearty welcome,-after we have recognized them.

I have read many biographies of Lincoln; I have sought out with the greatest interest the many intimate stories that are told of him, the many intimate stories that are told of him, the narratives of nearby friends, the sketches at close quarters, in which those who had the privilege of being associated with him have tried to depict for us the very man himself "in his habit as he lived;" but I have nowhere found a real intimate of Lincoln's. I nowhere get the impression in any narrative or reminiscence that the writer had in fact penetrated to the heart of his mystery, or that any man could penetrate to the heart of it. That brooding spirit had no real familiars. I get the impression that it never spoke out in complete self-revelation and that it could not reveal itself completely to an one. It was a very lonely spirit that looked out from underneath those shaggy brows and com-prehended men without fully communing with them, as if, in spite of all its genial efforts at comradeship, it dwelt apart, saw its visions of duty where no man looked on. There is a very holy and terrible isolation for the conscience of every man who seeks to read the destiny in affairs for others as well as for himself, for a nation as well as for individuals. That privacy no man can intrude upon. That lonely search of the spirit for the right perhaps no man can assist. This strange child of the cabin kept company with invisible things, was born into no intimacy but that of its own silently assembling and deploying thoughts.

I have come here today, not to utter a eulogy on Lincoln; he stands in need of none, but to en-deavor to interpret the meaning of this gift to the nation of the place of his birth and origin. Is not this an altar upon which we may forever keep alive the vestal fire of democracy as upon a shrine at which some of the deepest and most sacred hopes of mankind may from age to age be rekindled? For these hopes must constantly be rekindled, and only those who live can re-The only stuff that can retain the kindle them. life-giving heat is the stuff of living hearts. And the hopes of mankind can not be kept alive by words merely, by constitutions and doctrines of right and codes of liberty. The object of democracy is to transmute these into the life and action of society, the self-denial and self-sacrifice of heroic men and women willing to make their lives an embodiment of right and service and enlightened purpose. The commands of democracy are as imperative as its privileges and opportunities are wide and generous. Its compulsion is upon us. It will be great and lift a great light for the guidance of the nations only if we are great and carry that light high for the guidance of our own feet. We are not worthy to stand here unless we ourselves be in deed and in truth real democrats and servants of mankind, ready to give our very lives for the free-dom and justice and spiritual exaltation of the great nation which shelters and nurtures us.

The American Grocer recently estimated that the drink bill of America now exceeds one billion and seven hundred millions annually. As only about one person in four uses liquor, this means \$90 for each. That's a lot of money to waste, especially as poor men are the chief

President Wilson Reviews His Administration

(Continued from Page One)

a footing of equality with our own in respect of the terms of competition, and a tariff board has been created whose function it will be to keep the relations of American with foreign business and industry under constant observation, for the guidance alike of our business men and of our congress. American energies are now directed towards the markets of the world.

RECORD OF PROMISES REDEEMED IN CONSTRUCTIVE LEGISLATION

The laws against trusts have been clarified by definition, with a view to making it plain that they were not directed against big business but only against unfair business and the pretense of competition where there was none; and a trade commission has been created with powers of guidance and accommodation which have relieved business men of unfounded fears and set them upon the road of hopeful and confident enterprise.

By the Federal Reserve Act the supply of currency at the disposal of active business has been rendered elastic, taking its volume, not from a fixed body of investment securities, but from the liquid assets of daily trade; and these assets are assessed and accepted, not by distant groups of bankers in control of unavailable reserves, but by bankers at the many centres of local exchange who are in touch with local conditions everywhere.

Effective measures have been taken for the re-creation of an American merchant marine and the revival of the American carrying trade indispensable to our emancipation from the control which foreigners have so long exercised over the opportunities, the routes, and the methods of our commerce with other countries.

The interstate commerce commission has been reorganized to enable it to perform its great and important functions more promptly, and more efficiently. We have created, extended and improved the service of the parcels post.

So much we have done for business. What other party has understood the task so well or executed it so intelligently and energetically? What other party has attempted it at all? The republican leaders, apparently, know of no means of assisting business but "protection." How to stimulate it and put it upon a new footing of energy and enterprise they have not suggested.

For the farmers of the country we have virtually created commercial credit, by means of the federal reserve act and the rural credits act. They now have the standing of other business men in the money market. We have successfully regulated speculation in "futures" and established standards in the marketing of grains. By an inteligent warehouse act we have assisted to make the standard crops available as never before both for systematic marketing and as a security for loans from the banks. We have greatly added to the work of neighborhood demonstration on the farm itself of improved methods of cultivation, and, through the intelligent extension of the functions of the department of agriculture, have made it possible for the farmer to learn systematically where his best markets are and how to get at them.

The workingmen of America have been given a veritable emancipation, by the legal recognition of man's labor as part of his life, and not a mere marketable commodity; by exempting labor organizations from processes of the courts which treated their members like fractional parts of mobs and not like accessible and responsible individuals; by releasing our seamen from involuntary servitude; by making adequate provision for compensation for industrial accidents; by providing suitable machinery for mediation and conciliation in industrial disputes; and by putting the federal department of labor at the disposal of the workingman when in search of work.

We have effected the emancipation of the children of the country by releasing them from hurtful labor. We have instituted a system of national aid in the building of highroads such as the country has been feeling after for a century. We have sought to equalize taxation by means of an equitable income tax. We have taken the steps that ought to have been taken at the outset to open up the resources of Alaska. We have provided for national defense upon a scale never before seriously proposed upon the responsibility of an entire political party. We have driven the tariff lobby from cover and

obliged it to substitute solid argument for private influence.

This extraordinary recital must sound like a platform, a list of sanguine promises; but it is not. It is a record of promises made four years ago and now actually redeemed in constructive legislation.

These things must profoundly disturb the thoughts and confound the plans of those who have made themselves believe that the democratic party neither understood nor was ready to assist the business of the country in the great enterprises which it is its evident and inevitable destiny to undertake and carry through. The breaking up of the lobby must especially disconcert them: for it was through the lobby that they sought and were sure they had found the heart of things. The game of privilege can be played successfully by no other means.

This record must equally astonish those who feared that the democratic party had not opened its heart to comprehend the demands of social justice. We have in four years come very near to carrying out the platform of the progressive party as well as our own; for we also are progressives.

There is one circumstance connected with this programme which ought to be very plainly stated. It was resisted at every step by the interests which the republican party had catered to and fostered at the expense of the country, and these same interests are now earnestly pray ing for a reaction which will save their privileges,—for the restoration of their sworn friends to power before it is too late to recover what they have lost. They fought with particular desperation and infinite resourcefulness the reform of the banking and currency system, knowing that to be the citadel of their control; and most anxiously are they hoping and planning for the amendment of the federal reserve act by the concentration of control in a single bank which the old familiar group of bankers can keep under their eye and direction. But while the "big men" who used to write the tariffs and command the assistance of the treasury have been hostile,—all but a few with vision,—the average business man knows that he has been delivered, and that the fear that was once every day in his heart, that the men who controlled credit and directed enterprise from the committee rooms of congress would crush him, is there no more, and will not return,-unless the party that consulted only the "big men" should return to power,—the party of masterly inactivity and cunning resourcefulness in standing pat to resist

REPUBLICAN PARTY CAN NOT MEET THE CONDITIONS OF THE NEW AGE

The republican party is just the party that CAN NOT meet the new conditions of a new age. It does not know the way and it does not wish new conditions. It tried to break away from the old leaders and could not. They still select its candidates and dictate its policy, still resist change, still hanker after the old conditions, still know no methods of encouraging business but the old methods. When it changes its leaders and its purposes and brings its ideas up to date it will have the right to ask the American people to give it power again; but not until then. A new age, an age of revolutionary change, needs new purposes and new ideas.

In foreign affairs we have been guided by principles clearly conceived and consistently lived up to. Perhaps they have not been fully comprehended because they have hitherto governed international affairs only in theory, not in practice. They are simple, obvious, easily stated, and fundamental to American ideals.

We have been neutral not only because it was the fixed and traditional policy of the United States to stand aloof from the politics of Europe and because we had had no part either of action or of policy in the influences which brought on the present war, but also because it was manifestly our duty to prevent, if it were possible, the indefinite extension of the fires of hate and desolation kindled by that terrible conflict and seek to serve mankind by reserving our strength and our resources for the anxious and difficult days of restoration and healing which must follow, when peace will have to build its house anew.

The rights of our own citizens of course became involved: that was inevitable. Where they did this was our guiding principle: that property

rights can be vindicated by claims for damages when the war is over, and no modern nation can decline to arbitrate such claims; but the fundamental rights of humanity can not be. The loss of life is irreparable. Neither can direct violations of a nation's sovereignty await vindication in suits for damages. The nation that violates these essential rights must expect to be checked and called to account by direct challenge and resistance. It at once makes the quarrel in part our own. These are plain principles and we have never lost sight of them or departed from them, whatever the stress or the perplexity of circumstance or the provocation to hasty resentment. The record is clear and consistent throughout and stands distinct and definite for anyone to judge who wishes to know the truth about it.

The seas were not broad enough to keep the infection of the conflict out of our own politics. The passions and intrigues of certain active groups and combinations of men amongst us who were born under foreign flags injected the poison of disloyalty into our own most critical affairs, laid violent hands upon many of our industries, and subjected us to the shame of divisions of sentiment and purpose in which America was contemned and forgotten. part of the business of this year of reckoning and settlement to speak plainly and act with un-mistakable purpose in rebuke of these things, in order that they may be forever hereafter impossible. I am the candidate of a party, but I am above all things else an American citizen. I neither seek the favor nor fear the displeasure that small alien element amongst us which puts loyalty to any foreign power before loyalty to the United States.

GUIDING PRINCIPLES OF ADMINISTRA-TION'S POLICY IN MEXICAN AFFAIRS

While Europe was at war our own continent, one of our own neighbors, was shaken by revolution. In that matter, too, principle was plain and it was imperative that we should live up to it if we were to deserve the trust of any real partisan of the right as free men see it. We have professed to believe, and we do believe, that the people of small and weak states have the right to expect to be dealt with exactly as the people of big and powerful states would be. We have acted upon that principle in dealing with the people of Mexico.

Our recent pursuit of bandits into Mexican territory was no violation of that principle. We ventured to enter Mexican territory only because there were no military forces in Mexico that could protect our border from hostile attack and our own people from violence, and we have committed there no single act of hostility or interference even with the sovereign authority of the republic of Mexico herself. It was a plain case of the violation of our own sovereignty which could not wait to be vindicated by damages and for which there was no other remedy. The authorities of Mexico were powerless to prevent it.

Many serious wrongs against the property, many irreparable wrongs against the persons, of Americans have been committed within the territory of Mexico herself during this confused revolution, wrongs which could not be effectually checked so long as there was no constituted power in Mexico which was in a position to check them. We could not act directly in that matter curselves without denying the Mexicans the right to any revolution at all which disturbed us and making the emancipation of her own people await our own interest and convenience.

For it is their emancipation that they are seeking,—blindly, it may be, and as yet ineffectually, but with profound and passionate purpose and within their unquestionable right, apply what true American principle you will,—any principle that an American would publicly avow. The people of Mexico have not been suffered to own their own country or direct their own institutions. Outsiders, men out of other nations and with interests too often alien to their own, have dictated what their privileges and opportunities should be and who should control their land, their lives, and their resources,—some of them Americans, pressing for things they could never have got in their own country. The Mexican people are entitled to attempt their liberty from such influences; and so long as I have anything to do with the action of our great government I shall do everything in my power to prevent anyone stauding in their way. I know that this is hard for some persons to understand; but it is not hard for the plain people of the United States to understand.

It is hard doctrine only for those who wish to get something for themselves out of Mexico. There are men, and noble women, too, not a few, of our own people, thank God! whose fortunes are invested in great properties in Mexico who yet see the case with true vision and assess its issues with true American feeling. The rest can be left for the present out of the reckoning until this enslaved people has had its day of struggle towards the light. I have heard no one who was free from such influences propose interference by the United States with the internal affairs of Mexico. Certainly no friend of the Mexican people has proposed it.

The people of the United States are capable of great sympathies and a noble pity in with problems of this kind. As their spokesman and representative, I have tried to act in the spirit they would wish me show. The people of Mexico are striving for the rights that are fundamental to life and happiness, million oppressed men, overburdened women, and pitiful children in virtual bondage in their own home of fertile lands and inexhaustible treasure! Some of the leaders of the revolution may often have been mistaken and violent and selfish, but the revolution itself was inevitable and is right. The unspeakable Huerta betrayed the very comrades he served, traitorously over-threw the government of which he was a trusted part, impudently spoke for the very forces that had driven his people to the rebellion with which he had pretended to sympathize. The men who overcame him and drove him out represent at least the fierce passion of reconstruction which lies at the very heart of liberty; and so long as they represent, however imperfectly, such a struggle for deliverance, I am ready to serve their ends when I can. So long as the power of recognition rests with me the government of the United States will refuse to extend the hand of welcome to any one who obtains power in a sister republic by treachery and violence. permanency can be given the affairs of any republic by a title based upon intrigue and assassination. I declared that to be the policy of this administration within three weeks after I assumed the presidency. I here again vow it. I am more interested in the fortunes of oppressed men and pitiful women and children than in any property rights whatever. Mistakes I have no doubt made this perplexing business, but not in purpose

TEST OF OUR PART AS BIG BROTHER TO AMERICAN REPUBLICS

More is involved than the immediate destinies of Mexico and the relations of the United States with a distressed and distracted people. All America looks on, Test is now being made of us whether we be sincere lovers of popular liberty or not and are indeed to be trusted to respect national sovereignty among our weaker neighbors. We have undertaken these many years to play big brother to the republics of this neighbors. This is the day of our test whether hemisphere. we mean, or have ever meant, to play that part for our own benefit wholly or also for theirs. Upon the outcome of that test (its outcome in their. minds, not in ours) depends every relationship of the United States with Latin America, whether in politics or in commerce and enterprise. These are great issues and lie at the heart of the gravest tasks of the future, tasks both economic and political and very intimately inwrought with many of the most vital of the new issues of the politics of the world. The republics of America have in the last three years been drawing together in a new spirit of accommodation, mutual understanding, and cordial co-operation. Much of the politics of the world in the years to come will depend upon their relationships with one another. It is a barren and provincial statesmanship that loses sight of such things!

The future, the immediate future, will bring us squarely face to face with many great and exacting problems which will search us through and through whether we be able and ready to play the part in the world that we mean to play. It will not bring us into their presence slowly, gently, with ceremonious introduction, but suddenly and at once, the moment the war in Europe is over. They will be new problems, most of them; many will be old problems in a new setting and with new elements which we have never dealt with or reckoned the force and meaning of before. They will require for their solution new thinking, fresh courage and resourcefulness, and in some matters radical reconsiderations of policy. We must be ready to mobilize our resources alike of brains and of materials.

It is not a future to be afraid of. It is, ra-

ther, a future to stimulate and excite us to the display of the best powers that are in us. We may enter it with confidence when we are sure that we understand it,—and we have provided ourselves already with the means of understanding it.

Look first at what it will be necessary that the nations of the world should do to make the days to come tolerable and fit to live and work in; and then look at our part in what is to follow and our own duty of preparation. For we must be prepared both in resources and in policy.

AMERICA MUST CONTRIBUTE TO ORGANIZATION OF WORLD'S PEACE

There must be a just and settled peace, and we here in America must contribute the full force of our enthusiasm and of our authority as a nation to the organization of that peace upon world-wide foundations that can not easily be shaken. No nation should be forced to take sides in any quarrel in which its own honor and integrity and the fortunes of its own people are not involved; but no nation can any longer remain neutral as against any wilful disturbance of the peace of the world. The effects of war can no longer be confined to the areas of battle. No nation stands wholly apart in interest when the life and interests of all nations are thrown into confusion and peril. If hopeful and generous enterprise is to be renewed, if the healing and helpful arts of life are indeed to be revived when peace comes again, a new atmosphere of justice and friendship must be generated means the world has never tried before. The nations of the world must unite in joint guarantees that whatever is done to disturb the whole world's life must first be tested in the court of the whole world's opinion before it is attempted. are the new foundations the world must build for itself, and we must play our part in the reconstruction, generously and without too much thought of our separate interests. We must make ourselves ready to play it intelligently, vigorously and well.

One of the contributions we must make to the world's peace is this: We must see to it that the people in our insular possessions are treated in their own lands as we would treat them here, and make the rule of the United States mean the same thing everywhere,—the same justice, the same consideration for the essential rights of men

Besides contributing our ungrudging moral and practical support to the establishment of peace throughout the world we must actively and intelligently prepare ourselves to do our full service in the trade and industry which are to sustain and develop the life of the nations in the days to come.

We have already been provident in this great matter and supplied ourselves with the instru-mentalities of prompt adjustment. We have created, in the federal trade commission, a means of inquiry and of accommodation in the field of commerce which ought both to coordinate the enterprises of our traders and manufacturers and to remove the barriers of misunderstanding and of a too technical interpretation of the law. In the new tariff commission we have added another instrumentality of observation and adjustment which promises to be immediately serviceable. The trade commission substitutes counsel and accommodation for the harsher processes of legal restraint, and the tariff commission ought to substitute facts for prejudices and theories. Our exporters have for some time had the advantage of working in the new light thrown upon foreign markets and opportunities of trade by the intelligent inquiries and activities of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce which the democratic congress so wisely created in 1912. The tariff commission completes the machinery by which we shall be enabled to open up our legislative policy to the facts as they develop.

We can no longer indulge our traditional provincialism. We are to play a leading part in the world drama whether we wish it or not. We shall lend, not borrow; act for ourselves, not imitate or follow; organize and initiate, not peep about merely to see where we may get in.

We have already formulated and agreed upon a policy of law which will explicitly remove the ban now supposed to rest upon co-operation amongst our exporters in seeking and securing their proper place in the markets of the world. The field will be free, the instrumentalities at hand. It will only remain for the masters of enterprise amongst us to act in energetic concert, and for the government of the United

States to insist upon the maintenance throughout the world of those conditions of fairness and even-handed justice in the commercial dealings of the nation with one another upon which, after all, in the last analysis, the peace and ordered life of the world must ultimately depend.

At home also we must see to it that the men who plan and develop and direct our business enterprises shall enjoy definite and settled conditions of law, a policy accommodated to the freest progress. We have set the just and necessary limits. We have put all kinds of unfair competition under the ban and penalty of the law. We have barred monopoly. These fatal and ugly things being excluded, we must now quicken action and facilitate enterprise by every just means within our choice. There will be peace in the business world, and, with peace, revived confidence and life.

We ought both to husband and develop our natural resources, our mines, our forests, our water power. I wish we could have made more progress than we have made in this vital matter; and I call once more, with the deepest earnestness and solicitude, upon the advocates of a careful and provident conservation, on the one hand, and the advocates of a free and inviting field for private capital, on the other, to get together in a spirit of genuine accommodation and agreement and set this great policy forward at once.

We must hearten and quicken the spirit and efficiency of labor throughout our whole industrial system by everywhere and in all occupations doing justice to the laborer, not only by paying a living wage but also by making all the conditions that surround labor what they ought to be. And we must do more than justice. We must safeguard life and promote health and safety in every occupation in which they are threatened or imperilled. That is more than justice, and better, because it is humanity and economy.

We must coordinate the railway systems of the country for national use, and must facilitate and promote their development with a view to that coordination and to their better adaptation as a whole to the life and trade and defense of the nation. The life and industry of the country can be free and unhampered only if these arteries are open, efficient, and complete.

Thus shall we stand ready to meet the future as circumstance and international policy effect their unfolding, whether the changes come slowly or come fast and without preface.

DAY OF "LITTLE AMERICANISM" IS PAST; ENTERPRISE DAWNS

I have not spoken explicitly, gentlemen, of the platform adopted at St. Louis; but it has been implicit in all that I have said. I have sought to interpret its spirit and meaning. The people of the United States do not need to be assured now that that platform is a definite pledge, a practical programme. We have proved to them that our promises are made to be kept.

to them that our promises are made to be kept.

We hold very definite ideals. We believe that the energy and initiative of our people have been too narrowly coached and superintended; that they should be set free, as we have set them free, to disperse themselves throughout the nation; that they should not be concentrated in the hands of a few powerful guides or guardians, as our opponents have again and again, in effect if not in purpose, sought to concentrate them. We believe, moreover,—who that looks about him now with comprehending eye can fail to believe?—that the day of Little Americanism, with its narrow horizons, when methods of "protection" and industrial nursing were the chief study of our provincial statesmen, are past and gone and that a day of enterprise has at last dawned for the United States whose field is the wide world.

We hope to see the stimulus of that new day draw all America, the republics of both continents, on to a new life and energy and initiative in the great affairs of peace. We are Americans for Big America, and rejoice to look forward to the days in which America shall strive to stir the world without irritating it or drawing it on to new antagonisms, when the nations with which we deal shall at last come to see upon what deep foundations of humanity and justice our passion for peace rests, and when all mankind shall look upon our great people with a new sentiment of admiration, friendly rivalry and real effection, as upon a people who, though keen to succeed, seeks always to be at once generous and just and to whom humanity is dearer than profit or selfish power.

Upon this record and in the faith of this purpose we go to the country.

The President's Appeal to Congress in Railroad Controversy

On August 29, President Wilson appeared befor the joint session of congress to explain the situation growing out of his efforts to settle the controversy between the officials of the railroads and the railroad brotherhoods, and asking for the enactment of legislation which would enable him to prevent or stop a strike.

President Wilson did not make his appeal to congress until after he had exhausted every effort to bring about an amicable solution of the railroad controversy. Congress responded to his appeal by the enactment of the Adamson eight-hour law, which was signed by him September 3. The text of the Adamson law will be found on another page. President Wilson's message to congress follows:

"Gentlemen of the Congress: I have come to you to seek your assistance in dealing with a very grave situation which has arisen out of the demand of the employes of the railroads engaged in freight train service that they be granted an eight-hour working day, safeguarded by the payment of one hour and a half of service for every hour of work beyond the eight.

"The matter has been agitated for more than a year. The public has been made familiar with the demands of the men and the arguments urged in favor of them, and even more familiar with the objections of the railroads and their counter-demand that certain privileges now enjoyed by their men and certain bases of payment worked out through many years of contest be reconsidered, especially in their relation to the adoption of an eight-hour day. The matter came up some three weeks ago, to a final issue, and resulted in a complete deadlock between the parties. The means provided by law for mediation of the controversy failed, and the means of arbitration, for which the law provides, were rejected. The representatives of the railway executives proposed that the demands of the men be submitted in their entirety to arbitration, along with certain questions of readjustment as to pay and conditions of employment, which seemed to them to be either closely associated with the demands or to call for reconsideration on their own merits.

STRIKE BECOMES IMMINENT

"The men absolutely declined arbitration, especially if any of their established privileges were by that means to be drawn again in question. The law in the matter put no compulsion upon them. The 400,000 men from whom the demands proceeded had voted to strike if their demands were refused; the strike was imminent. It has been set for September 4 next. It affects the men who man the freight trains on practically every railway in the country. The freight service throughout the United States must stand still until their places are filled, if, indeed it should prove possible to fill them at all. Cities will be cut off from their food supplies, the whole commerce of the nation will be paralyzed, men of every sort and occupation will be thrown out of employment, countless thousands will, in all likelihood, be brought, it may be, to the very point of starvation, and a tragical national calamity, brought on, to be added to the other distresses of the time, because no basis of accommodation or settlement has been found.

EFFORT AT MEDIATION

"Just so soon as it became evident that mediation under the existing law had failed and that arbitration had been rendered impossible by the attitude of the men, I considered it my duty to confer with the representatives of both the railways and the brotherhoods, and myself offer mediation, not as an arbitrator, but merely as spokesman of the nation, in the interest of justice, indeed, and as a friend of both parties, but not as judge, only as the representative of 100,000,000 men, women and children who would pay the price, the incalculable price, of loss and suffering should these few men insist upon approaching and concluding the matters in controversy between them merely as employers employes, rather than as patriotic citizens of the United States looking before and after and accepting the larger responsibility which the public would put upon them.

EIGHT-HOUR DAY LOGICAL

"It seemed to me, in considering the subject matter of the controversy, that the whole spirit

of the time and the preponderant evidence of recent economic experience spoke for the eighthour day. It has been adjudged by the thought and experience of recent years a thing upon which society is justified in insisting as in the interest of health, efficiency, contentment and a general increase of economic vigor. The whole presumption of modern experience would, it seemed to me, be in its favor, whether there was arbitration or not and the debatable points to settle were those which arose out of the acceptance of the eight-hour day rather than those which affected its establishment. I, therefore, proposed that the eight-hour day be adopted by the railway managements and put into practice for the present as a substitute for the existing ten-hour basis of pay and service; that I should appoint, with the permission of congress, a small commission to observe the results of the change, carefully studying the figures of the altered operating costs, not only, but also the conditions of labor under which the men worked, and the operation of their existing agreements with the railroads, with instructions to report the facts as they found them to congress at the earliest possible day, but without recommendation; and that after the facts had been thus disclosed, adjustment should in some orderly manner be sought of all the matters now left unadjusted between the railroad managers and the men.

CITES OPINION OF COURT

"These proposals were exactly in line, it is interesting to note, with the position taken by the supreme court of the United States when appealed to to protect certain litigants from the financial losses which they confidently expected if they should submit to the regulation of their charges and of their methods of service by public legislation. The court has held that it would not undertake to form a judgment upon forecasts, but could base its action only upon actual experience; that it must be supplied with facts, not with calculations and opinions, however scientifically attempted. To undertake to arbitrate the question of the adoption of an eight-hour day in the light of results merely estimated and predicted would be to undertake an enterprise of conjecture. No wise man could undertake it, or if he did undertake it could feel assured of his conclusions.

"I unhesitatingly offered the friendly services to the railway managers to see to it that justice was done the railroads in the outcome. I felt warranted in assuring them no obstacle of law would be suffered to stand in the way of their increasing their revenues to meet the expenses resulting from the change so far as the development of their business and of their administrative efficiency did not prove adequate to meet them. The public and the representatives of the public, I felt justified in assuring them, were disposed to see nothing but justice in such cases and were willing to serve those who serve them.

BROTHERHOODS ACCEPT PLAN

"Representatives of the brotherhoods accepted the plan, but the representatives of the railroads declined to accept it. In the face of what I can not but regard as the practical certainty that they will be ultimately obliged to accept the eight-hour day by the concerted action of organized labor, backed by the favorable judgment of society, the representatives of the railway managements have felt justified in declining a peaceful settlement which would engage all the forces of justice, public and private, on their side to take care of the event. They fear the hostile influence of shippers, who would be opposed to an increase of freight rates (for which, however, of course, the public itself would pay); they apparently feel no confidence that the interstate commerce commission could withstand the objections that would be made. They do not care to rely upon the friendly assurances of the congress or the President; they have thought it best that they should be forced to yield, if they must yield, not by counsel, but by the suffering of the country. While my conferences with them were in progress, and when, to all outward appearances these conferences had come to a standard still, the representatives of the brotherhoods suddenly acted and set the strike for September 4.

ber 4.
"The railway managers based their decision to reject my counsel in this matter upon their

conviction that they must, at any cost to themselves or to the country, stand firm for the principle of arbitration, which the men had rejected. I based my counsel upon the indisputable fact that there was no means of obtaining arbitration. The law supplied none; earnest efforts at mediation had failed to influence the men in the least. To stand firm for the principle of arbitration and yet not get arbitration seemed to me futile, and something more than futile, because it involved incalculable distress to the country, and consequences in some respects worse than those of war, and that in the midst of peace.

ARBITRATION NOT PRACTICABLE NOW

"I yield to no man in firm adherence, alike of conviction and of purpose, to the principle of arbitration in industrial disputes; but matters have come to a sudden crisis in this particular dispute and the country has been caught unprovided with any practicable means of enforcing that conviction in practice (by whose fault we will not now stop to inquire). A situation had to be met whose elements and fixed conditions were indisputable. The practical and patriotic course to pursue, as it seemed to me, was to secure immediate peace by conceding the one thing in the demands of the men, which society itself and any arbitrators who represented public sentiment were most likely to approve, and immediately lay the foundations for securing arbtration with regard to everything else involved. The event has con-firmed that judgment. I was seeking to compose the present in order to safeguard the future; for I wished an atmosphere of peace and friendly co-operation in which to take counsel with the representatives of the nation with regard to the best means for providing so far as it might prove possible to provide, against the recurrence of such unhappy situations in the future—the best and most practicable means of securing calm and fair arbitration of all industrial dis-putes in the days to come. This is assuredly the best way of indicating a principle, namely, having failed to make certain of its observance in the present to make certain of its observance in the future. But I could only propose. I could not govern the will of others, who took an entirely different view of the circumstances of the case, who even refused to admit the circumstances to be what they have turned out to be.

RECOMMENDS LEGISLATION

"Having failed to bring the parties to this critical controversy to an accommodation, therefore, I turn to you, deeming it clearly our duty, as public servants, to leave nothing undone that we can do to safeguard the life and interests of the nation. In the spirit of such a purpose I earnestly recommend the following legislation:

the nation. In the spirit of such a purpose I earnestly recommend the following legislation:

"First, immediate provision for the enlargement and administrative reorganization of the interstate commerce commission along the lines embodied in the bill recently passed by the house of representatives and now awaiting action by the senate; in order that the commission may be enabled to deal with the many great and various duties now devolving upon it with a promptness and thoroughness which are, with its present constitution and means of action, practically impossible.

practically impossible.

"Second, the establishment of an eight-hour day as the legal basis alike of work and wages in the employment of all railroad employes, who are actually engaged in the work of operating trains in interstate transportation.

"Third, the authorization of the appointment

"Third, the authorization of the appointment by the President of a small body of men to observe the actual results in experience of the adoption of the eight-hour day in railway transportation alike for the men and for the railroads, its effect in the matter of operating costs, in the application of the existing practices and agreements to the new conditions and in all other practical aspects, with the provision that the investigators shall report their conclusions to the congress at the earliest possible date, but without recommendation as to legislative action. in order that the public may learn from an unprejudiced source just what accomplishments have ensued.

HIGHER FREIGHT RATES

"Fourth, explicit approval by the congress of the consideration by the interstate commerce commission of an increase of freight rates to meet such additional expenditures by the railroads as may have been rendered necessary by the adoption of the eight-hour day, and which have not been offset by administrative readjustments and economies, should the facts disclosed, justify the increase.

"Fifth, an amendment of the existing federal statute which provides for the mediation, conciliation and arbitration of such controversies as the present by adding to it a provision that in case the methods of accommodation now provided for you should fail, a full public investigation of the merits of every such dispute shall be instituted and completed before a strike or lock-

out may lawfully be attempted.

"And, sixth, the lodgment in the hands of the executive of the power, in case of military necessity to take control of such portions and such rolling stock of the railways of the country as may be required for military use, and to operate them for military purposes, with authority to draft into the military service of the United States such train crews and administrative officials as the circumstances require for their safe and efficient use.

"This last suggestion I make because we can not in any circumstances suffer the nation to be hampered in the essential matter of national defense. At the present moment render this duty particularly obvious. Almost the entire military force of the nation is sta-tioned upon the Mexican border to guard our territory against hostile raids. It must be supplied and steadily supplied with whatever it needs for its maintenance and efficiency. If it should be necessary for purposes of national defense to transfer any portion of it upon short notice to some other part of the country, for reasons now unforeseen, ample means of transportation must be available and available without delay. The power conferred in this matter should be carefully and explicitly limited to cases of military necessities, but in all such cases it should be made clear and ample.

There is one other thing we should do if we are true champions of arbitration. We should make all arbitral awards, judgments by record of a court of law, in order that their interpretation and enforcement may lie, not with one of the parties to the arbitration, but with an im-

partial and authoritative tribunal. "These things I urge upon you, not in haste, nor merely as a means of meeting a present emergency, but as permanent and necessary additions to the law of the land, suggested, indeed, by circumstances we had hoped never to see, but imperative as well as just, if such emergencies are to be prevented in the future. I feel that no extended argument is needed to commend them to your favorable consideration. They demonstrate themselves. The time and the occasion only emphasize their importance. We need them now, and we shall continue to need them.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE NATIONAL CAM-PAIGN

The following contributions to the national democratic campaign fund have been sent through The Commoner: F. A. Watts, Linnton, Oreg. 1.00
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What the Administration Has Done for the Farmer

The present democratic administration has been conspicuous for its work to advance the agricultural interests of the United States. The record is set forth briefly and effectively in a letter written by the President to Congressman A. F. Lever, chairman of the committee on agriculture of the house of representatives, as fol-

"The White House, Washington, Aug. 11, 1916.—My dear Mr. Lever: It has given me much satisfaction to approve today the bill making appropriations for the department of agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, and for other purposes, because the bill not only makes every generous provision for the improve-ment of farm production in the nation and for investigations and demonstrations in the field of the marketing of farm crops and of the organization of rural life, but also contains three wellconceived measures designed to improve market practices and the storage and financing of staple As the passage of this bill marks the practical completion of an important part of the programme for the betterment of rural life which was mapped out at the beginning of the administration, I feel that I can not let the occasion pass without conveying to you and to your associates in both houses my appreciation of the service rendered to the nation in strengthening its great agricultural foundations.

RECORD SPEAKS FOR ITSELF

"The record, legislative as well as administrative, is a remarkable one. It speaks for itself and needs only to be set forth:

'First-Appreciation of the importance of agriculture has been shown through greatly and intelligently increased appropriations for its

'Second-Particular pains have been taken to foster producton by every promising means, and careful thought has been given especially to the matter of increasing the meat supply of the na-

'Third-Greatly increased provision has been made, through the enactment of the Co-operative Agricultural Extension Act, for conveying agricultural information to farmers and for inducing them to apply it. This piece of legislation is one of the most significant and far-reaching measures for the education of adults ever adopted by any government. It provides for co-operation between the states and the federal government. This is a highly important and significant principle. When the act is in full operation there will be expended annually under its terms, When the act is in full operation from federal and state sources alone, a total of over \$8,600,000 in the direct education of the farmer; and this amount is being and will be increasingly supplemented by contributions from local sources. It will permit the placing in each of the 2,850 rural counties of the nation two farm demonstrators and specialists who will assist the demonstrators in the more difficult problems confronting them.

"Fourth-Systematic provision for the first time has been made for the solution of problems in that important half of agriculture which concerns distribution-marketing, rural finance and rural organization.

BETTER MARKETING CONDITIONS

"Fifth-Provision was made promptly for the creation of an Office of Markets and Rural Organization and the appropriations for this office, including those for enforcing new laws designed to promote better marketing, have been increased to \$1,200,000. The more difficult prob-lems of marketing are being investigated and plans are in operation for furnishing assistance to producers of perishables through a market news service. A similar service for livestock interests will be naugurated during the year.

"Sixth—The problem of securing the uniform rading of staple crops, of regulating dealings and traffic in them, of developing a better system of warehouses, and of providing more available collateral for farm loans has been successfully dealt with.

"Seventh-Under the Cotton Futures Act standards for cotton have been established, the operations of the futures exchanges have been put under supervision, and the sale of cotton has been placed on a firmer basis.

"Eighth—The United States Grain Standards Act will secure uniformity in the grading of grains, enable the farmer to obtain fairer prices for his product and afford him an incentive to raise better grades of grain.

"Ninth—The United States Warehouse Act will enable the department of agriculture to license bonded warehouses in the various states. It will lead to the development of better storage facilities for staple crops and will make possible the issuance of reliable warehouse receipts which will be widely and easily negotiable.

GOOD ROAD BUILDING

"Tenth-Of no less importance for agriculture and for the national development is the federal aid road act. This measure will conduce to the establishment of more effective highway machinery in each state, strongly influence the development of good road building along right lines, stimulate larger production and better marketing, promote a fuller and more attractive rural life, add greatly to the convenience and economic welfare of all the people and strengthen the national foundations. The act embodies sound principles of road legislation and will safe-guard the expenditure of the funds arising under the act not only, but will also result in the more efficient use of the large additional sums made

available by states and localities.
"Eleventh—The Federal Reserve Act benefits the farmer, as it does all the other people of the nation, by guaranteeing better banking, safe-guarding the credit structure of the country, and preventing panics. It takes particular note of the special needs of the farmer by making larger provision for loans through national banks on

farm mortgages and by giving farm paper a maturity period of six months.

"Twelfth—It was essential, however, that banking machinery be devised which would reach intimately into the rural districts, that it should cperate on terms suited to the farmer's needs, and should be under sympathetic management. The need for machinery which would introduce business methods into farm finance, bring order out of chaos, reduce the cost of handling farm loans, place upon the market mortgages which would be a safe investment for private funds, attract into agricultural operations a fair share of the capital of the nation, and lead to a reduction of interest. These needs and these ideals have been met by the enactment of the federal farm loan act.

"I am glad to have had an opportunity to take part in the execution of this large programme, which I believe will result in making agriculture more profitable and country life more comfortable and attractive and therefore, insure the retention in rural districts of an efficient and contented population. Faithfully yours, "WOODROW WILSON."

Hon. A. F. Lever, Chairman Committee on Agriculture, House of Representatives.

AS INTERPRETED BY MR. HARDING

Senator Warren B. Harding, before the Chamber of Commerce and Rotary club at San Antonio, Tex., Jan. 9, 1915, made a speech whose general character can be judged from the following passage:

"I am unalterably of the belief that the United States must never seek territorial agrandizement by force of arms. But there is destiny in the affairs of nations. You have your Alamo here as evidence of what men will do for the sake of principle and the Civil war was necessary to settle a great issue. The wonder-fully rich resources of Mexico will never be brought into service and the country will never come into its own until it has been brought under the civilizing influence of the United States flag. I am not in a position to say how that end should be accomplished, but something must be

No "territorial aggrandizement by force of arms," but we can find some other excuse for war and then let nature take her course. A fight for principle first and territorial aggrandizement afterward.

Senator Harding has twice appeared this year as the spokesman of his party in utterances of the highest party importance. Did he represent the republican purpose in this San Antonio address? Did he represent Mr. Hughes' purpose? -St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Democratic Labor Legislation

The so-called "labor planks" in the party platforms have long been regarded as a joke, albiet a somewhat sardonic one. The failure of the party in power to live ap to its promises has come to be regarded as in the natural order of things. Political managers have come to regard the "labor plank" as a promise that may be made and broken with equal impunity.

Labor itself is the only party in interest that has taken the matter seriously. The continued insistence of the labor representatives, despite the continual disappointment of their hopes, has been regarded as an evidence either of the force of habit or of the "hope that springs eternal." In short, the "labor plank" has been regarded as a thing of less real meaning, if that be possible, than any other feature of the declarations of purpose periodically issued by the political

Times are altered. The hopes of labor have at last been realized in abundant measure. For once the party in power has actually \ker its pledges. The "labor planks" in its platform have been translated into the law of the land.

Four years ago the democratic party adopted as a feature of its platform for the national campaign a number of proposals in the interest of labor—that is, of the people at large. Many of those proposals were fundamental, even radical, if you please; all of them were of the highest importance to large bodies of our citi-

The democratic party was returned to power, and in open defiance of all traditions proceeded to make good its promises. The record is now open for inspection. That record is in itself a record of great achievement for the cause of labor; by comparison with previous records, it is nothing short of marvelous.

It is to be noted that the "labor planks" in democratic platform of 1912 covered a wider field than in any previous instance. The legislative measures enacted by the democratic party are correspondingly numerou, and varied in the scope of their influence upon industrial conditions. A complete summary of these measures would "fill a book." only the more important of these measures can be dealt with in an article

The democrats secured a majority in the house of representatives of the 62nd congress. Many labor laws were passed by that congress. Several of these measures, including some of the most fundamental in character, were vetoed or pocketed by President Taft. Among the labor laws passed by the 62nd are the following:

LABOR LAWS PASSED BY 62ND CONGRESS (APRIL 4, 1911-March 3, 1913)

Abolition of "gag-rule" a. applied to Post-office and other civil service employes.

National Eight-Hour lay made applicable to contractors. Mandatory enforcement of eight-hour day for

Children's bureau established. Commission on Industrial Relations estab-

Department of Labor created.

Seamen's Bill passed. (Vetoed by President

Anti-phosphorous-match bill.

letter carriers and postal clerks.

Labor organizations exempted from prosecu-tion under Anti-Trust act. (Vetoed by President Taft.)

Investigation of labor conditions in iron and steel industry

Three-watch system for ships' officers. Increased wages for pressmen in government printing office.

Increased wages for employes of Naval Gun Investigation of textile strike at Lawrence,

Investigation of the Taylor "stop-watch" sys-

Both branches of the 63rd congress were con-

trolled by the democrats, and a democrat occupied the White house. Following is a partial list of the measures in the interest of labor enacted by that congress and now in effect: LABOR LAWS PASSED BY 63RD CONGRESS

(APRIL 7, 1913—MARCH 4, 1915)

Exempting labor and farmers' organizations from prosecution under Anti-Trust act; limiting the use and preventing the abuse of the injunc-tion in labor disputes; defining contempt of the injunctions; providing jury trial and restricting punishment in trials for contempt of the injunc-

tion; prohibiting department of justice from using funds to prosecute labor and farmers' organizations under the Anti-Trust act. (Signed by President Wilson.,

Seaman's bill passed. (Signed by President Wilson.)

Conciliation, mediation and arbitration act for railroad employes.

Eight-Hour law for women and children in District of Columbia. Eight-Hour law for employes under Alaska

Coal Land act. Public construction of Alaska railroad.

Industrial education.

Taylor "stop-watch" system prohibited in United States arsenals, navy yards, gun factories

and torpedo stations. Piecework prohibited in post-office department, Washington, D. C.

Public construction of warships and other vessels in navy yards extended; repairs to be made in public instead of private yards.

Protection of ships' officers in reporting defects or violations of law.

Bureau of Mines act extended and strength-

Investigation of labor dispute in coal fields of West Virginia, resulting in great improvement in

miners' conditions. Compensation for injuries extended to postoffice employes.

Letter carriers salaries restored.

Locomotive boiler inspection extended to in-

clude engines and tenders.

Investigation of labor disputes in Colorado coal fields and Michigan copper region. Increase of wages of metal trades mechanics

at Washington navy yard. Additional appropriation for children's bu-

Additional appropriations for the department of labor.

Every one of those measures means much to large classes of the American people. Many of them affect vitally the welfare of the nation

To describe these measures as "labor laws" hardly conveys an adequate impression of their They are in fact people's since their influence is bound to affect for good the people, not only of the so-called labor class, but of every other class. They are in the truest and broadest sense democratic laws, since they deal with the conditions that underlie the whole social structure, and by improving these conditions they make for the establishment of equality upon an ascending plane of social life.

It is a truism that laws are good or bad according as they are well or ill administered. In this respect the record of the present administration parallels its record of legislation. striking, but by no means exceptional instance is the administration of the department of labor. Secretary of Labor Wilson possesses in the

highest degree, the qualities of an ideal official. That Mr. Wilson was available for appointment was a matter of good fortune, let us say. Nevertheless, his appointment was a stroke of genius on the part of the President. More correctly speaking, it was a stroke of courage. Some of the qualities that make Secretary Wilson an ideal man at the head of the department labor might be considered as detracting from his availability on "practical" grounds.

It is characteristic of the President's whole conduct in such matters that he did the right rather than the expedient thing, and that in choosing the man who should be entrusted with the formulation of policies in the new field of governmental activity he selected one who combines all the necessary qualifications, in preference to one who although lacking some of these qualities might for that very reason be considered more likely to "hold the balance even"—that is, to administer the affairs of the new department with the least possible disturbance of the existing order of things.

In all other appointments President Wilson

has been actuated by a courageous and intelligent view of the needs of labor and the purpose of the newly-enacted labor laws. officials intrusted with the administration of these laws may be depended upon to discharge their duties in accordance with the spirit as well

as the letter of the new order.

The American Federation of Labor, in a recent review of its legislative achievements, says: "Not all the members of organized labor or its friends fully appreciate the remarkable progMarch, 1906." Labor is to be congratulated upon the progress it has made during the period named, and especially in the 62nd and 63rd congresses, the record of which greatly exceeds that of the preceding period.

ress that has attended labor's political activity. Many critics and enemies of the political policy of the American Federation of Labor have con-

demned that policy and sought to minimize its effectiveness. These objections need no other reply than an enumeration of the federal legis-

lative measures in behalf of labor enacted since

Great as is the work already accomplished, much remains to be done. Many labor measures are pending in the present congress and in a fair way of passage. The record already established affords every assurance that with a continuance of public confidence the present and future congresses will move on to still greater achievements on behalf of the people of the United States .- San Francisco Star.

INJUSTICE TO MR. BRYAN

[Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass., Tuesday, May 23, 1916.]

Only the impartial, unbiased, careful student of contemporary political history in the United States is able to account, to his own satisfaction or to the satisfaction of others, for the bitterness and pertinacity with which William Jennings Bryan is pursued by certain writers, certain newspapers and certain interests. To actribute the acrid tone of the abuse heaped upon him almost without intermission, to his attitude toward militarism and his advocacy of world peace would be folly, for the harsh treatment meted out to him dates much farther back than the beginning of the European war or the inauguration of the preparedness agitation. the Wilson cabinet on a point of conscience, because in other countries, as well as in the United States, many other members of ministries and cabinets have so resigned without bringing the integrity of their motives or the purity of their patriotism into question. It can not be because Mr. Bryan resigned at what was regarded as a critical moment in the country's diplomatic relations, for a majority of such resignations are actually precipitated by governmental crises.

Mr. Bryan is not friendly toward the enlargement of the military or naval establishments; he is, and long anterior to the outbreak of the European war he was, a warm advocate of international arbitration and of good will and peace among men, but he has not stood alone in either respect. Many of the leading men of America have been in sympathy with his doctrines, are in sympathy with them today. can not be that Mr. Bryan is singled out for excoriation and condemnation from the scores of prominent citizens of the republic professed ly opposed to war. William Howard Taft, both as private citizen and as president, has stood in the past practically for the Bryan pacifist doctrines. Woodrow Wilson as a private citizen stood for them; is standing for them as Pres ident. Theodore Roosevelt, while president, was granted the Nobel peace prize. Many have differed from each of these, but none of the three has been vituperated as has Mr. Bryan for believing and declaring that war is something to be abhorred and shunned.

As a proof that Mr. Bryan can not be disliked or detested by certain persons, papers, or in-terests altogether because of his pacifist views, an incident at the meeting of the peace conference at Mohonk Lake, N. Y., a few days ago deserves attention. During one of the sessions Major George Haven Putnam, member of a New York publishing firm, began by attacking Mr. Bryan's peace policies but had not proceeded far before he found himself denouncing the distinguished Nebraskan for "misrepresenting the country by his theory of discharging its debts at 50 cents on the dollar." Fair-minded men at the gathering at once, and quite properly, protested against dragging the partisan fight in which Mr. Bryan was engaged in 1896 into the peace discussion of 1916.

But we have here a clew to the anti-Bryan propaganda. He is evidently not disliked, and he is evidently not being lampooned or traduced so much for his attitude on the peace question as for his attitude toward "the interests." He has been for a quarter of a century an implact able foe of the financial manipulator, exploiter and speculator. He preceded Roosevelt as 'an enemy of the trusts'; indeed, he made it possible for Roosevelt to fight the trusts. To Bry-

an's teachings was due the passage of much of the regulatory legislation which the great com-bines, even down to this time, are unwilling to obey. Bryan was years in advance of his own party, years in advance of the opposition party, in his advocacy of political and economic reforms. It is a matter of common knowledge that much of what is called the progressive legislation placed on the statute books of the nation since 1896 has been based partly or wholly upon his ideas. As he recommended and advocated it, of course, it was pronounced "radical" and "dangerous"; as Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Taft proposed and even urged it, it was "advanced" and "necessary." Mr. Bryan has seen the credit go to others and he has simply smiled. The "Bryan to others and he has simply smiled. The "Bryan theories" at which many sneered in the past have been "borrowed" and "adopted" by others who have not been denounced as "dreamers" or "cranks." William Allen White, who can not be numbered among Mr. Bryan's "infatuated and deluded followers," touching upon the defeat of the ex-secretary of state in the recent Nebraska primaries, has this to say:

"He went down partly because he was right"

"He went down partly because he was right; defended prohibition. * * * He got he defended prohibition. * * * He got ahead of the main body of the troops and he was sniped. * * * But the main body of troops will catch up with him on the prohibition issue

within a decade."

The main body of troops has caught up with him on other questions and on other issues. he had not been so far ahead of the grand army in the march of progress he might have been president long ago. We hold no brief for Mr. Bryan, nor will we be committed to indorsement of all his theories or doctrines or issues, but we can not refrain from recalling that it was he who stood against the combined money and Tammany influence at Baltimore four years ago and succeeded in having nominated for the presidency a man whom neither of them could control or claim as its own. What we ask for Mr. Bryan is common justice.

Former Congressman Bartholdt of St. Louis announces that he will make a campaign of Missouri to show that "President Wilson was responsible for the North Sea blockade; that the North Sea blockade justified the German submarine war and the policy of the administrasubmarine war and the pointy of the administra-tion was the cause of much of the disaster in Europe." If Mr. Bartholdt pursues his investi-gations further there he will also be able to fasten the responsibility for the killing of the Austrian archduke and the failure of the campaign against Verdun upon the President. There is no limit to the ability of a political campaigner to prove whatever he wants to believe.

The influence of the great financial institutions which have made millions out of their practical control of the farm loan business of the United States prevented the republican party from proving itself to be the friend of the farm er it has always pretended to be. Farmers will not forget the fact that it was the Wilson administration which enacted the rural credits law which provides a system of banks which will do for the men who operate the farms what the national and state banks have been doing for years for the men who operate the stores and the fac-

The republican orators are all being groomed to tell the people that if it had not been for the war, this country would not now be luxuriating in the depths of a prosperity greater than it has ever before known. The only dauger that is apparent from this line of reasoning is that in order to become convincing it will be necessary to charge the democratic party with starting the war in order to hide their supposed deficiencies as administrators.

A circular recently issued by the First National bank of Boston, which helps in financing the woolen industry of the country through the predominance of Boston as a wool market, states that "wool producers are realinzing some very handsome returns, in some cases almost double what they received two years ago." And were solemnly told that free wool would kill the industry in this country.

Merely to prove how much it thinks of the progressives, the republican natonal committee has named as a member of its advisory committee Victor Rosewater of Nebraska, the man who. as acting chairman of the national committee in 1912, led the crew that wrecked the hopes of the progressives to control the national convention that year.

Cash for the Farmer

[By Henry F. Hollis, United States Senator from New Hampshire, and author of Rural Credits law.]

John Brown lives on a farm in the middle est. The soil is heavy and black, but it has been exhausted by a process of cropping which is more like mining than farming. Everything has been taken from it. Nothing has been restored. That is why the owner, grown rich from soil exhaustion, has sold out and moved to town.

The bare purchase of the farm has taken nearly all of Brown's savings. The buildings leak; fences are down; machinery is lacking; some of the land needs draining; the rest needs fertilizer.

Brown's neighbor is prosperous.

treated his land like a farm, not like a mine. He has used good seed, bought good stock, drain pipes, and purchased commercial fertilizer by the ton. At the end of the year his barns are full and his crops are safe from the weather, while Brown's crops are meager, and further re-

duced by frequent wettings.

It is plain that Brown needs cash capital, but he has been brought up to save, not to borrow. He looks upon a mortgage as a disgrace. only time he borrowed, he was unable to pay at maturity. He was charged a commission and an extortionate rate of interest for a renewal. That loan was a burden for years, and always a nightmare.

Then Brown's Cousin Joe comes to visit. is a storekeeper in an eastern city, doing business largely on borrowed capital. He tells John that every prosperous merchant and manufacturer borrows money. He asks John what he supposes banks are for if it is a disgrace to bor-

Brown is half convinced. He gathers courage one day to go into the nearest bank. He feels shabby and out of place in the midst of so much marble and brass and mahogany. His courage oozes, his voice shakes, he is clearly over-awed, and the bank official decides that he is a cheap

Brown is glad to escape with his hat. scarcely recalls why his loan is refused, but there was talk of dear money, and the risk of tying demand deposits up in long term loans. The real reason is that the banker doesn't know

Brown or his farm.

And then Brown's friend Robinson turns up And then Brown's friend Robinson turns upone day, fresh from attendance on a hearing by the Federal Farm Loan board, recently appointed by President Wilson under the Rural Credits bill. The board is touring the country to ascertain the farm loan needs of the various districts. Brown's interest is aroused. Here is help to which he is entitled as a farmer and an American. He writes to the Federal Farm Loan Board at Washington, and this is what he

The United States will shortly be divided into twelve land bank districts, each containing a federal land bank. One of these will be established in a city not far from Brown, for the sole object of loaning money to farmers for productive purposes on the security of their farms. The farmer will borrow, not as a favor, but as

Every borrower will take 5% of his loan in stock, and thereby become a partner in the enterprise. He will get his money at cost. Any terprise. He will get his money at cost. Any profit will be returned to him in dividends. The interest rate can not exceed 6%. The law fixes that. But the rate may be as much lower as cheap money and good management will war-

Brown learns that the land bank will not deal directly with him, but through a national farm lean association composed of ten farmers who wish to borrow. So he puts in a few evenings visiting his neighbors. He finds nine of them who need cash capital. He invites them to a meeting in his kitchen.

Brown and his friends organize a farm loan association. From the Farm Loan board they receive circulars and blanks. The benefits are so great and the plan so simple that they would be suspicious if the papers had come from Wall Street rather than from the government.

They elect officers, fill out the blanks, sign their names, giving the amount of money required by each, and send their application to the land bank of their district. The land bank sends an agent to investigate. He makes a favorable report and they receive a charter covering their county. Brown is made the secretary-treasurer. Brown receives with the charter blanks for

Brown forwards these to the land bank. The land bank appraiser examines each farm and recommends the loan. The mortgage papers are then executed and forwarded to the The money is sent back to Brown for distribu-

mortgages and appraisals. The loan committee of his association fills out an appraisal for each

tion among the borrowers. Thereafter he col-lects and forwards to the land bank instalment payments on each loan as they become due. For this service he receives a small fee.

Brown's loan may run for any period from 5 to 49 years. With each payment of interest a certain fixed percentage of the principal is paid. If the interest rate is 5%, and he pays in 1% yearly on the principal, the whole debt will be paid out in 36 years, and this clearing of the mortgage will result from a total payment each year of 6% of the original loan, covering interest expenses and instalments on principal est, expenses and instalments on principal.

Five per cent of Brown's loan comes to him in stock of his association. If the enterprise makes earnings, Brown will get his share in dividends on his stock. When his loan is paid in full, he receives 100% on his stock in each. It is a co-

operative system.

We have projected Brown's experience a few months into the future, but the plan is accurately outlined. Brown looks forward to January 1st with confidence and entire self-respect. He will receive on his mortgage 50% of the value of his land plus 20% of the value of his buildings. He will make repairs, lay drains, and buy live stock, machinery and fertilizer.

He will pay 1% a year on the principal. He

may pay as much faster as he pleases after five years and thereby reduce his interest payments

Banks will see Brown no more, hat in hand, lips, acquiver, courage oozing. Brown and his associates have a charter which makes available for them and their neighbors long term money on easy payments and at the lowest-rates. money is theirs to borrow as a right, and they and other borrowing farmers control the whole system. It is co-operative.
shares. They receive the profits. They own the

And all this has been made available to the American farmer through the Federal Farm Loan act, signed by President Wilson July 17th

last, known as the Rural Credits bill

"The old time republican majorities," which was the succinct way in which the G. O. P. managers first reported their prophecies of the results in the different states, will not be in evidence when the votes are counted in November. The lack of an issue that interests the people in the republican cause is fatal to any hope of suc-

MY WIFE

She is my wife, and all the livelong day I think of her, And in the deep oblivion of the night

I dream of her.

When she is near a sweet and tender calm Falls softly on my heart with soothing balm, Like the murmured sound of an angel's psalm Pleading for man.

She is my life, if love is life's author, Guardian and friend Guiding my feet from the pitfalls of woe Even to the end.

When she is far my heart is sore oppressed, And sadly beats against my weary breast, Like prisoned bird that seeks its distant nest With restless wing.

She is my soul, if from the soul there leaps That holy fire

That scorches at its birth the poisoned glance Of base desire. She lights me, as of old, o'er desert sand

And 'luring vales of sense was lit that band That followed Moses to the promised land Of rest and peace.

Ah, wife of mine, my life, my soul, my all, Be ever near.
May chilling shadow of thy loss ne'er fall

But down the opening aisles of future years Be by my side to quell the rising tears That flow from hidden springs of doubts and

Within my breast. -William J. Dawson.



The Man With a Dream

He may be right or he may be wrong, He may be false or he may true-

The singer is often more than the song,

The idea more than the man, per-

But right or wrong, there's glory in it-Full to the brim each glorious min-

ute-When the man with the dream goes forth to see

What the world and the man and the dream may be!

And the ship may sink and the brave go down, And the wrong may triumph and

know no rest-But one man more may have won a

For trying a little to do his best!

And the dream won't hurt, and the seed may blow

In a fertile heart that will come in time

To help it sprout and help it grow In the sun and rain of a kindlier

It is so with dreams, and with men that dream-None ever knows what there is in

store Till he follows the path of the lur-

ing gleam, Or whether it leads to peace or

war: For without the dream there is never

That is worth the hour it costs to do-

And the man with the vision in this day's need-

For the man may be false, but the dream is true!

--- Anonymous.

Climbing Prices

While prices along all lines of merchandise and living necessities have very materially advanced during the last few months, they promise to be very much higher yet before the year closes. In this matter, the advanced costs can not be laid to the avarice of first hands. Woollens will be very greatly higher in price because of the fact that England has placed an embargo on the exportation of wool from Australia and New Zealand, from which countries America has imported most of her wool. The enormous supply called for by the warring nations for their various needs will send the price very much higher, as the materials used by them can not be counted on for further use in other Silk has advanced in cost through the stoppage of exportation from the warring nations because of the use to which it is put for war materials. England is claimed to be the only nation that can successfully the freak shoes we seem forced to manufacture the silks largely used for women's garments, and no other nation can supply it. The southern creased during the hot weather. The nation can supply it. The southern creased duraters are planting other crops, and feet are so thus reducing their output of cotton, making for higher prices, while a very large amount of cotton is used in making materials for warfare. Dyefrom 50 cents a pound to \$30, with very little to be had. Shoes, stockings, and, in fact, about all materials ings, and, in fact, about all materials the high heel; the fight heel destroys bathing and washing, and the soles

much less lowering the cost, but by the stoppage of the war, and the resumption of the pursuits of peace in all countries.

Owing to the late, cold spring in some parts of the country deluged while others have dried out, the crops, both field and garden, suffered, and the conditions demand the very closest economy and the stoppage of all avenues of waste.

"Silver-Moth"

The silver-moth, fish-moth, shiner, as it is variously called, is neither a moth nor a beetle; it is a smooth, slender, wingless insect, worm-like, and covered with tiny scales; it has two long antennae on its head, and several unequal bristles at the tail end. It is found in old houses, attics and closets, and prefers damp It is especially destructive places. to anything containing starch, such as clothing, lace curtains, cotton shades, books and wall paper. It does much damage in houses closed for a long time, and especially if the weather is damp. Its favorite haunts are about the furnace, fire places and ovens, running about over the heated surfaces with extreme facility. It is rapid in its motions, hiding at the least disturbance in cracks or crevices in walls and about casings. The same remedies that are successfully used for destroying moths and beetles may be used for the silver moths, but must be persistently applied, as they are tenacious of life, and secrete themselves so successfully, that it is difficult to reach them. They are particularly susceptible to strong insect powder, and this should be used freely about their support the contract of the strong insect powder. their runways. Among the best destructives is a boiled starch poisoned with arsenic. It has been known to cause wall paper to peel off the walls by the moths having eaten the paste. It frequently eats the binding and lettering off of books to get at the paste below.

Get five cents worth of carbolic acid, put it in a small oil can and drop it in a stream along all cracks in floors and woodwork. Two ounces of red cedar oil in one quart of pentine, well mixed, and sprinkled freely about the haunts of the insect is recommended. It is said not to

Moths may be trapped by hanging strips of red or white flannel, of which they seem fond, about where they make their haunts, and when they are found, the strips should be burned to destroy any eggs, and new strips hung about.

Foot Troubles

Several inquiries have come me from men about their foot troubles, for it is not only the woman who has ruined her feet with stuffs have become "as good as the feet; a tight stocking is about as bad gold," and in some instances, better, as a tight stocking is about as bad as there are dyes that have advanced can work as much harm as one too used for clothing of any kind, are the arch of the instep and causes of the foot should be well scrubbed.

"away up" in prices, and there seems much discomfort, if not actual mis-no way of meeting the demand, ery. When the feet begin to swell, the instep to hurt, and the veins of the leg and foot become ropy, it is very often that the cause is found to be a broken arch. This does not mean that the bones are really broken, but that the foot has pressed down the instep, and the weight of the body is not allowed to rest on the ball of the foot, as it should. There are feet and feet; some have very little arch, and are flat both top and bottom; others have a high arch, with a high instep. A foot with a high arch is out of place in a "com-mon sense" shoe with a flat heel, while the flat foot is as much out of place with the high heel. former, the arch needs support, and a medium high heel is about right. The arch of the foot is extremely delicate in structure, the nerves highly sensitive, and if added to the flat heel, the shoe is too short, there is sure to be trouble and suffering. Several good inventions have been made to benefit the instep, and these supports for the feet can be found at drug stores carrying such appliances. If not at your drug store, your physician should be able to tell you where to get them. These foot ails are in a great measure caused by too great a strain, such as heavy lifting, carrying heavy loads, and the like; or it may be jumping, or climbing; there are many causes besides shoes.

For the Toilet

M. M .- For perspiring feet, twenty to thirty drops of carbolic acid in a basin of water is sufficient, rubbing the feet after well washing, and while still wet, with a little baking Dust the feet with soda. powdered borax, or boric acid.

Mrs. N.—The cause of the so-called "moth-patches" is not surely known. Some attribute it to impercirculation; others troubles; still others to disorders of the digestive tract, such as indiges-tion, inaction of the liver, or stom-ach trouble. Every "authority" will offer a sure cure, which rarely clears the skin. Sometimes the discolora-tions will fade and the skin clear itself without treatment of any kind.

Marion H.—This is the whitener asked for: Four ounces of witch hazel, four ounces of glycerine, and the strained juice of two lemons, well mixed. After washing, while the skin is still moist, apply a few drops to face and hands, and let dry The glycerine will burn the skin if used when it is dry, or without diluting.

A Sufferer-For soft corns between the toes, separate the toes by placing between them a piece of cotton batting sprinkled with prepared chalk. This will absorb the moisture and the corn will be cured. For the bunion, place a thick pad of felt between the great toe and the second toe, in order to put the distorted joint in place. An ointment made of twelve grains of iodine and onefourth ounce of spermaceti, rubbed ne joint v Bunion plasters which afford relief are sold at drug stores. The pad of cotton should be secured in place by strips of adhesive plaster, and if the joint is very sore, there should be a layer of batting strapped over it to prevent friction by the shoe.

Stockings or socks should be frequently changed and fresh ones put in their place.

Query Box

"Jennie June"—Drop the rubber rings into melted paraffin and when coated, lay them on waxed paper to harden. When the can or jar is filled, put the rubber on the jar, and have the cover hot; screw the hot lid down quickly, and the paraffin will help to seal the jar perfectly if the

cover happens to be defective. Housewife—Paraffin wax, used for sealing jelly glasses and laundry purposes, is a product of petroleum; is perfectly clean, tasteless, odorless, is acid-proof and impervious to air and water. Melted in a teacup, or other vessel, by setting in a pan of boiling, or hot water, then poured over the surface of the jelly when it is cold,

will seal perfectly, and prevent mold.
"Uncle John"—One of the best applications known for reducing swellings on horses from strain, is made of one ounce of white vitriol, one ounce of green copperas, two teaspoonfuls of gunpowder, all pulverized and dissolved in one quart of rain water; use cold, rubbing in thoroughly. Will doubtless be good for humans, too, but may have to be reduced.

H. — Cascara sagrada Mrs. C. (sacred bark) is merely a cathartic or laxative, according to quantity taken. The continual taking of such drugs is weakening, and induces the very evil sought to be abolished. Eat laxative foods and let drugs alone. Acetanilide is a coal tar product of a poisonous nature, largely used in headache powders. It is claimed to be very unsafe to use.

Mrs. H. H. H.—Here is the recipe for Quince honey: Three pints of boling water, six pounds granulated sugar, a piece of alum about the



Brightens One Up

There is something about Grape-Nuts food that brightens one up, infant or adult, both physically and mentally.

What is It?

Just its delightful flavor, and the nutriment of whole wheat and barley, including their wonderful body and nerve building mineral elements!

A crisp, ready-to-eat food, with a mild sweetness all its own; distinctive, delicious, satisfying-

Grape-Nuts "There's a Reason"

size of a soup bean (pulverized); boil these for twenty minutes, skimming if necessary. Grate five quinces and two tart apples, and put into the syrup; boil another twenty minutes, then strain. This should make nearly a gallon of the honey, and will keep the year round in a gallon jar; but sealing will keep safe from

Requested Recipes

Green Tomato Chow-Chow --- One peck of green tomatoes, five onions, three heads of solid white cabbage; chop each vegetable separately, or run through a chopping machine; mix all together, with one teacupful of salt, and put into a coarse bag to drain all night. Into a preserving kettle put three pounds of brown sugar, one-half teacupful of freshly grated horseradish, one teaspoonful each of ground black pepper and ground yellow mustard, one table-spoonful each of celery seed and white mustard. If wanted yellow, add one tablespoonful of turmeric. Cover these spices with good cider vinegar and boil for five minutes. Pack the drained vegetables into quart jars and pour the boiling vinegar over them, sealing at once. Fill all air-spaces with the vinegar. Or, boil the vegetables in diluted vinegar for an hour, or until tender; then drain, and pack in jars, and pour the spiced vinegar over it, boiling hot, to fill all spaces, and seal.

"Higdom Pickles"-One peck of green tomatoes, six large green peppers, six large red onions, one teacupful of freshly grated horseradish, one pound of brown sugar, one ounce of celery seed, one table-spoonful each of ground cloves and spoonful each of ground cloves and allspice, and vinegar to cover. Chop the green tomatoes, add one teacupful of salt, and let stand to drain over night. In the morning, drain thoroughly; add chopped peppers and onlons and grated horseradish; mix thoroughly; add sugar, celery seed and spices, with best cider vinegar to cover well. Cook aitogether slowly for four hours, or untill all the ingredients are tender Stir thoroughly and frequently while cooking, not allowing the mixture to stick fast and scorch, as the least suspicion of scorch will damage the flavor. When partly cool, pack in glass cans, put on glass covers and seal tightly. This is an old, general favorite way of using tomatoes.

Cider Vinegar

If you have plenty of apples, you can have home-made cider vinegar at a very trifling cost, and if well made, it will find a ready sale in your own neighborhood, as many people will buy a small quantity rather than bother with more than is needed. The Agricultural Experiment Stateton, Geneva, New York, has issued a bulletin for free distribution, which contains many interesting details. The number of the bulletin is 258, and is the result of seven years of investigation. If the cider is not properly made and handled, however, the vinegar may easily fall below the standard, through failure to reach the required acidity, or through deterioration after the acid has been formed. Only sound, ripe apples should be used, avoiding dirty fruit, washing before pressing; only juice from the first pressing should be used, placed in clean barrels which have been treated with boiling which have been treated with boiling water or steam to destroy all germs.

The barrels should not be quite full, nor tightly corked, as free access of air is desirable. In ordinary cellar temperatures, the first stage, the alcoholic fermentation, should be complete in five or six months, but by storing in warmer rooms, and by the use of yeast, the time can be much shortened. The second stage, the acetic fermentation, may be hast-

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ened by heat and the use of a good "starter" of "mother," or sharp vinegar.. When the required acidity is reached, the barrels should filled to the bung and corked tightly to avoid undesirable fermentation.

Many persons who have orchards use any and all kinds of apples both for cider and vinegar; but if one is at all particular about "quality" of such things, all wormy and rotten apples should be fed to the hogs, or otherwise destroyed. One does not otherwise destroyed. One does not like to feel that food stuffs are preserved in "bug juice."

Pickle Time

Many pickles, especially chopped pickles, sauces, relishes and catsups, are better put into small jars or small, wide-mouthed bottles; and bottles accumulate so quickly where one "lives out of the grocery store" that a supply is usually on hand. Wash well, scald and sun, and when filled new corks should be used for the bottles. The corks should be soaked in hot water to soften them, and when the bottles are filled, the softened corks should be forced as tightly as possible into the neck of the bottles, then the head and rims of the bottles should be dipped in sealing wax which has been melted, and this will make them air-tight. A good sealing wax is made of one-eighth ounce of beeswax, one-fourth pound of sealing wax and same of black rosin, melted and well blended together.

If no cover is on hand for the small jars, a square of muslin, dipped in hot sealing wax and bound over the mouth of the jar will be all that is necessary.

Odds and Ends

Pears are on the market now, and they make an excellent compote. Peel, halve and core, and simmer gently until pink and transparent in a syrup made of a cupful of sugar and one of water, adding a slice or two of lemon; boil the syrup for five minutes before putting in the fruit. When the fruit is done, skim out of the syrup, and boil the syrup down to a nice thickness; pour over the pears when thick enough and let get perfectly cold, then chill. This is perfectly cold, then chill. This is delicious for luncheon, and may be served with whipped cream and macaroons.

A good sweet potato pudding should have the potatoes boiled and mashed, then add a cupful of sugar for each pint of potatoes after mixing with milk to make them creamy; beat in three eggs and season with the grated rind and juice of a lemon. Bake twenty minutes.

Southern Fried Apples-Beat one egg and add two tablespoonfuls of milk or water; core nice, tart, well flavored apples, peeling them or not, as you choose; cut across in thick slices, dip each slice in beaten egg, roll in finely crushed bread crumbs, dredge lightly with flour and fry in hot butter or olive oil until tender and nicely browned. Any of the vegetable cooking oils may used. Lay the slices on a hot platter, pour a little milk into the frying pan and when it boils pour immediately over the apples and serve at

This is a good time to put up lemon syrup, as the lemons are plentiful and cheap. A good recipe for the syrup calls for one pound of the expressed juice and the grated yellow rind (called the zest) of four; none of the white pith under the thin yellow rind should be added, as that is the bitter part. A teaspoonful of this syrup in a glassful of cold water makes a refreshing, healthful drink. It should be put up in small bottles and corked tightly.

All "fruit waters" are prepared by mashing fresh fruits and steeping

the pulp in water to cover; strain and sweeten to taste, serving with cracked ice.

To bleach handkerchiefs that have a dingy, gray color from careless washing, wash in the usual way with soft water and any good soap, soak overnight in clean, clear water in which you have put a teaspoonful of cream tartar to each quart of water; rinse out the next morning, and dry in the hot sunshine. If properly done, they will be another color alproperly

Small shells for containing "creamed" chicken, lobster, or like preparations may be bought by the shells dozen at small cost at the bakery, or may be made at home by using the "rosette" irons, directions for using being sent with each set. The shells are cooked like waffles, then filled.

Ptomaine Poisoning

During the hot weather, the house. wife is very apt to rely on canned things in order to save as much heating as possible. Accounts of serious poisoning, often of a fatal character, following a use of canned meats, fish and poultry, are quite frequently given out through the news columns. Animal matter much more generates the poisons called ptomaines than any other class of foods, if we except milk, eggs and organ a spoiled can of vergatables. cream. A spoiled can of vegetables will very seldom be eaten, because of the taste or odor when opened; but spoiled fish or meats may not be objectionable to taste or smell, and may be used by the careless housewife. For this reason, every can of such product should be most carefully examined, and the least showing of imperfection, discoloration or odor, should be discarded. No chance should be taken. Milk and cream are very apt to develop the poisons if not carefully kept, and when stored for a long time, it would be wise not to buy them. The evaporated, or condensed products are reasonably safe, but should be used as soon as possible, and not kept after being opened. The sediment left in the coffee cup by some cans of milk, and supposed to be from the sugar, is in reality due to the long storage of the milk before being placed on the counter—the natural calcium salts having been precipi-tated on standing. The symptoms of ptomaine poisoning are usually violent nausea, and diarrhea, through which nature seeks to free the body from the dangerous product. When a large quantity has been taken, and the poisoning is pronounced, the patient goes through the stages of collapse rapidly, to a fatal ending. Mild cases recover slowly. When symptoms of nausea and attendant sickness follows the the stages of collapse rapidly, to a fatal ending. Mild cases recovers glowly. When symptoms of nausea and attendant sickness follows the arms of arms canned foods, medical upper features of the stripts reverse first the stripts of the stripts and possess the favorite Russian blouse, the presents the favorite Russian blous



(Continued from Preceding Page)

skirt, cut in two gores — the upper edges of the back gore being gathered — and built on a raised waistline; the closing is at the left side. The front ends of a belt tacked to the top of the skirt at the back, look down at the pockets stitched to the front gore and finished with a lap for effectiveness.

7892—Ladies' Dress—Cut in sizes 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. This type of dress shows that originality can go to a great length for unusual style in a conventional model. The dress pictured has a panel front and back; in the lower edge of the side body sections, plaits are introduced and held in place with bands of contrasting goods. The skirt side sections are full plaited.

it quickly and scrape receptacle clean of any residue; if such residue is white and powdery, it means lime or gypsum, and shows that the water is hard, but safe. A whitey green or whitey yellow, gummy residue is suspicious. Burn the residue and if it turns black, giving out the smell of burnt feathers, the water is contaminated with animal refuse and is likely to breed typhoid.

"The Last of the Garden"

When the late summer shows you that the garden has given you all that it has to offer you, there will be a scattering supply of vegetables—a corn ear here; a handful of beans there, a few green tomatoes, some crooked cucumbers, a few peas, a stray onion, or carrot, a neglected cabbage head, etc. Go over the garden and gather these; string and cut up the bean pods, cut the corn from the cob, chop the tomatoes, cucumbers, onions, cabbage, cauliflower, turnip, carrot, celery, and anything else you may find that you can use in soup; put them all together in proportions that you like, and cook until nearly done, then can as you would any single vegetable. If you like seasoning, that may be added; then seal in small jars as you would other things, testing for any leakage from defective tops, and when satisfied on that point, wrap in paper and set away in a cool, dark place until "soup" days next winter, when you will rejoice in your thriftiness. Many herbs, such as sage leaves, summer savory, and other kitchen herbs may be dried and put into discarded fruit jars, and this will save many dimes for kitchen seasoning.

"Is your boy Josh burning midnight oil?" "No," replied Farmer Corntossel; "but he keeps the gasoline goin' about eighteen hours a day." Weehington Steep -Washington Star.

skirt attached to the bib section that is arranged over a separate guimpe with shoulder straps of material; they are stitched at back and button to the front of the overblouse.

7930—Child's Yoke Dress — Cut in sizes 4, 6 and 8 years. The fancy yoke at back and front make this an especially interesting little frock. The sleeve length is a matter of choice but make two tucks in each half of the front and back for the loose box-plait effect — always pretty in children's dresses.

dresses.

7959—Ladies' Shirt-Waist — Cut in sizes 36 to 44 inches bust measure, Another model that will count among the season's successes. The shoulder straps are as much to be admired as the button and loop decoration in diagonal effect, where the closing is made, and the three-inch facing of the fronts for the stylish rever effect.

A Christmas Truce

Newport, Minn., Aug. 16; 1916.— Mr. W. J. Bryan, Lincoln, Neb. Dear Mr. Bryan: In answer to your request made on the train en route from Kansas City the other day I am sending you a copy of the Christmas truce article which was printed by the United Press Association, through its clients, on March 24, 1915. I wrote this article from information given to me by Phil Rader, a member of the foreign legion but, as I have only the one clipping, I am rewriting it. It follows:

"London, March 1.—There were five Americans in that marvelous Christmas truce in my part of the trenches, Eugene Jacobs, Pawtucket, R. I., Victor Chapman, a Harvard man from New York, myself, and two others who are mentioned later. For twenty consecutive days before Christmas dawned we had faced that strip of land, 95 feet wide, between our trench and that of the Germans
—that terrible No-Man's Land, dotted with dead bodies, criscrossed by
tangled mazes of barbed wire. The little strip was as wide and deep and as full of death as the Atlantic ocean, as uncrossable as the spaces between the stars, as terrible as human hate The sunshine of that French Christmas morning fell upon it as brightly as if it were a lovers' lane or the aisle of some cathedral.

"I don't know how the truce began in the other trenches but in our hole Nadem began it — Nadem, a Turk, who believes that Mahomet and not Christ was the prophet of God. was only an enthusiastic boy, always childishly happy, and when we noticed at the regular morning shooting hour that the German trenches were silent Nadem began to make a jake of it. joke of it.

"He drew a target on a board, fastened it to a pole and stuck it above the trench, shouting to the Germans, "See how well you can shoot." Within a minute the target had been bull's eyed. Nadem pulled down the arget, put bits of white paper on the bullet spots and put it up again so the Germans could see their score. In doing this Nadem's head appeared In doing this Nadem's head appeared above the trench and we heard him talking across No Man's land. Thoughtlessly, I raised my head, too. Other men did the same. We saw hundreds of German heads appearing out of the mud like flowers springing from the earth. Smiles came over the faces, as if these strange flowers had come into sudden bloom. Shouts filled the air. den bloom. Shouts filled the air. What miracle had happened? Men laughed and cheered. There was Christmas light in our ces and I Christmas light in our ces and I know there were tears in mine. There were smiles where for many days there had been only rifle barrels. The terror of No-Man's land fell away. The sound of happy voices filled the Christmas air We were all unhumanly happy for that one glori-

"I think Nadem was the first to sense what had happened. He suddenly jumped out of the trench and began waving his hands and cheer-ing. While he was dong this a pon-derous German with a happy smile imbed out of the trench across the and shouted, 'Lieutenant and shouted. 'Lieutenant bullet through his head. Nadem rolled back again into the trench own if he will select four men to ome to the middle of the neutral on a world gone mad."

"Our lieutenant agreed. I was one of the four men he selected. I shall never forget how I felt as we advanced to meet the four German soldiers and their lieutenant who were coming to meet us. We felt as

if we wanted to throw our arms about these men. They told us afterward that the same desire was upon them.

"The horrors of war had been withdrawn. You felt their handshakes—double handshakes, with both hands—in your heart. The truce was arranged. There was to be no more firing for one hour and the men from both sides were to come out and bury both sides were to come out and bury the dead bodies which had been lying in No-Man's land for many weeks. The soldiers flocked from their trenches. They rushed to each other and shook hands.

"'I want to have your photographs,' said the German lieutenant to our party. He sent back for his camera and we enemies stood with our arms about each other's shoulders in horseshoe formation while the lieutenant snapped his camera.

"'If I don't have a chance to send you the pictures before the war is over, I shall see that you get them afterwards,' he said, and he took

our home addresses.

"At last the bodies were buried. The hour of truce had passed. But the men did not go back to the trenches. In groups about that once terrible strip of No-Man's Land the Germans and the men of the French force legion set talking or playing foreign legion sat talking or playing cards, exchanging tobacco and cigar-ets, joking and laughing.

"'Don't blame us,' was the burden of the Germans' talk. 'It is not our fault that we are fighting. We don't know what it's all about. We have wives and children and we are just the same kind of men that you are. We're d—— fools and so is every body else who is fighting.

"And our talk was about the same. It was not until the sun began to go down that we returned to the

trenches. "'We are to have a band in our trenches tonight and we want you to hear it,' said the Germans as they bade us goodbye, and we shook the hands that eight slay us on the morrow. At night there was a sudden blast of music that thrilled us. A little German band had crept into A little German band had crept into the German trenches and announced itself with a grand chord. Then came the unexpected strains of the 'Marseillaise.' The Frenchmen were almost frantic with delight. Then came our turn, when the band played, 'It's a Long, Long, Way to Tipperary.' George Ullard, our negro cook, who came from Galveston, got out who came from Galveston, got out his mouth organ and almost bursted his lungs playing 'Die Wacht am Rhein.' The yell in the German trenches was a thousand times more eloquent than the cheers we gave when George concluded. There was no more shooting through the night, no more shooting through the night, until six in the morning when the sound of rifle shots came from far down the trenches. Nadem had been the first to feel the holiday spirit of Christmas but, on the day after Christmas, he failed to sense the grimness of war that had fallen over the trenches during the night. Early the trenches during the night. Early in the morning he jumped out of the trenches and began waving his hands again. John Street, an American, who had been an evangelist in St. Louis, jumped out with him and began to shout a morning greeting to the friends he had made the day he-fore. There was a sudden rattle of rifle fire and Street fell dead with a

FOR RELIGIOUS PEACE

A new peace movement has been launched in this city. It has rather better prospects of success than the peace movement in Europe and is quite as important in its way. A number of prominent Protestants and Catholics, clergymen and laymen, have been getting together of late for the purpose of stopping, lo-carry at least, the sectarian warfare which broke out in this country two or three years ago after being dor mant for aimost a generation.

These men have issued an address to the public, which is an eloquent plea for a better understanding between the sects and the cessation of hostilities which, whatever their other effect, certainly give aid and comfort to the enemies of all religion. The list of names attached this document is an impressive argument in itself.

We think that Buffalo is the first city in which such a movement has been made. The general policy of men of the class that signed this paper has been to ignore the sectarian controversy as much as possible. But such crusades can not be checked by ignoring them. They thrive on such treatment. It is better to provide an open court for the discussions of the disputants, as The Express has been doing through its Morning's Mail and news columns. Then neither side can raise the cry of "persecution," while both sides can relieve their feelings, with some change of securing through published. chance of securing, through publicity, the redress of some of the things of which they complain. For probably no signer of the statement we publish this morning would deny that there have been and are faults and unfairness on both sides of the controversy .- Buffalo Express.

TWELVE THINGS TO REMEMBER

The value of time.

The success of perseverance.

The pleasure of working. The dignity of simplicity. The worth of Character.

The power of kindness.
The influence of example.

The obligation of duty

The wisdom of economy.

10 The virtue of patience

The improvement of talent. The joy of originating.

-Marshall Field.

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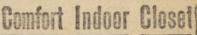
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New York Gift

Heney Will Support Wilson

Among the prominent progressives who have announced their support of the democratic ticket is Francis J. Heney of California, who attained national prominence for his vigorous prosecution of the boodlers, gamblers and grafters of San Francisco. Mr. Heney recently sent the following statement to President Wilson:

Honorable Woodrow Wilson,

White House Washington, D. C. As one of the delegates who left the republican canvention in Chicago four years ago and participated in the organization of the national progressive party, I desire to assure you that it is now my intention earnestly and actively to work for your re-elec tion as President. My admiration and affection for Theodore Roosevelt, and my respect for the opinion of those republican delegates with whom I participated in organizing the national progressive party, and the more than four million voters who endorsed our action at the polls, constrains me to state with some fullness my reasons for refusing to support Mr. Charles E. Hughes as the republican candidate for presi-

Like the platform of the national progressive party, that of the demo-cratic party, four years ago, contained a plank declaring in favor of the direct presidential preference primary, and in one of your first messages to congress you recom-mended its enactment. In the press of a vast volume of important remedial legislation, your recommenda-tion has not yet been carried out by congress, and the various party plat

forms are silent on the subject this year. I have full faith, however, that you will ultimately bring about the enactment of this great reform into don't agree There's Keason

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law. The democratic party of which you are the head is not, like the republican party, in the unfortunate position of having the balance of power in its national convention vested in delegates from a group of states which never have helped to elect its presidential nominee, and which is not expected to do so at any time in the near future. Through your personal efforts as President, most of the other important planks of the national progressive platform of four years ago have already been enacted into law by congress. Consequently, I feel confident that you can be relied upon, if elected, further to exert your great influence to secure federal legislation which will require a presidential preference primary election to be held on the same day in every state in the union, for every political party, under the safeguards of law.

Four years ago, after the fiasco of nominating Mr. Taft, with the aid of dishonestly seated delegates, and of delegates who were representatives of a mere handful of officeholders in the southern states, had been perpetrated against them, a majority of the republican delegates who had been legally elected from those states having a preponderate republican vote, reassembled in Chicago and organized the national progressive party.

The primary and paramount purpose of the organization of the national progressive party was to place in the hands of the voters of each and every political party, through the instrumentality of a national direct presidential preference primary law, the power for a majority of the voters of each political party to nominate its candidate for the presidency. All thoughtful men among the republican delegates who organized that progressive movement realized that the manipulation of national political conventions by corrupt methods of the invisible government through political bosses, constitutes an ever continuing menace to the very existence of the republic itself. Every serious minded person must realize that a republican government in fact can not continue to exist under such political conditions. Political freedom is a mockery under a system which permits a few unscrupulous manipulators and corruptors to defeat the will of millions of voters in any political party by substituting the will of those few for the will of the voters. To continue such a polit. ical system means to invite and pro-mote the ultimate destruction of the republic.

By depriving Roosevelt of the republican nomination four years ago, Senator Boise Penrose of Pennsyl-vania, Murray Crane, then senator, of Massachusetts, and William H. Barnes of New York, with the aid of such men as Elihu Root, who was the permanent chairman of the convention, continued their control of the republican national committee, and thus prolonged their power again to defeat the will of the majority of the republican voters. And they have now once more insured their control of the republican national committee for another four years, with the continuance of their power to again defeat the will of the republican voters in 1920, and thereafter, indefinitely, so long as we are without a presidential preference primary law.

Under the circumstances I can not follow Theodore Roosevelt back into the republican party while it is still controlled by those same men. he had accepted the nomination of the progressive party at Chicago this year, I would have loyally and vigorously supported him, because he then would have represented the basic principle upon which the progressive

party was founded, to-wit: The right of the majority of voters of each political party to nominate its own candidate for president, without any few men possessing the power

It is reasonably certain that Mr. Hughes was not the first choice of a majority of the aggregate of republican and progressive voters in the United States. Mr. Hughes repre-sents merely the consent of Penrose, Crane and Barnes to permit the republican party to have as its candidate a man selected by themselves, who, therefore, if elected president, would be disinclined to attempt to destroy the continuance of their con-trol of the nominating machinery of the republican party, and their power thus to reward him with a renomination for another term. To my mind, the nomination of Mr. Hughes represents the fruition of the political corruption which was so successfully practiced by the republican national committee four years ago under the guidance of the men I have named. For that reason I can not vote for or support him. I do not question the personal integrity or character of Mr. Hughes, but I do condemn him unqualifiedly for permitting professional political tricksters to make a sound of the professional political tricksters nation-wide canvass for his nomination while he was a member of the supreme court of the United States under an appointment for life, with the vast potential power which accompanies that position.

Personally I shall not vote for any republican candidate for president hereafter as long as the corrupt control of the nominating machinery of the republican party is permitted thus to continue in existence. is permitted

Please permit me also at this time to offer my heartiest approval of the policy of your administration towards Mexico. It seems to me that you have consistently, and amid great difficulties and discouragements, difficulties and discouragements, striven to treat that unfortunate neighboring nation with that patience and forbearance which one powerful and enlightened nation ought to exercise toward a much less powerful and much less enlightened nation, and from which it has already acquired, partly through conquest and partly through purchase, a magnificent empire of territory and natural resources, and in the minds of whose people, therefore, there must naturally exist apprehension as to the unselfishness of our motives and the disinterestedness of our actions. This must be apparent to any citizen of our own country who stops for a moment to consider the fact that under the dictatorship of Diaz, Americans, as well as other foreign capitalists, acquired the control and ownership of vast natural resources of fabulous value in Mexico. No patriotic citizen can fail to pray that we shall be delivered from the necessity of entering into a war with the distracted people who inhabit Mexico; but finally, if no other course shall lie open to us, I shall realize that you, in the full performance of your duty, have done everything that lies within your power properly to prevent such an issue.

Your temperate, restrained, but lofty exercise of the powerful weap ons of diplomacy have kept this country safely out of the terrible struggle in Europe without any sacrifice of American honor or prestige and you have wrung the most important concessions from belligerent foreign rulers, while steadfastly maintaining the dignity, peace and safety of the United States. Arguments that we should replace experience with inexperience in this vital field will be without avail.

The legislative accomplishments of your administration constitute a record little short of marvelous in three short years. Your administration has wrested the financial control of the

country from Wall street and lodged country from Wall street and lodged it with the people, thus rendering ture trust-created panics and man-ipulation practically impossible. You have provided an income tax for the raising of revenue, thus placing the burdens of government where they belong and where they can best be borne. You are providing a popbeing and where they can best be borne. You are providing a non-partisan tariff commission, as advocated in the national progressive platform of 1912, that will take the tariff out of partisan politics, where it has long been an agency for evil. I might also speak of other important enactments, such as the trade compartments. enactments, such as the trade commission law, the Clayton anti-trust law, the agricultural expansion act, the industrial employees arbitration act, the extension of the parcels post system, the driving of the notorious lobby out of Washington, the con-summation of the constitutional amendment providing for election of United States senators by the people United States senators by the people, and scores of other peices of important legislation for which the country is largely indebted to you and your administration.

I trust that you will feel free to call

upon me to aid in any way that I can in your re-election to the presidency next November. Sincerely, FRANCIS J. HENEY.

MR. HUGHES AND THE HOUSE

The fact that many of the chair-The fact that many of the chairmanships of the house committees are held by southern representatives is distressing to Mr. Hughes. He says the house is "sectionally organized." Just how he would go about changing this, if he should become president, he doesn't say. It is presumed, though, he would favor reorganization of the house after the fashion that prevailed when his the fashion that prevailed when his

party was in power.

The house organization under the The house organization under the republican party's rule was unique. Sectional doesn't describe it. Its whole authority was vested in a picturesque old gentleman from Vermillion county, Illinois. Mr. Cannon was the speaker. He was the chairman of all the committees. He was the house. The members were mere marionettes. Those of were mere marionettes. Those of them that danced when Cannon pulled the string were taken care of. Those that didn't were ignored. So far as serving his constituency, under the republican party's scheme of house organization, a congressman might just as well have remained

Back of Cannon were powerful gures. They got what they wanted. They never appeared in the flesh. Out of that condition came the term "invisible government." They were strongly entrenched. It seemed impossible to drive them out. Yet, they were finally driven out, but only over the mangled remains of the republican party. Cannonism fell. The house of representatives again become such in fact. came such in fact.

Does Mr. Hughes want Cannonism restored. Would he remove southern representatives of legislative experience from committee chairmanships and replace them with automata? Would he dress the speaker again in the robes of czardom which were ripped from the shoulders of Uncle Joe? Is it Mr. Hughes's idea to so reorganice the house as to re-establish invisible government?— Oklahoma City Oklahoman.

SOMEBODY

Somebody did a golden deed; Somebody proved a friend in need; Somebody sang a beautiful song; Somebody smiled the whole day

long: Somebody thought, "Tis sweet to

Somebody said, "I'm glad to give"; Somebody fought a valiant fight; Somebody lived to shield the right; Was that "somebody" you? -Author Unknow



LOOKS LIKE HE'S GOING TO WALK HIM

-Nashville Tennessean.

Hughes Criticized by Leading Progressive Paper

22, says: Both in its news columns and editorially the Philadelphia North American, the leading progressive newspaper in the east, a recognized Roosevelt organ and, up to the present, a supporter of Mr. Hughes, in yesterday's issues makes the unqualified statement that the republican candidate is facing "a nation-wide progressive revolt." Its special dispatch from San Francisco declares that Chester Rowell, progressive leader and member of the republican rational campaign committee has denational campaign committee, has de-nounced the republican candidate for "abandoning the progressives of Cal-ifornia to the old guard wolves."

The North American, commenting upon Rowell's denunciation, says: It points to an impending progressive war on the candidate which may easily react on the situation in every state in the union, especially in the doubtful states."

The article emphasizes the declaration of Hughes in his San Francisco speech that he came to California as "spokesman of the national repub." lican party.

Silence Wiser Course

"Mr Hughes might better have said nothing at all," continues the dispatch, "which would have been the wiser course than thus to ignore the plans of the progressives.

"He has spilled the beans."

The editorial in the North American upon the progressive situation is headed "The Votes That Will Decide." It says in part:

'Mr. Hughes' letter of acceptance present speechmaking campaign, not even his most ardent admirers will assert that up to this time he has convinced the waiting public that he left much to be desired. As to the

A New York dispatch, dated Aug. | Hughes, despite the confident predictions that Col. Roosevelt's wholehearted indorsement would have that result. Neither has the decision of the progressives to abandon the party organization for this year produced that effect."

Continuing, the editorial says: "It would be absurd to belittle the de-

fection of such men as John M. Parker of Louisiana, Judge Lindsey of Colorado, Francis J. Heney of California, Matthew Hale of Massachusetts, Edwin N. Lee of Indiana, J. A. H. Hopkins of New Jersey, Judge Nortoni of Missouri, Bainbridge Colby of New York and Henry M. Wal-

Wlison Holds Approval

The editorial points out that the progressive vote which will go to Wilson will not represent merely op-

position to Hughes.

"There are a large number of progressives," it says, "who strongly believe in President Wilson. We know this by experience through the protests which have reached us from readers who are virtually always in accord with us but who do not follow. accord with us but who do not follow us in condemning the record of the Wilson administration."

Referring to President Wilson, the editorial continues: "Wherever one dips into the progressive vote a strong Wilson sentiment is found. Another ominous fact is that Mr. Wilson is able to do things, while Mr. Hughes can only criticize and promise."

AN IMPERTINENT MESSAGE

convinced the waiting public that he possesses exceptional strength."

"After reviewing the outlook," the editorial adds significantly: "One condition, however, is definite and obvious—the progressive strength has not swung entirely over to support the progressive strength has not swung entirely over to support the progressive strength has not swung entirely over to support the progressive strength with the principle of arbitration. What it really asks is that the President witson. It is a typical Pope message. It begins with fattery and ends with an appearance of the progressive strength witson. It is a typical Pope message. It begins with fattery and ends with an appearance of the president witson. It is a typical Pope message. It begins with fattery and ends with an appearance of the president witson. It is a typical Pope message. It begins with fattery and ends with an appearance of the president witson. It is a typical Pope message. It begins with fattery and ends with an appearance of the president witson. It is a typical Pope message. It begins with fattery and ends with an appearance of the president witson. It is a typical Pope message. It begins with fattery and ends with an appearance of the president witson. It is a typical Pope message. It begins with fattery and ends with an appearance of the president witson. It is a typical Pope message. It begins with fattery and ends with an appearance of the president witson. It is a typical Pope message. It begins with an appearance of the president witson. It is a typical Pope message. It begins with an appearance of the president witson. It is a typical Pope message. It begins with an appearance of the president witson. It is a typical Pope message. It begins with an appearance of the president witson. It is a typical Pope message. It begins with an appearance of the president witson. It is a typical Pope message. It begins with an appearance of the president witson. It is a typical Pope message. It begins with an appearance of the president witson with an

to the railroads to grant the eight-hour day. It is a piece of impertin-

Colonel Pope belongs to the old order. He is a "let us alone" propagandist. He has recently advocated a union of capital in self defense. He inveighs against regulative legisla-tion. He believes business should be permitted to do whatever it

He is the head of an organization with a record. A small part of that record is known. The Dulhall disclosures showed that the National Association of Manufacturers had an interesting payroll on which were interesting payroll on which were found editorial writers, statesmen, eminent attorneys. He believed pro-foundly in "dollar diplomacy," or subsidy or bribery, whichever term suits your fancy most. It bought what it wanted. Its method of arbitration was the slush fund.

The National Association of Manufacturers should keep its counsel and its commendation for the party of its heart and the candidate to whom its votes will go.—Oklahoma City Oklahoman.

BOOKS RECEIVED

The Neutrals' Portion. A romance of the Middle West. By Elwin Lorraine. The Jackson Press, Townsend Bldg., 9 West 25th St., New York. Bldg., 9 West 2 Price \$1.25, net.

A Prophet In His Own Country. Being the letters of Henry Clifford Stuart, 2619 Woodley Place, Washington, D. C., Edited with an introduction in notes by Aleister Crowley. Published by the author.

Nationalism, War and Society. study of nationalism and its concomitant, war, in their relation to civilization; and of the fundamentals and the progress of the opposition to war. By Edward Krehbiel, Ph. D., professor of modern history in Le-land Stanford Junior University. With an introduction by Norman Angell. The Macmillan Company, New York.

The Evolution of Governments and Laws. Exhibiting the governmental structures of ancient and modern states, their growth and decay and the leading principles of their laws. By Stephen Haley Allen. Princeton

By Stephen Haley Allen. Frinceton University Press, Princeton, N. J. Selling Things. By Orison Swett Marden, author of "Pushing to the Front," etc. With the assistance of Joseph F. McGrail, instructor in salesmanship and efficiency for many large sales and industrial organizations. Thomas Y. Crowell Company, Publishers New York, Price \$1.00. Publishers, New York. Price \$1.00,

net.

Reflections of a Cornfield Philosopher. B. E. W. Helms. Thomas Y. Crowell Company, Publishers, New York. Price 50c, net.

New Wars for Old. Being a statement of radical pacifism in

terms of force versus non-resistance with special reference to the facts and problems of the great war. By John Haynes Holmes. Dodd, Mead and Company, New York. Price John Haynes Holmes. Dode and Company, New York. \$1.50, net.

Oasis. A collection of Poems on Temperance, Patriotism and Everyday Life. By Henrietta F. Everett. Published for the author by the International Publishing Association,

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THRIFT

There is a great deal of discussion just now about thrift. A systematic effort is being made to have people save more of their earnings. Many methods are suggested, such as making regular deposits in savings banks, taking stock in building and loan associations, and the purchase of real estate.

There is still another method, which, until of late, has not been given much prominence. Reference is made to savings through life insurance. It is an absolutely safe way to provide for those dependent upon the breadwinner. The amount paid as premiums is small when compared with the amount received by the beneficiary. Savings through life insurance is a form of thrift and it is now so regarded by most people.

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Published for the author by the International Publishing Association,
College View, Neb.

The Christian Confederacy. By
Herbert Booth, the Goodspeed Press,
Chicago, Ill.

Our Eastern Question. America's
contact with the Orient and the
trend of relations with China and
Japan. By Thomas F. Millard, author of "The New Far East," etc.
The Century Company, New York.
Price \$3.00, net.

Father—Well, Bobby, what did
you learn at school today? Bobby—
Not to sass Tommy McNutt.—Boston Transcript.

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World Reconstruction to Fall on United States

A New York dispatch, dated Aug.

25, says: President Wilson has contributed to the following article on "America's Opportunity" to the General Federation magazine:

"No one can doubt that the imme diate future of the world will be crowded with quick changes. Every true lover of America must wish the United States to play a part in those changes which will be worthy of her ideal and her character. Almost alone among the great nations of the world she will be unhampered in

"In the first place her resources are unimpaired. Not only has the war and all its attendant circumstances made no hurtful drain upon her men or her materials; it has even enhanced her skill and added to her

"She has developed industries that she had before neglected, has found new use for her materials and new material for use. No other nation material for use. No other nation will stand quite so ready as she to serve the world in every work of peace and development.

"Second, she will probably of necessity be the chief reliance of the rest of the world in the field of fi-nance. Probably the chief part in supplying the means necessary for the great reconstruction following the war will fall to her.

Burden Falls Upon Pinanciers

"When the war began America was a debtor nation. When it closes she will be a creditor of all the world. Her financiers will have it within their choice to play a part they have never played before in the economic development of other nations.

"Third, it is evident that the United States will understand herself better than ever before. The war and all its attendant circumstances have pried her wide-awake to both the dangers of her life and its enor-mous possibilities and advantages.

We had not realized before that there were certain elements in our citizenship which had not in their heart of hearts devoted themselves in full loyalty and allegiance to the country of their adoption.

Problem of Disunion Overcome

"A new problem of disunion, more subtle, more difficult to meet with direct checkmate and conviction than the old problem which culminated in the Civil war has engaged and disturbed our thought and we have realized that we must devote a new energy and ardor to binding to-gether the forces which will produce a new union, a union of spirits triumphant over every alien force and

This very anxiety has quickened the pulse of every loyal and devoted American, whether his birthplace was on this side of the water or on the

"A new and wholesome force has arisen of thoughtful, watchfu', ener-getic patriotism and I venture to think that the nation is better prepared on that account to face the problem of a new day.

knowledge in some of the undertak-ings of science and industry, and these she can obtain by the mere careful use of the extraordinary capacity of her people.

"The opportunity is at hand. Her principles are suited to the freedom of mankind and the peace of the

"She can now afford an example of energy in justice as well as in en-thusiasm, in honorable competition, in thoughtful adaptation of her resources to the needs of the which may help to inaugurate a new era in the intercourse and friendly independence of the peoples of the

"That she will rise to this great opportunity no man who knows her can doubt."

THE ADAMSON 8-HOUR BILL

The Adamson bill, introduced in congress to avert a threatened railroad strike, passed the house of representatives September 1 by a vote of 239 to 56, and passed the senate September 2 by a vote of 43 to 25. President Wilson signed the bill September 4. The text of the measure follows:

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress in congress assembled:

Section 1. That beginning Decem ber 1, 1916, eight hours shall in con tracts for labor and service be deemed a day's work and the meas-ure or standard of a day's work for the purpose of reckoning the compensation for service of all employees who are now or may hereafter be employed by any railroad which is subject to the provisions of the act of February 1, 1887, "An act to reg-ulate commerce," as amended, and who are now or may hereafter be actually engaged in any capacity in the operation of trains used for the transportation of persons or property on railroads, except railroads in dependently owned and operated not exceeding 100 miles in length, elec-tric street railroads and electric interurban railroads, from any state or territory of the United States or the District of Columbia, to any other state or territory of the United States or the District of Columbia or from one place in a territory to another place in the same territory, or from any place in the United States to an adjacent foreign country, or from any place in the United States through a foreign country to any other place in the United States; provided that the above exceptions shall not apply to railroads less than 100 miles in length whose principal business is leasing or furnishing terminal or transfer facilities to other railroads, or are themselves engaged in trans-fers of freight between railroads or between railroads and industrial

Section 2. That the President shall appoint a commission of three, which shall observe the operation and effects of the institution of the 8-hour standard work day as above defined and the conditions affecting the relations between such common carriers and employees dur-Fortunately, America can play her part unselfishly and impartially because se covets nothing other nations have unless it her than a six months nor more than nine months, in the discretion of the commission, and within thirty days. tions have, unless it be their skill and knowledge in some of the undertakings of science and industry, and gress; that each member of the commission created under the pro-visions of this act shall receive such "She has nothing she wishes to take away from other nations and is so much thereof as may be fixed by the President. The sum of \$25,000, or take away from other nations and is better prepared than ever before to be, and hereby is, appropriated out



HE'S TWO YEARS OLD

-Satterfield in the New York Call.

of any money in the United States obliged to detach herself from Austreasury not otherwise appropriated, tria and Germany. In conclusion, for the necessary and proper expenses incurred in connection with the work follows the motives in compelling of such commission, including salincurred in connection with the work of such commission, including sal-aries, per diem, traveling expenses of members and employees and rent, furniture, office fixtures and supplies, books, salaries and other necessary expenses, the same to be approved by the chairman of said commission and audited by the proper accounting officers of the treasury.

Section. 3. That pending the report of the commission, herein provided for, and for a period of thirt; days thereafter, the compensation of railway employees subject to this act for a standard 8-hour work day shall not be reduced below the present standard day's wage and for all necessary time in excess of eight hours such employees shall be paid at a rate not less than the pro rata rate for such standard 8-hour work-

Section 4. That any person violating any provision of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined not less than \$100 and not more than \$1,000, or imprisoned not to exceed one year, or both.

ROUMANIA ENTERS WORLD WAR

The most important developments of the European war situation during the month are the declaration of war by Roumania against Austria on August 28, and by Italy against Ger-many on August 27. Roumania is the fourteenth nation to enter the

A Paris cablegram, dated August 30, says: "La Liberte has received from Geneva a summary of the Roumanian declaration of war, as tele-graphed from Vienna. It is a long Circular free. Information Bureau document, setting forth Roumania's 312, Boulder, Mont. grievances. manians by Austro-Hungarian officials is alleged, and it is charged that agreements which existed be-tween Roumania and the former members of the Triple Alliance have been broken in letter and spirit from the time Germany and Austria entered the war.

"Italy, the declaration says, was

"1. The Roumanian population in Austrian territories is exposed to the hazards of war and of invasion.

"2. Rumania believes that, by interfering, she can shorten the war.
"3. Roumania places herself on

the side of those powers which she believes can assist her most efficaciously in realizing her national

A Berlin cablegram, dated August 27, says: The following official annonncement was made here today

"The Italian government has de-clared, through the Swiss govern-ment, that it considers itself, from August 28, at war with Germany."

FOREGONE CONCLUSION

Teacher—"If a farmer sold 1,470 bushels of wheat at \$1.17 a bushel, what would be get?"

Boy-"An automobile." - Cincinnati Enquirer.



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Record of the 64th Congress

An Associated Press dispatch, dated Washington, Sept. 8, says: The first session of the Sixty-fourth congress which adjourned today was concerned chiefly with national is-

The crisis in congress over the international situation followed Germany's naval order to sink armed belligerent merchant ships without warning. Introduction of resolutions warning Americans to keep off armed merchantmen caused Presi-dent Wilson to halt diplomatic negotiations and go to the capitol to de-

mand a showdown.

The result was the tabling of the Gore resolution in the senate by a vote of 64 to 18 on March 3, and of the McLemore resolution in the house by a vote of 276 to 142 on March 7. Immediately afterwards the President sent to Germany and read to congress a note threatening to sever diplomatic relations unless the German government "immediately effected a modification of its methods of submarine warfare."

When the gavel fell congress had directed reorganization and re-equipment of the army and navy for defense of the country at the un-precedented cost of \$655,000,000, with authorizations that will increase the total in three years to nearly \$800,000,000. With all other expenditures, appropriations were brought to the grand total of \$1,637,583,682, the greatest aggregate the country's history and exceedin the country's history and exceeding that for the last fiscal year by more than half a billion dollars.

Expenditures, necessitated by preparedness and the calling into action of military forces to meet the Mexican emergency demanded revenue legislation in the closing days of the session. Congress responded by doubling the normal tax on incomes, creating an inheritance tax, munitions tax and miscellaneous excise taxes to raise \$205,000,000 and by directing sale of \$130,000,000 Pan-ama canal bonds.

Congress established a tariff commission, a government shipping board to rehabilitate the American merchant marine, a workman's com-pensation commission to administer a new uniform compensation law, a farm loan banking system, a child labor law, enlarged the system of self-government in the Philippines and enacted many other important laws which had been contemplated

by the administration. The session was disturbed throughout by frequently recurring threats of foreign complications from the European war and imminence at one time of a diplomatic break with Germany; interference with American mails and commerce, invasion of American soil and killing of Amer-icans by Mexican bandits and danger of actual war with Mexico.

Later in the session trouble arose in the senate over the nomination of Louis D. Brandeis, of Boston, to succeed the late Justice Lamar as a member of the supreme court. Weeks of investigation and deliberation by the judiciary committee ended in confirmation of Mr. Brandeis by a large majority.

In the week before adjournment, congress was occupied with legislacongress was occupied with legisla-tion which prevented a threatened nation-wide strike. President Wil-son after futile negotiations with officials of the railroads and railroad officials of the railroads and railroad enactment of an anti-dumping pro-brotherhoods submitted the controversy to congress to prevent the made goods at less than foreign marser to and to prevent such emergencies from arising in the future.

during which the President visited the capitol daily, conferring with administration leaders, a bill was passed to establish an eight-hour day as a basis for pay of railroad work-

ing an investigation by a railroad commission into the effect of the eight-hour day on railroad revenues.

Important Legislation
Most important legislative enactments of the session, exclusive of laws for national defense, included the following:

Government ship law: Appropriating \$50,000,000 to operate ships in foreign and coastwise trade when unable to lease them to individuals

or private corporations.
Child labor law: Denying interstate commerce to products of mines and quarries employing children under 16 years of age and factories, mills, canneries and other establishments employing children under 14

Rural credits law: Establishing a farm loan board in control of a system of farm loan mortgage banks.

Workmen's compensation law: Providing uniform sick and accident benefits for employes of the federal government and benefits to dependents in case of death.

Emergency revenue law: Provid-

ing for doubling the normal income tax on the lowest class; making additional surtax ranging from 1 per cent on that portion of incomes exceeding \$20,000 to 13 per cent on amount of incomes in excess of \$2,000,000; levying a graduated tax of 1 per cent on inheritances ranging from \$50,000 to \$5,000,000; a 10 per cent net profit tax on manufactures of munitions, 5 per cent netprofit tax on manufacturers of materials entering into munitions; a license tax on actually invested capital stock of corporations capitalized at more than \$99,000; wine, beer and liquor excise taxes and miscel-

laneous stamp taxes.

Good roads law: Providing for cooperative federal aid to the states for construction of highways and appropriating \$75,000,000 to be spent in

five years.

Postal savings law: Amendment increasing the amount which individuals may deposit from \$500 to \$1,000 with interest and an additional \$1,000 without interest

Federal reserve: Amendments, including amendment to the Clayton anti-trust law permitting officers and anti-trust law permitting officers and directors of member banks to become officers and directors of not more than two other non-competing banks; amendments permitting national banks to establish foreign branches, liberalizing regulations for discounting commercial paper and nermitting member banks in towns permitting member banks in towns of 5,000 or less population to act as agents for insurance companies.

Railroad legislation: Creation of joint sub-committee of senate and house interstate commerce committees to investigate necessity for fur-ther legislation for railroads and the interstate commerce commission, question of government ownership of public utilities and comparative worth of government ownership as against government regulation.

Tariff: Creation of a non-partisan

revision; repeal of the free sugar provision of existing tariff law; amendments increasing duties on dyestuffs to encourage manufactur-ing dyestuffs in the United States; ket prices; authorization of the President to retaliate against foreign nations prohibiting importation of goods from the United States by laying an embargo against imports from offending nations.
Cotton futures act: Providing a

prohibitive tax on cotton sold for fu-

sales.

Philippines: Law to provide for a more autonomous government of the islands, enlarging self government, reorganizing election laws, establishing an elective senate and promising independence whenever, in the judgment of the United States the Philippine people demonstrate capability for it.

Railroad eight-hour day law: Establishing eight hours as the stand-ard for reckoning the compensation of raliroad employes operating trains in interstate commerce after January 1, 1917, and providing for a commission of three to investigate the effects of the eight-hour standard, present wage scale not to be reduced during the investigation, nor for thirty days thereafter and work in excess of eight hours to be paid for at a pro rata rate.

Appropriations for all purposes

	THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T
were:	
Agriculture\$	24,948,852
Army	267,596,530
Diplomatic and consular	5,355,096
District of Columbia	12,841,907
Fortifications	25,748.050
Indian affairs	10,967,644
Legislative and executive	37,925,690
Military academy	1,225,043
Navy	313,300,095
Pensions	158,065,000
Post office	322,937,679
River and harbor	40,598,135
Sundry civil	128,299,285
Permanent appropriatins	131,074,673
Shipping bill	50,100,000
Deficiencies	72,500,000
Rural credits	6,100,000
Good roads	6,000,000
Floods	2,000,000

Grand total\$1,637,583,682
For Future Expenditures
In addition to the total there were authorizations for expenditures in future years including, naval, good roads, tariff commission and other expenditures to bring the total to approximately two billion dollars, but these amounts do not properly apply to the appropriations for the fiscal year.

In addition congress enacted an unusually large amount of miscellaneous legislation, including re-organization of the patent office: provision for trial of space system in place of weight system for payment for railroad mail service and leaving to the interstate commerce commission determination of the method and rate of pay; creation of a national park bureau in the department of the interior; establishing warehouse regulations for cotton and grains and providing a new grain grading law; extension for a year of the government war risk insurance bureau; uniform law making bills of lading negotiable.
Proposed legislation which failed

of enactment and has gone over until next winter includes the immigration bill; the corrupt practices act

ture delivery in fictitious or wash to limit campaign expenditures for election of the president, vice-president and members of congress; a vo-cational education bill passed by the senate; conservation legislation in-cluding the public lands water power bill, the Shields navigable streams water power bill which failed in con-ference, the oil leasing bill including relief for California oil men; a flood control bill which passed the house; and a bill to establish citizenship for natives of Porto Rico.

Four treaties were ratified by the senate. The most important was the long pending Nicaraguan convention providing for the acquisition of a canal route and naval stations rights in the Bay of Fonseca for \$3,000,000 and that ratified in the closing hours provided for the purchase of the Danish West Indies for \$25,000,000. Another was a treaty with the republic of Hayti, providing for an American financial protectorate. The much disputed pending treaty with Columbia after several years of consideration was favorably reported from the foreign relations committee with an amendment reducing from \$25,000,000 to \$15,000,000 the proposed amount to be paid for the partition of Panama. The treaty, however, was never taken up in the senever, was never taken up in the senate because of the unrelenting opposition on the part of many senators and it remains on the calendar. The committee at the time of adjournment still had under consideration the proposed treaty with Great Britain providing for protection of migratory birds on both sides of the Canadian horder. Canadian border.

Death claimed four members of

Death claimed four members of the congress during the session: Senators Shively of Indiana, and Burleigh, of Maine, and Representa-tives Brown and Moss, both of West Virginia. Representative Wither-spoon, of Mississippi, died just be-fore the session began.

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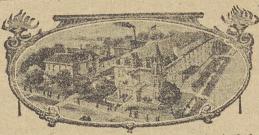
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We have regular physicians constantly employed in the Sanitarium and School; however, nearly all cases are cured without the use of drugs or surgery. Patients attending our Sanitarium receive benefits of every safe, sane and effective method of cure, and for one fee, which is less than the charge made at most sanitariums for the one particular method which happens to be the fad of the physician in charge.

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WELTMER INSTITUTE OF SUCCESTOTHERAPY.

Department of Justice Under the Democratic Administration

Courier-Journal.]

In the summing up of the achievements of the Wilson administration too much attention can not be centered upon the record of the department of justice.

In importance to the business of the nation, despite the legislative accomplishments of the democratic congress, too much emphasis can not be placed upon the reduction by the department of justice of the area of doubt in the no-man's land between that known to be illegal and that which is certainly lawful in busi-

But, you ask, is there no longer twilight in the "Twilight Zone?" Yes, the authorities of the depart-

ment of justice say, but this mysterious area of half-light in the law of trade restraint now is no greater than that accepted as a matter of course in the application of many other laws.

What are these advances?

What are the differences between the "sham dissolutions" of monopo-lies under Roosevelt and Taft and the "genuine dissolutions" under

President Wilson?
What are the "consent decrees"the short cuts to square the affairs of great corporations with the law—of which so much has been heard of

Anti-Trust Laws

In the domestic field, no more important and interesting questions have confronted the federal author-ities. It is the purpose of this article to state the essential features of the situation with reference to the enforcement of the anti-trust laws.

You find at the outset that the guiding rule has been: To protect the public against monopoly and "undue restraints" of trade; but to do so in ways that do not hinder but help, do not obstruct but facilitate the developments of legitimate business enterprise.

As matters now stand, in the vast majority of cases it is not difficult for those qualified by training and experience to determine whether proposed transaction is or is not in violation of the statute forbidding restraints of interstate commerce. The fundamentals are well estab-

The Standard Oil and Tobacco the government's lawyers say "decided not only that those particular combinations were within the prohibition of the Sherman law, but made it certain that any combination in any form that unduly restrained interstate trade in any of its various manifestations was forbidden by the act. They removed any doubt which previously could have existed as to whether a combination which unduly restrained that commerce could escape the condemnation of the law because of the garb in which the ingenuity of lawyers had clothed it. They established the application of the law to manufacturing and trading combinations as well as to those affecting other phases of interstate commerce.

"On the other hand, these decisions put an end to a bugaboo ment of the Sherman act. Under which had been rather sedulously previous administrations important those the proper way to deal with the Sherman law is not to interpret and apply it, but to repeal it. As a result of much competition, rather considerable acceptance was gained for the assertion that the Sherman law, if the sherman law is not into proper that the sherman law is not to interpret and apply it, but to repeal it. As a result of much competition, rather considerable effect in restoring competition in monopolized industry followed the "dissolutions" which were brought about. erable acceptance was gained for the assertion that the Sherman law, if honestly enforced, would cripple all business however legitimate; that no man might make any sort of amicable business arrangement with a prought about.

"The law was brought into derision and almost into public contempt," officials say. "For while boasting of victories the government was permitting trusts and meaning the property of the pr icable business arrangement with a lies to dissolve by dividing them-

[Robert T. Barry, in Louisville commercial rival for their mutual advantage without facing the open doors of the penitentiary.

Apprehension Unfounded

"In the great cases named, the supreme court made it clear that such an apprehension was wholly unfounded. In express terms it de-clared that a normal and usual con-tract of the kind essential to individual freedom, the right to make which is necessary in order that trade may be free, was in no way condemned by the act. In holding that any combination that unduly restrained trade was forbidden, it was pointed out that undue restraint of trade was not a new form of expression but one that had long been known and dealt with in the law. That to determine what acts constitute that undue restraint of trade all that is necessary is the application of that legal reasoning in which lawyers are presumed to be trained and competent. The anti-trust acts were intended by congress to prevent certain well recognized social and economic evils. Acts which do not threat en to bring about these evils are not forbidden. Those which tend to produce them are condemned."

Such is the now famous "rule of reason."

What of matters yet to be decided? Some of the pending questions, it is pointed out, are involved in cases now pending before the supreme court which are rapidly being pushed to a final disposition. Is the fact a combination has behaved itself toward the competitors left outside its embrace a defense to a charge of illegality in forming the combina-tion and eliminating the previously existing competition of the units combined? Is a monopoly which is complete as to the invaded part of a given field of industry beyond the condemnation of the law if it has refrained from invading the whole field? Is an attempt at monopoly absolved by the fact that it turns out that in that particular field of industry it is not possible for such an attempt wholly to succeed? Is a combination which was illegal in purpose and inception and, through the use of illegal methods has intrenched itself in a position of dominance, now outside the application of the law because a few years ago it saw the light and has ceased to follow the illegal practices for which it no longer has need?

Absolute Accuracy Desired

The officials of the department recognize the desirability of the most accurate possible definition of the illegal transactions forbidden by the Sherman law. When the Harvester, Steel; Can, Lehigh Valley, Reading, Kodak and Shoe Machinery now being prepared by the department for argument before the supreme court shall have been decided, the so-called area of debatable ground will have been greatly circumscribed.

It is believed at the department of justice that there has been real and not unfounded dissatisfaction in the past with the results of the enforceanti-trust cases were won, but no

selves into convenient parts which were distributed among the old own-The result was merely a change ers. of form. Those who controlled the industry before controlled it afterward and were no more anxious to compete with themselves than they had ever been. A court decree may look well on paper, but it does not change human nature. The law was thus practically nullified. This was true both as to the principal case of the Roosevelt administration (the northern securities case) and in the principal cases of the Taft administration (the Powder, Tobacco and Standard Oil cases).

"In marked contrast the present administration has insisted on real dissolution. In every case it has demanded that the parts into which the unlawful combination or monopoly was or may be dissolved be put into separate and distinct ownership and not left in the hands of the old owners. Such real dissolutions were insisted upon by the department in the Union Pacific-Southern Pacific merger case, the Harvester case, the Telephone case, the New Haven case the Reading case, and the Kodak

The Reading Case

The Reading case is pointed to as a good example of genuine dissolu-tion. The defendants proposed that the combination be dissolved by authorizing the parent company to distribute its stockholdings in the controlled company to its own minority stockholders. This would have been improvement over the Standard Oil case, but it was inadequate. The government insisted that the parent company be compelled to dispose of not only its stock but also of bonds and other securities of the controlled company, and to dispose also of them to persons other than stockholders of the parent company. The court sustained the position of the government and the result will be an entire severance of ownership of the parent company and the company which it formerly controlled. Under such conditions real competi-tion will be possible.

The success of the prosecutions brought under the Sherman law and the enactment of the Clayton act and the federal trade commission brought about a real and marked reformation in many quarters. methods of doing business were seen to be dangerous and were abandoned.

The "consent decree" is one of the evidences of this wholesome develop-ment, it is stated. More and more often the men in charge of large enterprises, whose legality has been questioned, have volunteered to cooperate in making their affairs square with the law and thus avoid protracted and expensive litigation.
These men the Department of Justice
has assisted in every possible way
The complaints in the New Haven. Telephone and Thread cases were for example, disposed of by decree entered by consent of the parties and results present striking examples of the advantages of this "policy of the advantages of this "policy of mutual reasonableness," as it is often called. Other important cases have been so ended.

Union Pacific and New Haven

This is illustrated by a comparison of the Union Pacific and the New Haven cases. Both were mergers of railroad corporations. The first case could be settled only by a lawdissolution was filed February 1, 1908. The case was decided by the proceedings winding up the matter day to day, the department is convere not had until December 22, 1915. The expenses of this litigation complaints and making up its mind

tion were very large both to the gov-ernment and to the railroad com-pany. The court costs paid by the company amounted to over \$20,000 but that sum takes no account of the many thousands spent by the de-fendent corporation for counsel fees and for the other very large expenses incident to such a suit. The printing bill alone amounted to thousands of dollars, which was divided be-tween the defendants and the government. On the other hand, New Haven case was settled within ninety days from the filing of the bill, by the entering of a decree which was in every respect as effec-tive a decree as if it had been entered into after the case had been heard by the lower courts and by the supreme court. It differed from such a decree only in that it was entered with the consent of the defendants, who agreed that it might be entered against them and were consulted as to its terms. In comparison with the Union Pacific case the cost to the parties was almost insignificant.

Telephone Case

The telephone case presents another instance of the advantages to the public of the consent decree.
There had long been complaints by independent companies that the American Telephone & Telegraph Company and its affiliated companies, the Bell system, were attempting to monopolize communication by wire in this country. indeed, was the declared purpose of the American company as shown by its report for the year 1910, and very considerable progress had been made toward that end. Over half of the telephones in use in the counwere on its lines and it had obtained substantial control by stock ownership of the Western Union Telegraph company. In July, 1913, suit was begun against this system under the anti-trust act. Thereafter conferences with the department were sought by its officers and as a result the Bell system committed itself to a course of action which is designed to protect the continuance of desirable competition in interof desirable competition in inter-state communication without hindering the co-operation of telephone and telegraph companies where the result is a supplemented service which could not otherwise be given. The pending suit was ended by a decree in favor of the government to which the defendants consented, and the threatened monopoly was thus prevented.

The most recent government victory in anti-trust litigation was that of June 24, when Judge Hand, of the New York circuit court ordered the dissolution of the Corn Products company. This company, it is held, has exercised a vicious monopoly of the manufacture of corn and glucose products, huge quantities of which are consumed in the United States. In this case for the first time the provision of the trade com-mission act, which authorizes the trade commission to sit as a master in chancery and formulate a decree of dissolution, is invoked.

Guardian of Public

The new commission will serve as a guardian of the public interest to see that the final decree carries out the intent of the law to bring about genuine dissolution. Space does not permit a full statement of the cases in which the department is endeavoring to protect the public against suit, which was fought by the de-fendants to the end. The original position of the government seeking dissolution was filed February 1. In any part of the subject industry have been made the subject Supreme court in favor of the government on December 2, 1912, nearly five years later, and the final cutions are going on. And, from

as to the course of action to be pursued.

Among other cases pending in the courts are those against the American Can Company and the Quaker Oats Company. Indictments against certain persons for conspiring to interfere with our foreign commerce in war munitions and other exports are also pending, as are a number of less general interest. The intimate relations between the enforcement of the Sherman law and the daily life of the average man in the United States is shown by the numerous cases growing out of attempts to monopolize or fix prices for the common necessities of life. In addition to the "Sugar," "Starch" and "Oatmeal" cases, are cases dealing with combinations relating to the supply of butter, cantaloupes, fish, country produce, potatoes and groceries.

Shoe Machinery Case

The Shoe Machinery case is of special interest, as it is the first in which the Clayton act has been submitted by the department to the test of judicial determination. The original prosecution, begun by the last administration under the Sherman act, failed in the district court. The proceeding under the Clayton act was instituted in October, 1915, at St. Louis, charging that the so-called "typing clauses" in the leases used by the United Shoe Machinery Company violate the Clayton act. court granted a preliminary injunction from which an appeal by the defendants to the circuit court is now pending. In the meantime preparations are being pushed for the trial of the case in the district court.

Full review of others of the large cases, while interesting, is scarcely possible within the limits of one article. They have to do with the anthracite and bituminous coal industries, with the steel industry, with the "Kodak trust," with alleged monopolization of motion picture machines and films, with lumber combinations and so on. The "Cash Register" cases were finally disposed of by a decree which marks the end of the unfair practices so caustically characterized by the judges who sat in these proceedings.

'No court decree can restore to existence the competitors who have been slain," one department of justice attorney remarked recently, "but the way of fair competition is, at least opened for the future. ilarly the prosecution of those chiefly responsible for the New Haven disaster can not restore the millions which the stockholders and the pubto the facts and it has been put on guard as to the future. It has been shown that financial sanity and chedienes to low is the only not be shown that financial sanity and chedienes to low is the only not be obedience to law is the only path of safety. And a salutary lesson as to the personal responsibility of those who as officers and directors undertake the guidance of great enter-prises will have been taught, whatever may be the final outcome of that prosecution which still is pend-

ing.
"The department has begun in the courts only those cases which upon the most careful consideration and review have seemed to be well founded. It has been careful to refrain from minor prosecutions based on technical grounds, and has been scrupulous to avoid the temptation to seek public favor by attacking unpopular and lawful enterprises."

A GENTLE HINT

An Italian fruit-seller became greatly annoyed at people stopping at his stand and trying his fruit by feeling it; so he placed the following sign in front: "If you must pincha da fruit, pincha da cocoanut."-Boston Herald.

McCormick Attacks the "Pork Barrel" Issue

democratic national committee, in New York American.]

Finding it hard to get an issue, Charles E. Hughes attributes to sectionalism in congress alleged pork barrel extravagance, thereby unwit-tingly inviting attention to what the country may expect in the control of congress, if, by some misfortune, the republicans are returned to power in the November elections.

It is scarcely probable that Candidate Hughes stopped to consider that a republican victory would result in elevation of Francis E. Warren, of Wyoming, to the chairmanship of the appropriations committee of the senate - Warren, the greatest shepherd since Abraham, according to the late Senator Dolliver, of Iowa. Senator Warren is the same who,

in 1912, introduced and passed through the senate bills appropriating more than \$200,000 for new post office buildings in Wyoming towns with an aggregate population not exceeding 2,000.

Senator Warren succeeded in having passed in the senate S. 317, appropriating \$75,000 for a post office building at Sundance, Wyoming, with a population of 291, federal census report. Sundance is fifty miles from a railroad and its post receipts are \$2,400 per year gross.

Senator Warren pushed through senator warren pushed through the senate S. 318, appropriating \$67,000 for a post office build-ing at Newcastle, Wyoming. The population of Newcastle, Federal census, is 975. Its postal receipts

are negligible.

The same senator had passed senate S. 4493, providing \$65,000 for a post office at Thermopolis, Wyo. Thermopolis has a population of 1,524.

Senator Luke Lea, democrat, of Tennessee, invited attention to the "pork barrel" outrage, and forced the recall of the bills from the house. They were tabled in the senate, and Sundance, Newcastle and Thermopolis are today without federal build-

Penrose, of Pennsylvania-Boies Penrose-would become chairman of the finance committee of the senate in the event of a republican victory Penrose and Joseph Fordney, Michi gan high priest of protection, would write the next tariff bill. Penrose and Fordney, whose rec-

ords and reputations have been excoriated by Theodore Roosevelt and other progressives, would become the leaders of the two houses of con-

The chairman of the committee on naval affairs would fall to Senator William Alden Smith, of Michigan, who distinguished himself as chairman of the Titanic investigating committee by asking a British sailor if he didn't escape destruction by getting in one of the water-tight bulkheads of the doomed vessel, adding further glory to his fame by inquir-ing of one witness to know what icebergs are made of.

ranking republican member of the finance committee.

Porter J. McCumber, of North Dakota, whose consistency as a standpatter is undoubted, would be the third man on the committee.

As assistant "watch-dogs of the treasury" Senator Warren, of Sundance-Newcastle - Thermopolis fame, would have such economical republican stand-patters as Jacob H. Gallinger, of New Hampshire, Reed linger, of New Hampshire, Reed Smoot, of Utah, William P. Dilling-ham, of Vermont, Wesley L. Jones, of Washington, Charles E. Townsend,

[Vance C. McCormick, chairman of Michigan, and Charles Curtis, of mocratic national committee, in Kansas, among the holdovers.

Surely the treasury would be safe against raids by the "pork-barrel-lers," would it not?"

Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, whose neutrality probably will appeal to the German-Americans, possibly would elect to head the foreign relations committee, having as associates William Alden Smith, of Michigan, Porter J. McCumber, of North Dakota, George Sutherland, of Utah William E. Borah, of Idaho, and Frank E. Brandegee, of Connecticut.

Senator Dillingham, of Vermont, would fail heir to the immigration committee, and Senator Cummins, of Iowa, would be chairman of the interstate commerce committee.

Senator George Sutherland, Utah, who voted against the expulsion of Lorimer, would, if re-elected become chairman of the committee on privileges and elections, charged determining the contests for senate seats.

Only two of the so-called gressives would get the chairman-ship of an important committee. Cummins would head the interstate commerce committee and LaFollette the census committee.

A group of not more than six sen-ators, all stand-patters, will hold the chairmanships and virtually the majority of the places on practially every important committee — finance, appropriations, banking and currency, military affairs, naval affairs, foreign relations, judiciary. They are Penrose, Lodge, Gallinger, Smoot, Warren, Clark, of Wyoming, Dilling-

UNRECONSTRUCTED AND UN-UNCHANGED

The republican party in the present campaign is an organization, dominated by reactionaries, which has put forward an upright man as its presidential candidate, in the wild hope that his personal purity and earnestness will cause a majority of the voters of the United States forget the men who stand behind him. Here are two facts from cur-rent history which the thoughtful voter will do well to pause upon:

regs are made of.

Henry Cabot Lodge would be the in the revolt of the "insurgent" renking republican member of the publican congressmen — Dolliver,

from their own party. Today "inquisitorial recognition" is a thing of the past; the speaker is not on the rules committe, and the ways and means committee, whose members are chosen by groups of congressmen. are chosen by groups of congressmen, chooses all other committees.

This is on the democratic The republican minority is still unenlightened and unreconstructed. Minority Leader Mann, as Joe Cannon and Tom Reed did before him, chooses all republican committee members according to his own sweet

Theodore Roosevelt was but a detail of the progressive movement. All the real moral power it had come from the insurgents. Yet the republican party has learned nothing, and forgotten nothing, as the result of the experience of the past half-dozen years. Suppose Hughes were as progressive as his admirers contend.
What hope is there of a party
whose representation in the popular
house of congress still acknowledges Cannon as its mouthpiece and Mann as its Czar?-St. Louis Republic.

Important

"My dear, what shall I buy you for your birthday?"

"Consult our jeweler. He knows

pretty well what my tastes are."
"And did you tell him anything about the state of my finances?"— Kansas City Journal.

DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN

Woodrow Wilson's Wonderful Program of Achievement

All set out in an Attractive Argument Poster

Size: 42 inches wide, 80 inches high. In three colors, with Wilson's portrait and the legislation he has promoted all given in a nut shell. Officially endorsed by Western Branch Democratic National Committee, Chicago. Single copy, postage prepaid, 25c. Wilson clubs and committees supplied at \$12 per 100 copies. Home Show Printing House, Kansas City, Mo.

SALE OF TIMBER LANDS AND OTHER UNALLOTTED LANDS
AND SURFACE OF SEGREGATED
COAL AND ASPHALT LANDS
BELONGING TO THE CHOC-AND CHICKASAW TRIBES, EASTERN, OKLA.

By the UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

forget the men who stand behind him. Here are two facts from current history which the thoughtful voter will do well to pause upon:

When the workmen's compensation bill passed the house of representatives last week, it was vigorously fought by Joseph G. Cannon, former speaker of the house, and its best-known republican member. Workmen's compensation simply provides that the expense of industrial accidents to workingmen shall fall on the industry—just as the expense of accidents to working horses and mules does now—instead of falling on invalids, women and dependent children. The principle has been embodied in legislation in all the states except a half-dozen or So, and is founded on common sense and elementary humanity.

The other fact has to do with the organization of the house. The beginning of the progressive party was in the revolt of the "insurgent" republican congressmen — Dolliver, Madison, Murdock, Norris and their comrades in arms—against the tyranny of the Cannon machine. The insurgents fought for the right to offer motions without the consent of the speaker, the exclusion of the speaker from the committee on rules, and the vesting of the right to appoint committees in the house elected in 1910, and straightway proceeded to make these changes, vainly demanded by the insurgents

There will be offered for sale at public and action at certain railreat points near or Ckiahoma from Critical the consent of accidents to working member. Working the control of the speaker of the house in the expense of industrial accidents to working horses and mules does now—instead of falling on invalids, women and dependent children. The principle has been embodied in legislation in all the states except a half-dozen or So, and is founded on common sense and elementary humanity.

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Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Billy Sunday Renews Rum Fight

across the continent from Oregon to New Jersey, dropped Billy Sunday off in Nebraska long enough to make four shrieking attacks on "demon four shrieking attacks on "demon rum," and then caught him up again last night and whizzed on.

After the close of the big meetings in Kansas City in June Billy and "Ma" and Billy, jr., and Little Paul went to a bungalow in the Oregon mountains to rest. Mr. Sunday is to begin a ten days' revival in Ocean Beach, N. J., the latter part of this month, and begins a seven weeks' revival in Detroit September 10.

Offered \$1,000 to Mr. Sunday

One day a committee from Nebraska arrived with a plea that on the way across America he should stop off in this state and help in the

prohibition campaign.
"I can't do it," said Billy. "I'm
tired yet from last winter's work and I've got to begin in New Jersey right

The committee begged him, offered \$1,000, started to raise it to two thousand and told him how the liquor interests were spending one million dollars to defeat prohibition in Nebraska this fall. "What!" says Billy. "That wea-

zel-eyed, hog-jowled, pot-bellied, blear-eyed bunch? I'll go. I'll give you two days and that's all I can spare; but you keep your money. I don't want a cent. Nebraska has already given me enough.'

When that got into the papers on the coast it started something. A prohibition campaign is on in British Columbia and they had been trying to get Billy, so down come the committees again, and he had to consent to make a couple of speeches. Port-land had been after him too, and he had to promise them; and then the folks in Hood River, where he lives,

sent a committee.
"Seems to us you ought to give home folks a chance to hear that booze sermon," they said. Billy threw up his hands and sur-

INSURANCE IN FORCE

December 3	1, 1906	\$ 559,000
December 3	1, 1908	1,453,218
December 3	1, 1910	2,641,084
December 3	1, 1912	4,805,502
December 3	1, 1914	6,580,604
December 3	1, 1915	7,618,000
August 31.	1916	8,451,683

LOCAL AGENTS WANTED

in every locality in Nebraska and Kansas. THE MIDWEST LIFE is a live, up to date company and pays liberal initial and renewal commissions. .Its growth has been steady and persistent. Previous experience in selling insurance is not necessary. Some of the best agents this company has never sold a policy before they entered its service.

The Midwest Life

of Lincoln, Nebraska N. Z. SNELL, President

Guaranteed Cost Life Insurance

An Omaha, Nebr., dispatch to the rendered. He packed the trunks Kansas City Star, dated Aug. 19, and sent them on to New Jersey, says: The lightning express whizzing gave his booze sermon to the home folks in Hood River, was whisked off to Portland and gave it there, jumped to Vancouver, then to Victoria, where he spoke to audiences of ten thusand, then back to catch the transcontinental express, arriving at North Platte, Nebraska, Thursday afternoon, where he spoke to five thousand in a big tent.

> While he spoke there a special train with steam up was waiting. As soon as his speech was finished, a motor car rushed him to the special, which gave a wild toot and sped over a clear track to Grand Island, Neb.

> Billy, wet with perspiration, took a sponge bath in his car, put on dry clothing and lay back to rest. Reaching Grand Island just in time to rush to the tent which was filled with seven thousand persons, he tore through his booze sermon again, finished in time to catch a fast train to Omaha.

Paul Sunday Operated Upon

Here, Friday morning, little Paul was operated upon for enlarged ton-sils and adenoids, and Mr. Sunday watched it safely over, then caught a train back to Lincoln, spoke that noon to three thousand, was hurried again to Omaha, spoke there last night to five thousand and finished, as wet as if he had been ducked in the river, with just ten minutes to spare in which to catch the east-bound limited, with little Paul and his doctor aboard, too, and Paul showing no bad effects. So, on they went into the night, after four booze sermons in three days on the coast, and four booze sermons in Nebraska in two days. That is going some, even for Billy Sunday.

And he didn't get a cent for it, anywhere. In addition he gave \$200 to the prohibition cause in Van-couver and Victoria. He could have got one thousand dollars apiece for eight lectures any time, but he says he is not speaking for money. In his revival work he takes only what the people choose to give.

All Promise to Vote "Dry"

After each of his four speeches in this state he said to his audiences:

"How many here will say, 'Bill, on election day I'll vote against the sa-loon?' Stand up." And the four audiences leaped to their feet.

The audiences in North Platte and Grand Island were mixed, but in Lincoln and Omaha they were men

The state is to vote in November on a prohibition amendment to the constitution, initiated under the iniconstitution, initiated under the initiative law. It began with a mass convention, the largest ever held in the state, last September, to which everyone interested in prohibition was invited. An executive committee of eight persons chosen to manage the campaign was composed of representatives from each of the political parties, from organized labor, the Anti-Saloon league and the W. C. T. U. It was necessary to have 15 per cent of the voters in the state sign an initiative petition. Only 37,000 signers were required, but there were 60,000.

get a majority of the vote cast on the proposition, provided the vote for the amendment equals 35 per cent of all the votes cast.

"Drys" Are Gaining Steadily

The campaign for prohibition is conducted by the Nebraska Dry federation, assisted by the Anti-Saloon league and all other "dry" organizations. Its headquarters are in Lin- literature arguing prohibition ruins to fall in on their heads and I have



SOMETHING ABOUT TO HAPPEN

-Henderson in the Westerville American Issue.

coln, W. T. Thompson is at the head. It has subcommittees and a branch in each county, and there are five or six auxiliaries in each county

There are ninety-two counties in the state. Thirty-two are "dry" now, under local option. The state has 378 "dry" towns and cities and 169 "wet." In the election last spring twenty-seven towns with a population aggregating 45,000 went "dry," and seventy-eight saloons in them were closed. This indicates the trend of sentiment in Nebraska, which growing in favor of prohibition. But the result this fall is so doubtful neither side is confident. It is ad-mitted the liquor interests caused the recent defeat of William J. Bryan for delegate to the democratic national convention, and that they defeated woman suffrage in this state. These tests indicate the strength of the liquor forces. On the other hand, in the primaries this spring the "dry" candidates ran amazingly well. In Omaha the "wets" expected their candidates to get majorities of about 15,000, but they only broke even with the "drys," and everyone was surprised.

Kansas a Horrible Example

Omaha business men are mostly "wet," believing the saloon helps business. Lincoln is overwhelmingly "dry" in sentiment, but has twenty-five saloons because Lincoln is a rival of Omaha in the jobbing business and it is afraid to be "dry" when Omaha is "wet." Lincoln would rather be "dry," having experienced two years of it, if Omaha would consent to be "dry," too.

The World-Herald of Omaha is "wet." The Bee is "wet," too. The News is "dry," and will not accept whisky advertisements, but does print the paid arguments of the liquor men against prohibition. In Lincoln the Journal and News are "dry" and the Star "wet." The majority of country newspapers are

Liquor men are waging their fight through "The Prosperity League." This league is covering the state with

business. It cites principally Kansas as an example of how prohibition blights everything it touches. According to the "Prosperity League,"
Kansas jails, insane asylums and
poorhouses are overflowing with inmates, banks are empty, illiteracy
and crime run wild, grass grows in the streets and there is no business at all in Kansas, just because there are no saloons there.

Billy Tells the Facts

It was fun to hear Billy Sunday take the hide off the "Prosperity League" and its arguments, first he showed its officers owned saloons and breweries.

"The arguments of the Prosperity league are all lies," he shouted, and then he gave the actual facts from Kansas, the statistics furnished by Governor Capper.

"In Kansas there is not a newspaper that will carry a beer or whisky advertisement," he said in his speech here last night. "And in Kansas City is one of the greatest newspapers in all the world, the Star, that you couldn't get a beer or whisky advertisement in if you went with a million dollars to buy it."

Then he gave the real facts about Kansas, how it has thirty-eight counties without a pauper; sixty-five counties that did not have a man in jail all last year; ninety-six counties without a drunkard; of its 220 millions of dollars in savings bank deposits; of how, when New York was on the financial rocks, Kansas sent 55 million dollars to keep her out of the poorhouse.

"If there is a heaven for fools the fellow who thinks the saloon helps business will be on the front seat,' he said. He told how prohibition had helped business in Oregon.

"The man who will vote for the saloon is as low down as the saloon and the newspaper that supports the saloon is as low down as the saloon. Last year twenty-four thousand saloons were voted out in this country. Prohibition is the one from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The whisky men know the roof is about

devoted my life to knocking the props out." And winding up he said: 'I'm going to go up and down this

country fighting the saloon until hell freezes over and then I'll put on skates and chase 'em on the ice." Sounds familiar, doesn't it?

INDIANS LEAD IN WAR ON LIQUOR

A Deadwood, S. D., dispatch, dated Aug. 26, says: In the opinion of Abraham Red Wing, James Two Dogs, Simon Antelope and Sam Big Eagle the rum dragon is on its last ten or twelve legs in the Dakotas. The aforementioned loud voiced prophets have reached this conclusion after talking for three days and in no uncertain manner to the largest Sioux temperance congress ever held in America.

For 72 hours the vast gathering listened without a blink of sleep to what the wild orators mentioned above think of rum, by and large, and at the end of that time there was not a theoretical thirst on the Crow Creek reservation.

As is rather well known the Sioux are excitable, both as a result of their natural bent and what has happened to them in the dear dead past. Therefore, the temperance meeting was one of the wildest night songs imaginable and the speakers had to use all the Sioux words of counsel available to prevent a medicine dance or some similar uncivilized outburst from developing.

For days before the beginning of the long period of oratory the dians from distant districts gathered and soon the little Indian Presbyterian church was overflowing, great pavilion of rushwood and poles was packed to capacity and it be-came necessary to put up thousands of tepees all facing the steps of the church. Then the ultra patient listeners, many of whom did not care to drink anything anyway listened to hours' worth of reasons why they shouldn't. Furthermore, when the speakers had drunk their ice water or were forced to rest for a moment to force their jaws back into position a troupe of young braves sang Sioux songs. Lo, the poor listeners.

It is expected that the congress will have a very important effect up-on the coming "dry" election.

FROM BOOZE TO MILK

The American Magazine tells how some of the great industries in this country, recognizing that a man who drinks beer or whisky is not a good workman and is more liable to accidents than one who does not drink, are trying to win them away from that habit by getting them to drink milk instead.

The Illinois Steel company, employing thousands of men, has put electric signs throughout its plants asking this question: "Did booze asking this question: "Did booze ever do you any good—help you to get a better job—contribute to the happiness of your family?'

Other signs notify men that the company does not want them to drink beer or whisky and warns them that if they persist in it they will lose their jobs. The company sends men through the plant selling milk at cost in the hope that it will be drunk instead of liquors.

The West Steel Casting Company

of Cleveland has put refrigerators A Wichita, Kas., dispatch, dated throughout its plant and keeps them Aug. 26, says: The Arkansas Valley to its capacity with earnest, thinking

Illinois Steel Company began selling said that no liquor of any kind would say Mr. Bryan did not disappoint milk to its workmen at cost six be handled by the interurban as them. We heard him at Estherville months ago. It sells fourteen hun-freight.

dred quarts a day. Fourteen saloons near the plant were forced to close

for lack of trade.

Best of all, the men in all those plants have learned that milk gives invigorating and lasting strength and they have noticed a great benefit in the change from booze to milk .-Kansas City Star.

CITY SNUBS ITS BREWERIES

Milwaukee apparently is trying to tell the world that it is famous for something besides beer.

In front of the Adelphia hotel the Milwaukee delegates to the advertising convention have stretched a banner calling attention to the in-dustries of their city.

One reads that they produce 75 million dollars in iron, steel and machinery each year; 45 million dollars in packed and prepared meats; 43 million dollars in leather and leather products, and so on.

There isn't a word about the Mil-

waukee breweries.

Talk to the forty delegates from that city to the convention and you'll notice the same thing. They'll throw up their hats over their "largest tanneries"—and not a word about beer. They'll become enthusiastic over their three thousand manufacturing plants without mentioning. turing plants, without mentioning

the breweries.

Talk to a member of the Milwaukee Ad club, and he'll fill your ear full of the wonderful achievement of -not full page booze ads, but a church advertising campaign.

Literature boosting Milwaukee displays the same attitude. Banks publish folders advertising the city as a home for business men and omit mention of the breweries. There isn't a placard or a printed page at the convention on Milwaukee's beer .- Philadelphia North American.

BREWERIES NOW MAKE FRUIT JUICE

In the campaigns for prohibition in Oregon and Washington the liquor interests pointed to the big brewing plants which would be closed, the hundreds of men who would be thrown out of work if those states became dry, and that argument had influence with many voters. But pro-

hibition came in both these states and this is what happened:
You have seen in The Star a page advertisement of "Loju," a new fruit juice. That is a product of the breweries of Oregon and Washington.

Leopold F. Schmidt, founder and owner of great breweries in Olympia, Salem and Bellingham, saw that pro-

Salem and Bellingham, saw that prohibition was coming. He believed in the future of fruit juices and he organized a company and before the prohibitory law went into effect he stopped making beer and equipped his three brewery planks to make "Loju," the juice of loganberries and "Appleju," the juice of ripe apples. The new fruit juices were liked by the public, the demand grew, the besides processor and new instead. business prospered and now, instead of being closed, the three breweries are running at full capacity and more men are employed than formerly. And these men have the pride of knowing that they are in a clean business which is a benefit instead of a curse to mankind. - Kansas City

A KANSAS LINE BARS LIQUOR

filled with fresh, cold milk, which the men can buy at cost. The men used to go to saloons to eat their noon luncheon. 'Now they eat it out doors in the shade and drink milk with it.

The Arts. 29, says. The Arts. and extensions to Newton, Halstead and extensions to Newton, Halstead and Hutchinson, decided today to take no shipments of liquor. R. B. Campbell, general manager for the road, in response to an inquiry from the control of the communication and five thousand admirers to the control of the communication and five thousand admirers to the control of the control of the capture with it. road, in response to an inquiry from cation and five thousand admirers the South Works plant of the county attorney of Reno county, remained till 2 a.m., and needless to

BOOZE AND MACHINERY

The liquor man says to the prohibitionist: "You have no right to interefere with my personal liberty to drink if I want to, any more than you have the right to say what I shall and shall not eat."

There was a time when a man could get drunk and not be likely to harm anyone but himself and his family. But that was before ma-chinery became such a large part of our lives. A drunken man might drive a horse through a street crowded with other horses and not damage himself or anyone else; but a drunken man in a motor car in a street crowded with other hurrying motor cars becomes a veritable death angel. A drunken man might drive a stage coach filled with passengers and all arrive safely. But a drunken man at the engine throttle, or asleep in the signal tower, is a different thing. A drunken blacksmith in the old days would simply spoil a few horseshoes, and maybe give his wife a black eye. But now a drunken factory hand can ruin thousands of dollars' worth of machinery and endanger lives of fellow workmen.

John Barleycorn has no business fooling with machinery, and when he tries to do it the "personal lib-erty" of everyone is interfered with, and that is one big reason why business is against him. — Kansas City

BOOZE CUTS OFF INHERITANCE

Astabula, Q.—Peter Walstrom, 60, heir to \$30,000, died a pauper and his body probably will be buried at the expense of the township.

Heart disease, said to have been brought on by overdrinking, was as-

signed as the cause of death.

Eighteen or twenty years ago his father, living in Stockholm, Sweden, died and bequeathed his son \$30,000 with the understanding that it was to be held in trust for him until he gave up drinking. The liquor habit, however, had too close a hold and he never got the money. - Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

PLACE BAN ON BOOZE IN CITY CEMETERIES

A Columbus, Ind, dispatch says: In an effort to help in a crusade against vice here, the city council today passed an ordinance prohibiting the drinking of intoxicating quors in the graveyards of the city.

A TRIBUTE TO MR. BRYAN

Farewell, Mr. Bryan. No one who hears Mr. Bryan in his chautauqua stunts this year, and notes the comments and expressions of the audience can help but realize that this is his farewell tour. The News doubts if W. J. Bryan will ever again appear at a chautauqua in southern Minnesota, at least as a headliner. He does not seem to elicit favorable comment from the pacifist, the jingoist or the hard-headed business man. Bryan has had his day, his star is far down on the western horizon.— Norfield News.

It is astonishing that a paper of the high standing of the News should publish such a baseless misrepresentation. Wherever he goes. Mr. Bryan is greeted by thousands of sincere and attentive listeners. At Mankato the great tent was packed on a hot afternoon, and of the thou-

sands who occupied the hard and uncomfortable seats not a person left till the very close, and not then till they had grasped his willing hand. The things Bryan says, the life he leads, the principles he stands for, make for the betterment of the world and the improvement of so-ciety. He is a tremendous power for good and those who would belittle him, to put it mildly, make a mistake—make a great mistake.—Fair-mont (Minn.) Sentinel.

Life Insurance Costs Less This Way

We actually can save you 15% to 40% on your life insurance cost and assure you of safety. Because this reliable Association maintains 4% reserves while the old line companies maintain reserves of only 3% to 3½%—our premium rate is consequently lower.

First-Class Service As Well As Money's Worth

as well as Money's Worth is assured you and the fact that our rates are based on a scientifically computed table of mortality makes our proposition well worth careful investigation. Incorporated under the laws of Illinois, 100% solvent and with ample resources, this reliable Association is not an institution for profit. Men and women insurable on equal terms.

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Write, give date and place of birth and present occupation. No solicitor will bether you

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PREPAREDNESS

is the main subject before the American people today - and the first duty of every good American citizen is to prepare to meet the battles of life, to insure your family and yourself the comforts of life in the years to come.

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will protect you as our army and navy does our country, and in times of prosperity it is the time to save.

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with us, added to from time to time, drawing four per cent interest, compounded semi-annually, and protected by the Oklahoma Guaranty Law, is an ideal form of Preparedness.

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MUSKOGEE

OKLAHOMA

M. G. HASKELL, President H. E. DAVIS, Cashier

Booklet on "Banking by Mail" free on application.

Story of Woman Suffrage in Colorado

[John Brisben Walker in New reason to rejoice, it is Colorado that York American] she has woman suffrage.

Here is the situation: Man suffrage

the workings of woman suffrage at close range in Colorado. I can say that if ever a commonwealth had bad obtained such complete control

I have had an opportunity to see had enslaved Colorado through the

Study the Lives of These GREAT **AMERICANS**

and get the inside secrets of their careers, the inspiring incentives that made them dominant figures in the critical moments of our history. Here are 12 potent volumes giving an intimate insight into the personal life, the convictions, the accomplishments of 12 of our greatest Americans. See the Special 44% Discount offered below to Digest readers and the terms of payment in easy instalments after the books are approved.

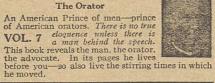


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The most unique, original, and grow ing character in all modern history. Here presented by Charles Wallace French in 398 pages, portraying the strong humanity of the man. A book for patriots and the making of patriots. Covers a life and a period vital in American history.







HENRY WARD BEECHER The Preacher

"The grandest single force ever given to the American pulpit." Like Shakespeare, he touched human life at every point. The greatest preacher on this planet, another great orator called him. Variety, vivacity and velocity of appeal were his in the pulpit and on the platform in marvelous degree.



JOHN BROWN

A tragic figure of our country's tragic time. What led him to Harper's Ferry, and why and how he died there, this book of 752 VOL. 3 pages, by Col. Hinton, vividly records. It is a gripping story, whatever you think John Brown was. It must forever stand as one rugged chapter in the history of this nation.



HORACE GREELEY

The Editor

The greatest editor in the world, John Bright said he was. America has never grown another Greeley and never will. No other country could have grown him. He was native to the soil. He had great part in our national development—was long a formative moral and political force.



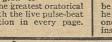
WILLIAM E. DODGE

Merchant Prince A Christian merchant—this he was and more. "A man who loved his fellow men." A public benefactor, whose largest ambition was to improve and uplift his kind. It is good and helpful to read of such in these grasping days of greed.



JOHN B. GOUGH Temperance Apostle

A life-story never to be forgotten, as here told. How a drunkard became a Demosthenes—how an unlearned man grew to power in use of the greatest oratorical gifts. Throbs with the live pulse-beat of human interest. Invigoration in every page. A great temperance stimulant.



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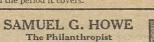
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A typical American of the cultured type. Born a statesman; educated a VOL. 8 scholar; compelled to be a political reformer. One of the corrective and creative forces in government during the stormy period of American politics. This "Life" sheds clear light on the period it covers.

CHARLES SUMNER

The Statesman

WENDELL PHILLIPS



Enthusiasm and courage are great motive powers. Dr. Howe had them.

VOL. 9 Also a burning zeal for the unfortunate. How these compelled him, and served humanity, it is well worth while to read. His life was a noble contribution to great needs of the world.



J. G. WHITTIER The Poet

One poet—one singer—among the dozen Great Americans who make up this VOL. 10 Series. And he is the one best fitted for such company. He is of the true American guild—a Poet-Patriot. Shy, and sensitive; but he could sing moral courage into men. He had a Crusade soul.

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His words were white, however black his face. White, likewise, was his life VOL. 11 —a social and political evolution from slavery's cabin to the United States Marshalship in Washington. An unmatched career as a chattel and a man—as an orator and a leader of his race,

WM. LLOYD GARRISON

The Agitator

Another brave, true life, worth living, worth buying. Devoted to an Idea, VOL. 12 its devotion had in it sublime heroism. He would be heard. The world heard him. When he died, flags flew in his honor where once he had been mobbed. This record of him is inspiring.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York

amination, carriage charges prepaid, Great Americans (12 volumes), bound in cloth. II, after five days' examination, I decide to keep the set, I agree to send you \$1.00 as first payment and \$1.00 per month until the balance of \$0.00 is not just [Marking \$10.00] and [Marking \$10.00] \$0.00 is paid (making \$10.00 in all). If the books are unsatisfactory, I am at liberty to return them at your expense, within five days, and I will owe you nothing. Commoner

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is the most valuable education in the world; it makes for culture, an understanding of human aspiration; it is a source of inspiration to more and higher achievement. You need this set in your library—send the coupon, with no money, and get the booksfor free examination. Remember, you are understanding. ber, you are under no obligafactory. Mail form to-day

of the offices and of the election machinery that the situation seemed hopeless.

Woman suffrage was allowed by this combination to slip through, because they believed the fool that only the women of the red light districts would cast their votes, and the red light vote and its repeaters were part of their political machin-

But from the hour that women's votes began to be cast conditions changed for the better. Public util-ity corporations could threaten and scare their employes into voting for their evil purposes, but they could not intimidate the wives and daugh-

One law after another bettering conditions was put upon the statute books. Finally came the initiative, referendum and recall, which took government out of the hands of as absolute a set of bosses as ever co trolled a state, and restored power to the people's votes.

Corrupt judges awoke to the menace of their situation. The combination of selfish interests against the people had been extraordinarily strong.

corporation bribing the state and city governments for un-just privileges had combined with all that was vicious within the common-

The gamblers, the red light voters, and the repeaters were all part of their machinery. They kept a mayor in office for long years by the most high-handed violations of law.

But finally, one stormy day, ten thousand women assembled in the state capitol grounds and under the falling snow vowed to oust the corrupt city administration and establish a commission form of government

And they did it. It is the women who have brought to Mr. Rockefeller the knowledge that the power of his extensive in-terests in Colorado was being used to cover the evil deeds of as ruthless a gang as ever attempted to ruin a

Today Colorado embraces as whole more well-governed cities and towns than are to be found in any other state. Its public schools are of the highest type. Its people are intelligent and anxious for what

And by the aid of woman suffrage the powerful combinations of unjust privileges, with all their evil hang-ers-on, are being slowly but s'ead-ily pushed into the background. No wonder that every combination

of wrong is today opposing woman suffrage for New York. They have been taught to fear woman suffrage by the results in Colorado. and in those of the western states where a higher civilization is steadily making its way under the benign influence of women's votes.

One more word: Suffrage in Colorado has exercised an elevating and ennobling effect upon womanhood. The women of today study governmental problems. They are better informed and have better ideals of government than any like number of men to be found in New York state. Woman suffrage, which after all

while until our children will be won-dering, as they read the history of this movement, that any man of intelligence or real manhood could

have been found who could have dreamed of withholding this right from his mother, wife, sister or daughter.

THE MAINE ELECTION

Following is an Associated Press dispatch:

Portland, Me., Sept. 12. - The largest vote in the history of Maine was cast at the state election yester-The total vote will approximate 150,000. In the last presidential year and two years ago, it fell below

142.000.

The receipts today of the vote from the border and a few isolated towns increased the pluarlity of Carl E. Milliken over Governor Oakley C. Curtis, democrat, from the indicated figures of 13,000 last night to 13,800. Indicated pluralities for the other republican candidates were confirmed by a revision of the vote. The republicans have solid delegations in both branches of congress and will easily control both houses of the legislature. Vote of Maine national guardsmen in Texas was proportion-

The revised vote for governor, United States senators and congressmen follows:

Governor: Milliken, republican. 79,902; Curtis, democrat, 66,547. United States senators:

Hale, republican, 78,044; Fernald, republican, 79,368; Johnson, democrat, 68,273; Sill, democrat, 66,832.

Congressmen: Goodall, republican, 19.732; Stevens, democrat, 16,103; White, republican, 19,157; McGillicuddy, republican, 19,157; McGillicuddy, democrat, 18,770; Peters, republican, 21,800; Bunker, democrat, 18,277; Hersey, republican, 15,066; Pierce, democrat, 11,013.

AN EARLY RISER

Farmer Brown and Farmer Jones were near neighbors, and many a dispute took place as to who was the earlier riser. One day Farmer Brown determined to put the subject to a test. Rising very early one morning he proceeded to visit his friend about four o'clock. Great was his astonishment when he saw Mrs.

Jones hanging out the clothes.
"Farmer Jones about?" he asked.
"Well," replied the lady, "he was the first part of the mornin', but I dunno where he is now." — Sunday School Advocate.

SOMEWHERE IN INDIANA

There's some place they call Some-where in each battle-shadowed land; In far-off France or desert waste be-

yond the Rio Grande.
But in my own glad vision lies a
Somewhere fair and free—

Ah, that's Somewhere in Indiana. where enough for me!

The shrapnel I've no fear of is the orchard's dripping dew,
Our trencher are the valleys with
glad rivers rippling through.

The gases Il are fragrant, sweet with essence of the rose,

nd Verdun here is any hill where wild Sweet William grows.

Our men-of-war are fleecy clouds that sail an azure sea _ As fair as old Muscatatuck and calm

Each heart's a wireless station, though but one dispatch is senti "Peace holds all Indiana with its Army of Conter!" W. M. Herschell, in Indianapolis

Two Social Justice Platforms

The so-called "social and industrial justice" plank of the bull moose national platform of 1912 was as fol-

"We pledge ourselves to work unceasingly in state and nation for:

"The fixing of modern safety and health standards for the various occupations.

"The prohibition of child labor; minimum wage standards for working women to provide a living wage in all industrial occupations.

"The general prohibition of night work for women and the establishment of an eight-hour day for women and young persons.

"One day's rest in seven for all wage workers.

The eight-hour day in continuous 24-hour industries.

"The abolition of the convict contract system.

"Publicity as to wages, hours and conditions of labor, etc.
"We pledge our party to establish

a department of labor with a seat in the cabinet.'

This plank, dictated by Mr. Roosevelt to get back into office again, contains few specifications to which he had committed himself when he held the presidency and possessed the presidency's power of accomplish-How "unceasingly" he and some other Bull Moosers were pre-pared to "work for" them is seen by the promptness with which the whole platform was abandoned when he judged his political interests would be better served by a return to the republican fold.

But the Wilson platform, not of social justice promises, but of accomplished social justice actualities, includes the important declaration of the Clayton law that "the labor power of a human being is not a comcommodity or an article of com-

It includes the appointment, under a law initiated by a democratic house, of the first secretary of labor who sat in the federal cabinet.

It includes a drastic law prohibiting child labor by forbidding passage to the products of such labor across

It includes a federal compensation act now in the advanced stages of legislation.

It-includes the passage of a law greatly ameliorating the condition of American seamen, a law whose beneficial influence has already extended to the merchant marines of other nations.

Contrast the abandoned Roosevelt declaration for an eight-hour day for women and children and plans operating continuously for 24 hours with Mr. Wilson's declaration for eight hours for all workers:

'I have recommended concession of the eight-hour day-that is, the substitution of an eight-hour day for the present 10-hour day in all the existing practices and agreements. I made this recommendation because I believe the concession right. eight-hour day now undoubtedly has the sanction of the judgment of society in its favor and should be adopted as a basis for wages, even where the actual work to be done can not be completed within eight hours."

Through the platform of promises runs a theory of beneficent pater. nalism, of guardianship over the weaker and more unfortunate members of the industrial army, of policies framed to meet the exceptional casas only.

The platform of accomplishment.

[From the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.] | while making even greater provision in this direction, has as its theory the doing of true social justice by adding to the dignity and rewards of labor, by giving it increased strength to stand alone, by lessening its dependence through making it more independent.

> We all of us have long appreciated how immeasurably the eight-hour day would enlarge the opportunities and widen the horizon of the ambitious toiler. If we have exaggerated the difficulties in the way of its general adoption, those difficulties are admittedly very great.

> It took courage in a President of the United States to declare for it so unequivocally. A president even better than the average citizen the power of wealth, the archaic prejudices of many large employers, the tenacity and resourcefulness of big business

> But in his declaration Mr. Wilson struck a heavy blow at socialistic propaganda in the current year. Mr. Benson will hardly poll that 1,500,-000 votes. He may be satisfied if he commands the usual Debs support.

STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES

Chas. W. Masterson, democratic candidate for congress, presents the following statement of principles for the consideration of the voters of the 4th district, state of Washing-

I believe in the principles of free government, and as the democratic party, in my opinion, affords the best present medium through which these principles may find expression, I pledge fealty to that party and

support of its platform.

I believe that Woodrow Wilson is "the man of the hour." That the present administration has lived up to its pre-election pledges, satisfied every reasonable demand and justifies renewed confidence and support. will, if elected, without subserviency, sustain the President.

The recent mobilization of national guard has demonstrated the inadequacy and inefficiency of our military establishment. Experience, no doubt, will point out its defects and suggest the remedy. Congress should, by general appropriation, and by statute, stand back of the Executive in an earnest endeavor to afford just that degree of military pre-paredness that would afford a "first line of defense" in time of stress, and yet not be a menace in time of

I believe in the conservation of tural resources. Will, if elected, natural resources. earnestly endeavohr to secure a more just, therefore larger, share of federal aid in the reclamation of our arid domain and reforestation of

our denuded timber lands.

The experience of the state of Washington has exemplified the wisdom of universal suffrage. therefore, favor the submission of an amendment to the federal constitution, extending the franchise to

I served in the 13th and 14th general legislative assembly, and am willing to stand on the record made therein-"the man who never missed a roll call or dodged an issue."

SURPLICE AND SURPLUS

A minister came to the Episcopal church, at Williamsport, Pa., to "Do you wish to wear a surplice?"

asked the rector.
"Surplice!" cried the visitor. "Surplice! I am a Methodist. What do I know about surplices? All I know about is a deficit!" — New York Evening Post.

Does Prohibition Prohibit?

GOVERNOR CAPPER OF KANSAS SAYS IT DOES

He Also Says the So-Called "Nebraska Prosperity League is a Common Liar

Here is one more positive answer to the lies which the "Nebraska Prosperity League" has been publishing about conditions in Kansas. Governor Capper ought to know something about Kansas. Hear him:

STATE OF KANSAS ARTHUR CAPPER, GOVERNOR TOPEKA

August 19, 1916. Mr. W. T. Thompson, Nebraska Dry Federation, Ganter Building, Lincoln, Nebraska.

"I have your letter of August 12th enclosing an article published by the Nebraska Prosperity League in the Omaha Bee and Omaha World-Herald, in which I am quoted as making certain comment on the bootlegging liquor business in Kansas. This purported interview with me is absolute fiction. I have made no such statements to the St. Levis Beart Dispetch or approach to the

ments to the St. Louis Post-Dispatch or anyone else.

"Since this state closed its doors to the liquor business a neverending campaign of falsehood has been conducted by the liquor interests of eastern states. With scarcely an exception not one truthful assertion has been published by the whisky dealers about the situation in Kansas. The wonder in my mind has always been what strange sort of mentality is responsible for this particular kind of mendacity. I have marveled at the assurance which has led the liquor interests to suppose that their rigins minerals. interests to suppose that their vicious misrepresentations would not be discovered untrue. So palpably false have been their charges as to the operation of the prohibitory law in Kansas that liquor dealers' publicity has proved a boomerang in almost every state where

they have conducted that kind of a campaign.
"I am writing a letter to the Omaha papers informing them
that the advertisement of the Nebraska Prosperity League has no foundation so far as I am concerned.

"Very respectfully,
"ARTHUR CAPPER, Governor." (Signed)

The day of brewery deception in Nebraska is nearing the evening hours. The day of brewery debauchery of the politics of Nebraska is dying, and the dawn of the new day of Nebraska's freedom from brewery control is very near. Perhaps the policy of lying on part of the "Nebraska Prosperity League" is helping the day to come sooner than expected.

THE PLATTE COUNTY (NEBR.) PROSPERITY LEAGUE

Organized to plead the cause of good government, and to brighten the faces of the children whose lives have been blighted by the curse of booze.—Published in the Columbus (Nebr.) Telegram.



RockBottomDirectOffer

Hear all the latest up-to-date song hits of the big cities right in your own home. Laugh at the funniest of minstrel shows. Entertain your family and your friends with everything from Grand Opera to Comic Vaudeville—then if you choose send the outfit back to us at our expense. If you wish to keep Mr. Edison's superb new instrument, send us only \$1.00 after the free trial. Pay the balance on the easiest kind of monthly payments. Don't miss this wonderfully liberal offer. Send the coupon now.

Our New Edison Catalog Sent Free

Te F. K. Babson, Edison Phonograph Distributers 5026 Edison Block ... Chicago, Ill. Gentlemen:—Please send me your New Edison Catalog and full particulars of your free trial offer on the new model Edison Phonograph.

Your name and address on a post card or a letter (or just this coupon) is enough. No obligations in asking for the catalog. Get this offerwhile this offer lasts. Write today.

F. K. BABSON, Edison Phonograph Dist. 5026Edison Block Chicago, Illinois Canadian Office: 355 Portage Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

The Federal Rural Credits Act

of the outstanding achievements of the present congress.

Why are average interests rates paid by American farmers on mort-gage loans one-third higher in the state where they are lowest than the average rates paid by the German farmer, and in some states more than twice as high? Because farm loans in this country are made direct from the individual lender to the individ-ual farmer, run for only five years and are subject to heavy fees for appraisals, inspections, etc., on account the short time, odd amounts and

lack of system.

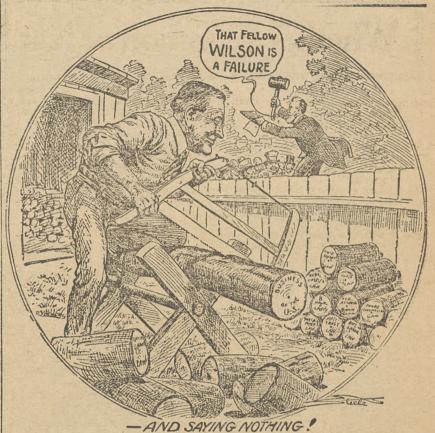
The new act provides for the formation of twelve land banks. The capital will be subscribed by the national government, if not taken otherwise. (This merely insures the starting of the banks; a like provision was inserted into the federal reserve act.) Farmers desiring farm loans will form farm-loan associations, which will borrow for their members, from the farm loan hork the amount of their loans. The bank, the amount of their loans. The farm loan association must consist of at least ten members, who must be borrowers. The association w elect officers, pass on the security of the land offered, make appraisals and inspections. Each borrower will sub-scribe for stock in the farm loan bank to the amount of 5 per cent of his loan. This will not be paid in cash, but will be added to the amount of his loan, and when the loan is

The federal rural credits act is one | paid off, the stock will be repurchased

from him.

The money the farmer borrows will at first be supplied from the capital stock of the farm loan banks. The least amount to one borrower will be \$100, the greatest, \$10,000. As soon as the farm loan bank makes loans enough, it will issue farm loan bonds, secured by its own resources, by the mortgages it holds, and by a further liability on the part of the borrowers. These bonds will bring in the capital necessary to make fur-ther loans. The loans will run from five to forty years, and will be met by payments at stated intervals, which will include the interest, the expense of administration and a percentage of the principal. It is probable that the total payment will not exceed the interest payment now required in most parts of the country.

The farmer who borrows today borrows for five years, and his whole loan comes due at once. The farmer loan comes due at once. The farmer under the new law will borrow for forty years—if he so desires—and his loan will come due in many small installments. The farm loan small installments. The farm loan bonds will be free of all taxes, just as United States bonds are now. The farmer-borrower will be, himself, an owner of bank stock and a member of a farm loan association, which he will help conduct; he will thus be receiving a practical financial training of great value, and will be carrying his share of responsibility—expressed in a direct liability — for of his loan, and when the loan is farm loans made by his association



-Kansas City Post.

loans will no longer buy individual by the Jewish immigration loans will no longer buy individual mortgages in odd sums, taking, himself, the chance of the security proving sufficient. He will buy bonds secured by the capital stock of the land banks, the farms mortgaged and a definite stockholders' liability beside. These bonds will be free of \$1,500 to \$2,000 is little enough. a definite stockholders' liability be-side. These bonds will be free of all taxes, which will make them de-sirable investments, and they can be bought in round sums—say \$100

How many farmers in the United States have worked too hard, seen their wives breaking under the strain of long hours and few conveniences, kept the boys out of college and im-poverished their land, in order to meet a five-year mortgage drawing high interest? How would those farmers have regarded a proposition to reduce the interest from one-third to one-half, lengthen the period from five years to 40, with the privilege of paying out in less time, and pay the principal by small installments instead of at the end of the term?

The rural credits act makes this

change.

There is nothing exclusive in the new system. The states will still be new system. The states will still be free to develop state rural credit systems, as Missouri is now doing, and the two will no more conflict than our national banks and state banks conflict in Missouri today.—St. Louis Republic.

"BACK TO THE FARM"

The man who has made millions and the man who is down and out have a common vision of joy. It is to go "back to the farm." But as a rule, only the millionaire takes the

Just why the penniless man can seldom succeed as an agriculturist even by taking up government land has been worked out by the New York congestion committee. The in-York congestion committee. The information appears in relation to the Crosser colonization bill now before congress. This bill is designed to assist farmers and to protect them from exploitation by land and money

And the in- tary of the New York congestion vestor desiring to invest in farm committee, quoted statistics provided

> The same holds good even in homesteading on government land where the land costs nothing.

> In other words, it is a risk for a man to undertake farming with a mortgaged outfit.

But there is a more obscure cause for the difficulties of the poor farmer. Though little understood, it reaches very far. It is inflated land values, and the concentration of ownership of the farm lands of the coun-

A table compiled by the secretary of agriculture on the basis of figures from the census of 1910 covers 878.-798.325 acres of farm land.

This area is alloted and held as

1.0 per cent in farms under 20

5.2 per cent in farms of 20 to 49

11.7 per cent in farms of 50 to 99 acres

53.6 per cent in farms of 100 to

499 acres. 9.5 per cent in farms of 500 to 999

19.0 per cent in farms of 1,000

acres and over. Landlordism, the curse of the old

world, is now in the making in this country. The Crosser colonizataion bill is one of our first attempts to defeat it.

March to the house committee on labor, recently. "The proposed rural credits plan,

insofar as they would lower interest rates to farmers, would tend to in-flate land values, but this danger is also prevented in the lands under the supervision of the colonization board, Speaking on this bill before the house committee on labor, May 18, by the provisions of the Crosser Benjamin G. Marsh, executive secrebill."

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BRYAN, LINCOLN, NEBR.

Thursday Morning. September 21, 1916.

CROWDS HEAR ROBINS, BAKER AT COLISEUM

Former Progressive Leader and Secretary of War Are Principal Speakers at Underwriters' Meeting.

WILSON ATTACKED, THEN DEFENDED

Wage Increase Denounced as Unfair Blow to Arbitration—Mobilization for Defense Termed Necessary.

Secretary of War Newton D. Baker and Raymond Robins, former Progressive leader, addressed a big meeting last night in the Coliseum under the auspices of the National Association of Life Underwriters of America.

Baker discussed the labor question, as relating to life insurance, and asserted the United States, through its individual citizens, was underwriting the life and liability insurance of the world. Both speakers agreed Europe would be at a great disadvantage, commercially, regardless of the outcome of the war, and that a wonderful opportunity thereby presents itself to America.

presents itself to America.

Robins detailed his political experiences, his support of Roosevelt as against Taft. He urged Progressives to support Hughes. He was applauded on this point.

The recently enacted eight-hour railroad law was defended by the secretary of war. He went into detail as to this law.

Baker Tells M. A. A. U. S. Must Mobilize Forces 10r Defense

Secretary of War Newton D. Baker yesterday noon at the Missouri Athletic Association told about 1000 St. Louis business and professional men that before becoming a cabinet officer he believed a standing army was a menace to free institutions and that the professional soldier desired war. He said he found the United States soldier did not desire war. Baker said the time had come to "mobilize all the forces of the country for the qommon defense." He was a guest of the members' conference of the Business Men's League and filled one of two St. Louis speaking dates President Wilson canceled on account of the death

of his sister.

"As a civilian," said the secretary of war, "I believed a standing army was a menace to free institutions, and that the professional soldier desired war. But I want to make a confession. I have found, as secretary of war, that the entire United States army, from the commanding general to the last enlisted private, does not desire war.

"I know of no body of men who have a more singular devotion to duty than the army, and no body of men who would be more willing to lay down their lives for their country."

The changed conditions of warfare in Europe were referred to by the secretary, who said trench fighting had done away with all the old theories of flanking. He said when Europe went to war every man, woman and child in the nations involved in the struggle went into war also.

"We at present are the greatest com-

"We at present are the greatest commercial nation in the world, but the time has come when there must be power on the part of the government to mobilize all the forces of the country for the common defense," Baker continued.

Robins Tells City Club Wilson Was Unfair in Railroad Dispute

Raymond Robins, chairman of the Progressive National Convention in Chicago last June, in an address at a luncheon of the City Club yesterday, declared if Charles Evans Hughes is elected he will be the "freest president since Washington." This is true, Robins said, because Hughes was nominated without incurring any political obligations.

Robins condemned the action of President Wilson in the railroad strike issue as unfair and illegitimate. The president, he said, made improper use of the just and proper sentiment in behalf of the eight-hour day, by using it to bring about a change which did not establish an eight-hour day for the railroads, but only changed their basis of pay from ten to eight hours.

This change, Robins said, gave a 25 per cent increase to a highly-organized body of men at the expense of the general public. The president's action, he said, was a blow at the principle of arbitration.

St. Louis Dufateh. 21. 1916.
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ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.

ASSOCIATED

THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 21, 1916.

As ala ala

Baker Pleads for Courageous Peace Backed by Patriotism in Addresses

Secretary of War Delivers Speeches at M. A. A. to Business Men's League and National Life Underwriters at Coliseum.

BRINGS GREETINGS FROM PRESIDENT

Voices Belief Last World's War Is Now Being Fought -Deals with Rapid Growth of Insurance and Its Importance to Public.

Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, addressing the National Association of Life Underwriters at the Coliseum last night, predicted that the last world's war was being fought and that henceforth reason and not force would settle all disputes of nations.

Paradoxical as it may seem, the head of America's great, growing army delivered a preachment of peace. "I wish I could go to an insurance office and buy a policy which would insure this world against war," he told the under-writers, "and then when this war is over, let us make a league of all tions which will make it impossible for any people to again disturb the peace of the world. Then the best insurance policy the world has ever known will have been taken out."

Brings President's Greetings.
The Secretary of War, who filled the engagement which President Wilson was unable to keep, brought to the underwriters the President's personal greetings. He found in St. Louis a busy day, addressing a luncheon of the Business Men's League at the Missouri Athletic Association at noon, and making an inspection trip to Jefferson

Barracks in the afternoon.

Three thousand persons greeted the Secretary at the Coliseum. Edward A. Woods, president of the association, presided, and in introducing Secretary Baker paid a high tribute to President Wilson as one of the truest friends the insurance men and the general public ever had. His reference President brought forth a continued round of applause. He read a telegram of greetings from the Chief Ex-

Raymond Robins, former Progressive leader of Chicago, occupied the speakers' platform with the Secretary, and brilliant address, following of Secretary Baker, pleaded for a frank meeting of the new social conditions faced by America. sia and America will be the spokes-men in the world's affairs for the next 30 years," he said, "and America must act if she expects to retain the place which is rightly hers."

At the Coliseum Mr. Baker spoke, in part, as follows:
"The primary purpose of my being

Louis to-niht is to convey to the members of this association, whose guests you and I are, an expression of 'resident's personal regret at his inability to be here. When the last affliction in his family, which has re-cently occurred, took place, I was telephoned from his summer home and asked to come, and the one particular message with which I was charged was that I should say to you, to the people of St. Louis and to the members of this association, that it was a matter of deep, personal regret that he could not be here to enjoy your hospitality and have the pleasure of speaking face to face with you. Insurance Construction.

"I am sure we will all agree that there is something constructive about the idea of insurance. Not merely that some of us-I hope all of us-have yielded to the persuasion of the solicitor who has come to us, not merely that we have put on to the backs of these great companies our burden in the sense of provision for our families, but insurance as covering a wide multitude of fields; not merely life, but accident and fire, casualty and misfortune of every kind, so that on the two or three occasions when burglars have entered my house, and I have been told about it after they had gone I have had as my-first feeling one of deep regret and sympathy for the insurance company, rather than any deep personal sense of loss.

"And yet this idea of insurance is a provision against the casualties of life, against the misfortunes that overtake

Continued on Page Two.

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ooming or boarding house, usiness basis, you natural-pay its portion. Empty he profit of each that is

The Republic Classified ouch with desirable peoard.

t the best places are ad-and they read the "Furn-as and Board" advertiseies. Phone The Republic

Department. Have a wait at might become vacant.

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YOUR DRUGGIST IS OUR AUTHORIZED AGENT.

SECRETARY of War Who Comes to St. Louis as Guest of Life Underwriters and Makes Two Addresses.



rday by A. J. Lubbe, Republic Staff Photographer. NEWTON D. BAKER.

HEAD \$18,000 PLACE

Letter Says "Superman," Seeking Work, Could Carry Out The Republic's Proposal of 1913.

A movement to build or start a downand strangers, as well as nonchurch-goers, suggested in 1913 by The Republic, was revived yesterday in a letter to The Republic by William W. Steel, a business man, residing at the Kendall Hotel, 4300 Lindell boulevard, who suggests that Rev. Dr. William J. Williamson is the man to organize and

Dr. Williamson himself remains noncommittal about his future plans.

Mr. Steel suggests "a new and modern building capable of seating about 3,000 persons, in the vicinity of Fourand Olive streets, furnished comfortably and containing a first-class organ. Let evangelistic services be held there every Sunday morning and evening. A choirmaster and organist of the highest order would be needed to drill a chorus choir and to develop congregational singing. should be capable of giving free organ recitals of the highest class of music from time to time.'

Mr. Steel, speaking of The Republic's suggestion in 1913, said: was said, the conclusion seemed to be that success of the plan depended upon a man, a superman, with the genius to organize and carry on the work. The matter was dropped, because no such man came forward to do the work at that time."

"To-day," continued Mr. Steel, "we know there is a man in St. Louis who is debating in his own mind what specific work he shall undertake to do. Thousands of people would rejoice to see Dr. William J. Williamson take up this plan and put it into operation. He could raise the necessary funds

by popular subscription within a very few days or weeks, and scores of religious workers would flock to his great and continuous evangelistic work."

Dr. Williamson said Mr. Steel was unknown to him, and declined to comment on his letter.

DEMAND WILSON BE IGNORED

Watson Urges Georgia Democratic Nominee to Oppose Indorsement.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 20 .- Thomas E. Watson, who in his anti-Jewish and anti-Catholic crusade, was chiefly no sponsible for the success of Hugh M. Dorsey, prosecutor of Leo M. Frank, in the recent gubernatorial primary has made a demand on Dorsey that there shall be no indorsement of President Wilson by the State Demo-cratic Convention, which meets Tuesday, to formally nominate Dorsey for

Governor and adopt a platform. Dorsey is not in Georgia at present, but some of his friends assert he will refuse to accede to the demands of

President of St. Louis Underwriters Said to Have Offers From Four Insurance Concerns.

W. E. Bilheimen president of the town tabernacle for hotel transients Life Underwriters' Association of St. Louis, has tendered his resignation to Vice President John B. Lunger of New York as superintendent of agencies of the Equitable Life Assurance

Mr. Bilheimer is regarded as one of the most successful organizers in the United States, and it is said he has offers from four other life insurance companies. His salary in the St. Liuis office is \$12,000 a year, with percentages approximating \$6,000, a total income of \$18,000 a year.

The resignation, which was filed August 18, was the talk of the convention yesterday.

Mr. Bilheimer insisted that nothing be said at present about his resigna-tion, as he wished to delay the announcement for a while. Close friends said his determination to take the acgarding a matter of policy. officers of the Equitable were hopeful he would reconsider and retain the management of the St. Louis district, which embraces Missouri, Arkansas, Iowa and Southern Illinois.

The success of the St. Louis convention, which is declared to be the greatest the National Association of Life Underwriters has ever held, is attributed largely to Mr. Bilheimer's efforts. Mr. Bilheimer has been superintend-Equitable agencies for four

REGISTER TO-DAY! IT'S FINAL CHANCE TO QUALIFY

O-DAY is your last chance to register. Unless you register now you cannot vote at the presidential election in November. The polls in the 500 precincts

throughout the city will be open until 9 o'clock to-night. Everybody must register. All pre-

vious registrations are void, and the books will be destroyed. Persons who are more than 50

miles distant from St. Louis, or who are too ill to go to the polls, may register November 1 by presenting proper affidavits.

Every qualified voter who is in St. Louis to-day and is physically able to go to the polls must register or he will forfeit his vote.

GIRL DRINKS ACID, KNFFLING AT ALTAK

Man Knocks Bottle From Hand-Act Believed Result of Tangled Love Affair.

As Miss Grace Mulligan, 18 years old, 2626 Gamble street, knelt at the mourners' bench in the Holiness Gospel tent, Twenty-second and Locust streets, last night, she swallowed carbolic acid.

A man kneeling beside her knocked the bottle from her hand. She had taken about half an ounce. At the City Hospital she refused an expla-

A troubled love affair with a young man she met at the tent is believed

to have caused her despondency. Rev. Melvin Pratz had finished his appeal to "come and be saved." Sister appeal to "come and be saved." Sister D. Wharton was leading a hymn, when the girl got up from a seat in the rear and came down the aisle with bowed head. As she knelt she said something inaudibly. An elderly man stole a glance at her, saw the bottle and hit Miss Mulligan's hand. Mrs. C. A. Bryan, 2626 Gamble street, at whose home the girl roomed, said

at whose home the girl roomed, said Miss Mulligan was of a quiet disposi-tion and that pictures on the walls of her room indicated she was religiously inclined. She said Earl Pratz, son of the minister, had visited her there. According to Mrs. Bryan, the girl's home is at Reece, Mo., and she had been employed at the Sayman Soap Company, 2117 Franklin avenue.

At the Pratz residence, 3103 Bell avenue, it was said neither Pratz nor

his son was at home.

WILSON PREDICTS DEMOCRATIC VICTORY IN NEW YORK STATE

Congratulates McCombs and Seabury, Predicts "United Body of Progressives Behind You,

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Sept. 20 .-Victory for the Democratic ticket in

New York State in the November elections was predicted by President Wilson to-night, following the receipt of returns from the primaries yesterday. The President indicated his belief that Progressive voters in New York will support the Democrats.

Taking his first active part in the campaign, Mr. Wilson sent telegrams of congratulation to William F. Mc-Coombs, the Democratic nominee of the United States Senate, and to Judge Samuel Seabury, the nominee for Governor. The message to Mr. Mc-Combs follows:
"I congratulate you most warmly

on your nomination by the Democrats of New York for the United States Senate. A united body of Progressive voters will be behind you."

It was indicated to-night that continued reference by Charles Hughes, the Republican nominee, to the settlement by the President of the recently threatened railroad strike has led Mr. Wilson to determine to devote much of his attention in his forthcoming speeches to this subject. He is expected to outline his position Saturday, when he speaks to more than 500 business men, who are expected to make a pilgrimage to Shadow Lawn.

PRICES TO MOUNT

Food, Clothing, Other Necessities and Luxuries Are Going Up.

CHICAGO, III., Sept. 20 .- Prices of foods, clothes, luxuries and materials have advanced alarmingly within the last year, according to a table of comparative prices published here to-day. Merchants and producers say prices for food will be even higher this win-

Every person feels the increased price in virtually every purchase, price in virtually every purchase, it was said. Food prices vary, according to quality and quantity. For the small rurchaser at retail they are higher. The increases, however, have been fairly proportionate. Wholesalers said canning houses all over the country have announced their deliveries will be only one-third of the normal amount. The vegetable crop, it was declared, was only half what was ex-

3 MORE PRIVATE BANKS CLOSE

Chicago Institutions With Deposits of \$290,000 May Be Solvent.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 20.—Three additional private banks closed to-day as a result of the alarm of depositors of such institutions following several failures and an investigation started ky the State's Attorney. The banks were operated by W. H. Paisley and

his sons, Oliver F., James T. and W. W. Paisley. Deposits of the three North Side institutions aggregate \$290,000, and in the petition for a receiver the proprietors say the banks will pay every The receiver dollar of indebtedness. who was appointed anounced after a partial examination that he believed therr

the banks were solvent.

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LIGI

ARMY AND INSURANCE DISCUSSED BY SECRETARY BAKER IN ADDRESSES

Continued From Page One.

than any other in the world, are insuring the development and growth of that idea in this country, affording one of the most striking developments of the increasing civilization. In 1848 there were outstanding but \$10,000,000 of life insurance, and now, about 60 years later, there are outstanding \$21,000,000,000 worth of life insurance.

Helps Cast Out Fear.

"Now, what does insurance do? I speak, not of this financial provision, but one of the great things it does is to help us cast out fear. Every man and every woman in this audience will agree that fear is the thing that makes life a burden to the extent that it is a day by day and brings home at the week's end his pay envelope, has always the fear that the job may not last. The man of business or man of affairs, the manufacturer and the merchant, no matter how prosperous his present may be, has the fears of his business always about him. And the thing about life that we are all the manufacturing and industrial greatest cause of our rejoicing.

'We are glad that we are not in the European war because we, the greatest neutral nation in the world, lee ause, the financial power of the world has passed across the sea and taken up its residence here among us. Because we have become the greatest cause of our rejoicing.

'We are glad that we are not in the European war because we, the greatest neutral nation in the world, affairs, the manufacturer and the merchant, no matter how prosperous his present may be, has the fears of the greatest cause of our rejoicing. burden. The wage earner who toils day by day and brings home at the the thing about life that we are always trying to overcome and cast out

is its fear.
"Now life insurance is one of the great contributory eliminators of fear, and when the young man has married and set up his domestic establishment, when he has insured his life and paid his premium, he looks his family in the face, not as a family which may be stricken down and totally destroyed by an accident happening to him, but that fear is in part eliminated, and he looks with more confidence to their future and his own because of that provision. There is an enlargement, and an extension of the personality, there is a freeing of the mind, and a freeing of the limbs that comes from feeling that provision has been made against the casualty that may overtake us.
Provision in Advance.

"But insurance, however broad-if I may draw a larger inference from this idea—looks to compensate for the evil after it has occurred. It is a forestalling, a provision in advance, against the evil that may come. And as our society has grown more and more congested, as more and more people have, come to live in the United States and that great asset of our ancestors, the neighborhood opinion, and neighborhood intimacy, has become less and less possible to us, we have more and more turned, I think, both to these aggregate forms of assurance and insurance, and to this other thing, which is the prevention of the evil before it occurs. Wants Insurance Against War.

"And that, my dear friends, is life insurance from the other point of view, and that is a policy which society takes out, not to compensate but to preserve the life, the strength of the nation. And if I may put in, by way of parenthesis, that is a thing in which the War Department is profoundly interested.

"And now one further thought that

"And now one further thought that I want to draw from isurance. I wish I knew somewhere in the world some office to which I could go where I could take out a policy of insurance against the thing happening to the United States that is happening to Eu-

tion of all that is beautiful and fine, and just in life was coming over this when they come to manhood and womanhood, and that they would

Coffee don't use

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us, and we American people, more | be summoned out of life's great opportunities into this terrible maelstrom of disaster and hatred, and that the unloveliest passions of mankind had to fill their breasts against their fellow-men, I think I would rather they should die now. America's Position.

"And so I am very anxious to find an

insurance policy for them,
"I do not suppose there is anybody
in this room who isn't glad that the United States is not in that great war. We are glad on every account. We do not read the casualty lists. We do not have our boys in that great, slaughtering struggle. But that is not the cause—even that high cause, is not the greatest cause of our rejoicing.

Because we have become the greatest of the manufacturing and industrial nations, the greatest of the civilized nations. And we rejoice in 12, not merely out of that ancient American desire to enjoy being large, but because this new access of greatness in our country gives us influence in the council chamber where that peace is council chamber where that peace is to be made, and because America, when the nations of Furope sit down to make a peace, can say to them with a voice of tremendous moral suasion and almost of authority, 'Gentlemen of Europe, you have now struggled it out among yourselves.

"Let us make peace. The United States helping, let us make a peace that will rehabilitate the stricken people of Europe, raise the structure of their civilization and Heir culture, and make among us a league of all the nations which will set the hand of mankind acting in concert against any nation which undertakes for an insufficient cause, again to disturb the peace of the world.

America to Impress Lesson. "When this war is over America's triumphant position as the great neutral moral force in the world as a composite nation with its membership drawn from all the nations of the earth, devoting its mind and its conscience to the single object of the welfare of mankind, is going to be able to impress that lesson, and the net result, under the providence of heaven, is going to be the largest idea that can be deduced from this idea of insurance, and that as a concert among the nations of the earth which will write for the human race a policy of insurance. the human race a policy of insurance preventing war, giving to the peoples of this earth an opportunity under conditions of peace to work out a progressive philosophy and program.

"One that will enlarge and beautify life, and enoble human effort by giving to even the least of us the strength of all society in the devalue.

strength of all society in the develop-ment of the best talents, and the best possibilities that life has for us."

Japan and Russia.

Robins, who followed Secretary Baker, after reviewing the remarkable office to which I could go where I could take out a policy of insurance against the thing happening to the United States that is happening to Europe now.

"I know that I love my children and it may be that I am speaking more strongly than I have strength to feel, but if I felt that so general a destruction of all that is heautiful and fine."

"I know that I am speaking more strongly than I have strength to feel, but if I felt that so general a destruction of all that is heautiful and fine."

"I know that I love my children and it may be that I am speaking more strongly than I have strength to feel, but if I felt that so general a destruction of all that is heautiful and fine."

"I know that I am speaking more strongly than I have strength to feel, but if I felt that so general a destruction of all that is heautiful and fine."

perhaps for a century.

"Japan, with the old dream of Caesar being dreamed again, and with but one idea pervading its national life-'Greater Japan'-will speak," he "and with tremendous force. Russia, just awakening to its possibilities, and with immense resources which will scarce be touched by the present war, will have much to say, he added.
"What of America?" he asked. With

its manhood, with its resources, with its Christianity, he declared that it should raise its voice. But, he declared, that if that voice was to be heard, conscientious study of its mission and conscientious action would

be necessary.

The courageous peace of reason, backed by the spirit of individual patriotism, capable of self-sacrifice, constitutes the essential of American supremacy. In effect, this was the doctrine which Mr. Baker promulgated in an address to 1,100 members of the an address to 1,100 members of the Business Men's League and the National Association of Life Underwriters in the Missouri Athletic Association of Life Underwriters in the Missouri Athletic Association of the Missouri Athletic Associ tion in the afternoon.

The epigrammatic phrase which impressed the assembly most forcibly was that which struck fire as the climax of his appeal for self-sacrificing individual patriotism. "One way," he declared, "to foster this magnificent spirit is to make our country worth loving." The Secretary had to pause long until the applause ceased.

Necessity of Preparation. The underlying current of Mr. Baker's address was the value of peace, but the necessity of being prepared for trouble. War is not what it used to be, he said. It was possible formerly to wage conflict by sending fighting units into the field, but conditions of warfare have been revolutionized, and now, in war, he declared, the whole nation fights. The mobilization of the industrial, commercial and financial resources of a people are of practical.

ly equal importance with the contend-ing force and the implements and mu-The speaker described the American policy of preparedness, entailing an adequate navy, a larger army and a national council for defense to effectuate the general mobilization of resources.

The Secretary was scheduled to tell of the Federal eight-hour law in his noon speech, but he explained in an interview that this subject would be discussed first by President Wilson. The banquet hall of the Missouri

sources.

Athletic Association was packed, even in the galleries, and it was an audience of prominent life insurance officials from all parts of the United States and the leading manufacturers, business men and financiers of St. Louis. There was frequent applause.

"SIMPLY CHANGED HER MIND"

Mother Explains Miss Mulvihill's Breaking Engagement to Wed.

Parents of Miss Veronica Mulvihill, 5057 Washington boulevard, said yesterday she had left the city to escape the embarrassment caused by the announcement that her engagement to Harry D. Gibbons, a Chicago attorney,

had been broken.

"My daughter simply changed her mind," was Mrs. Mulvihil's explanation. The engagement was announced June 28. Gibbons, a Yale graduate and son of the late Walter Gibbons of Chicago and the state of the state cago, met Miss Mulvihill in Colorado about four years ago, and a year later was a passenger on a European-bound steamship on which Miss Mulvihill

Everything a Man Needs to W -or Anywhere Else-May Be S Vandervoort's

Three Big Display Days-Th

You have choice from greater variet to meet the requirements of all m pendable and the prices mean the fi



Men's Dre Correct in Every D

Tailor

There is a vast differe tion of a sack suit and a dr mer is chosen with a view ance, the latter must be care as to the fit. It must respect—the collar must se has to be "just so," the cojust the right length, etc.

We have models to fit —our stock is so broad the without trying to fit you in or too large.

Fine cheviots have been use tailoring is faultless and will They are silk-lined and silk-fa

We can match all the above

Men's Full Dress Vests

CHESTERFIELD COATS the latest and smartest stylesbeautifully tailored and lined are priced at

The Suits for Men Conform to the Lates

There is no style-restriction in the vast stock of B lect to suit himself. That is, you will not only find pl man, but you will also find the Plain Sack Models for

Every model is of the latest cut in that particular style and variations of these models broaden the scope of selection.

In addition to STYLE, you will find a splendid representation of the newest and most pop-

Vandervoort's Specialized

Men's Furnishing Goo So Well Provid

In the Furnishing G Store you will find eve nicety and the shelves goods that you have but to be shown a variety so plify the task of selection

Whether you are get to the command of the merely replenishing you needs for Fall and Win ready to serve you mo stock includes—

Lounging Robes Smoking Jackets Hats and Caps

Dress Shirts **Business Shirts** Hosiery

Nightshirts Handkerchiefs

First I

Men's Shoes for Evening and Everyday Wear

\$1.50 to \$7.50

Business Shirts in

New Patterns

fabrics with turnback cuffs in

ever so many new patterns and color effects. Prices

Our line of Oxford Shirts at

\$2.00 offers exceptional values

that every man should inspect

today.

The stock includes Men's Negligee Shirts of silk and cotton

> Add to your good appearance and increase your foot comfort by wearing Vandervoort's Shoes. There is a style to fit every foot,

> made of any leather you may choose to

Nettleton's "ARDSLEY" Model is a choice of ours that we take pride in bringing to your attention.

Its simple, graceful lines, the high quality of the leathers and the excellent workman-

ship will appeal to men of good taste. This shoe is built to please and it costs no more than you can afford to pay. Choice of tan or black calfskin at \$7.50 Other Shoes for men are priced at \$4.00 to \$10.00.

Full Dress Footwear for the V. P. Ball Our stock of Men's Full Dress Shoes and Pumps is most

complete, enabling us to fit you perfectly. The prices range \$5.50 to \$7.50 First Floor-Ninth Street Side.

Gloves for Street and Dress Wear In Our Exclusive Men's Shop

Here you can select Gloves of the right kind for your particular needs and be sure that they are the correct size, because we have expert glove fitters who see to these things. Our stocks are complete in every detail.

Walking Gloves, the pair \$1.50 Washable Cape Gloves, the Walking \$2.00 The best quality Gloves, the pair

White Glace Kid Gloves—for evening wear, the pair \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50

White Silk Gloves—for evening wear, the pair \$1 and \$1.50 First Floor-Ninth Street Side.

Separate Entrance to the Men's Store at the Corner of Ninth and Olive





WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY.... September 23, 1916

The Army and War.

This is from a speech made by the Secretary of War to the Business Men's League at St. Louis the other day:

"As a civilian I believed that a standing army was a menace to free insti-tutions and that the professional sol-dier desired war, but I want to make a confession to you. I have found as Sec-retary of War that the entire army of retary of War that the entire army of the United States, from the commanding general to the last enlisted private, does not desire war. I know of no body of men who have a more singular devotion to duty than the army and no body of men who would be more willing to lay down their lives for their country. For three years the greater part of the three years the greater part of the American army has been on the Mexican border, and it has been put to the severest tests ever put upon soldiers. It has had a waiting job. It is easy to be a soldier when there is action. While we have heard criticipa actions while we have heard criticism and complaint from other sources, I want to say that there has never been a word of complaint relative to condition or service from any member of the regular army."

For several years—ever since preparedness became a live issue—the millennialists have poohpoohed all recommendations for a large national defense coming from either an army or a navy source. "Of course," they have replied. "Those fellows are seeking action and promotion and all that. They study nothing but arms. They care for nothing else. Without exactly knowing it, they are bloodthirsty. War is their trade, and they want to get busy. Increase the army and navy as they desire, and they will egg on a conflict with some power, any power, as far as it may be possible to them."

Mr. Baker frankly confesses that before he knew anything about the subject he entertained these views. But knowledge dispelled them. He has not found any bloodthirsty soldiers-any men wearing Uncle Sam's uniform who for their personal, selfish ends would welcome war, or help plunge the country into such strife. Rather are they believers in and wishers for peace. All they desire is to see the country put into the proper condition and kept fit in case war should come. They are not spoiling for a fight, though of a courage, we may all be sure, to give a good account of themselves in a fight.

It seems absurd to talk about militarism for America. Neither our form of government nor the spirit of our people would tolerate that sort of thing. As a nation we are a hundred millions strong. We inhabit an empire rich in many things. More skilled laborers harbor under the Stars and Stripes than under any other flag that flies. And they and all their fellows are citizens, with a stake in the game. The President is a civil officer, and yet commander-in-chief of the army and navy. He is elected by popular suffrage, and Congress, chosen by the same means, holds the purse for army, navy and all. If both army and navy were doubled-

as they should be what possible men-

ace would such establishments be to a

country so large, with the civil author-

ity put and kept above the military?

The Villa Raid Report.

Indictment by Mexican officials of Gen. Bell's report on the Chihuahua raid may halt full public acceptance of the narrative, but will not necessarily cause its rejection. Until there is proof from some less interested source than Gen. Trevino, whose military reputation is at stake, this official statement from an American officer who relates what he has heard from, as he says, trustworthy sources will stand as a presumably correct account of what happened. For it is quite believable in its nature. The reported exploit was just the sort that Villa, if in physical strength and in sufficient force, would accomplish. It was a characteristic Villa performance. There is nothing essentially incredible about it. The alleged desertions of Carranzista troops to the Villa standard are quite in keeping with traditions south of the border. Loyalty to a cause is largely a matter of pay and emotion. Villa has always been very popular in that section. He has heretofore had only to raise his flag and call to get followers. If he made a dramatic descent upon Chihuahua he would appeal strongly to the imaginations of the people, and the Carranza soldiers are but representative Mexicans after all.

It appears that there is no dispute about Villa's presence at Chihuahua. Trevino, his very official life presumably hanging in the balance on the score of his surprise and loss-it is indeed even stated that Gen. Obregon, minister of war at Mexico City, has issued an order suspending all generals from command-acknowledges that the bandit chief came with a small force and took away some property. Mexican representative here declares that the uprising at Chihuahua was the work of a union of juntas or factions and not distinctly that of Villistas. Almost anybody who is disgruntled with the Mexican government may be termed a Villista. Villa is the most conspicuous and the most dangerous enemy of the de facto government today, and it is but natural that the factions in opposition would rally to him if there were a chance for his success. So that to discriminate between Villistas and other forces hostile to the administration is but to quibble over terms.

It may be that Villa has merely made a meaningless raid, and is today no stronger than before. Perhaps Gen. Bell's informant has exaggerated the facts, or was himself misinformed. But no explanations can put aside the fact that the chief bandit in Mexico has defied the government in one of its strongholds, and after securing booty has effected his escape in a manner to demonstrate the incompetence of the military organization. This condition must be taken into account by the commissioners now sitting at New London.

SECRETARY BAKER'S MESSAGE.

Secretary of War Baker's address to the Members' Conference of the Business Men's League at the Missouri Athletic Association was a nonpartisan utterance, but for this very reason it had high value to voters forced to choose between Democratic and Republican leaders and policies.

Only two questions count for much with respect to a political leader. The first is how he does his thinking and the second is to what extent he makes men trust him. And when he is discussing matters of public policy so broad and inclusive that matters of partisan difference are not directly involved these two things are often more clearly and anmistakably revealed than when he enters the arena of contention.

Secretary Baker spoke yesterday as the personal representative of President Wilson, and discussed the question of military preparedness. He therefore treated of matters falling especially within the domain of his own department, but spoke as a sort of Administration plenipotentiary specially accredited to St. Louis. The spirit of the Government now in power at Washington spoke through him. His address was characterized chiefly by two things.

The first of these two had to do with its contents. With firm, sure hand he sketched the revolution in the art of war wrought by modern social organization. Of old paid professional soldiers fought; to-day, in the baldest and most literal sense, the whole nation flings itself into the struggle. The men liable for service go almost en masse, while 10-year-old children tend gardens raising food for the troops, boys and girls operate drophammers and fill cartridges in the munition factories, and women plow fields, coal ships and operate street cars. The question of readiness for war is a matter of the mobilization of cows and sheep as well as horses, locomotives as well as ironclads, farms as well as arsenals, machine shops as well as navy yards. It means a new command of national resources, a new social efficiency. This was put with wonderful power in the Secretary's clear, incisive utterance.

The other thing which burned the address into the minds of his hearers had to do with its setting. He did not theorize; he explained. For he was not making promises; he was reporting. He was not sketching an ideal only; he was rendering an account of stewardship. He was expounding the spirit of laws passed and work begun-not feeding an eager public on husks of promises offered in lieu of performance. As he talked, American manufacturers were making gauges and dies for "educational orders" for needed army munitions; experts on transportation were working out plans for railway mobilization in time of need; engineers were surveying American supplies of things as diverse as mules and nitrates, farm tractors and aeroplanes, leather and pig iron, with a view to the needs of the national defense. And the new Army was already in the making.

The constructive power of the present Administration in the field of practical effort arises out of the largeness of its conceptions and the power of its leadership to inspire confidence. Secretary Baker represents its spirit with peculiar ability and fidelity. He brings a new message with respect to preparation for war to the American people. That is that a nation must remain unprepared for war just in the measure in which it remains unprepared for the highest efficiency in peace, and that the true preparation for war is that which is the best preparation, as well, for all prosperous and

humane and efficient living.

13 NEW POSSIBLE SITE

EXF. Goltra Shows Secretary Advantageous Spot at Foot of Ivory Street.

The visit to St. Louis of Secretary of War Baker yesterday brought to light the existence of a new and much more promising site for the proposed dam to develop cheap water power for a Government nitrate plant than any hitherto considered. It also resulted in the designation of a member of the Corps of Engineers, Lieut. Col. C. S. Riche, with whom the consulting engineer, employed by the Business Men's League, will confer regarding St. Louis' fitness as a location for the proposed installation. The Secretary did not express any opinion as to the chances of St. Louis in the competition for the plant, but he very clearly outlined the conditions which must be met by the successful contestant.

E. F. Goltra Discovers Site. The new dam site was found by Edward F. Goltra, who, in anticipation of the Secretary's visit, has been painstakingly accumulating all ascertainable facts with regard to the distance body with regard to the distance body with the all with the secretary of the control of the c tance to bed rock in the alluvial valley just south of St. Louis. In the course of his quest it occurred to him to ask the engineers of the Iron Mountain Railroad whether they found bed rock in their construction of the approaches to the Ivory street ferry. To his surprise, he was told that the sand and silt overlying the rock on the Illinois side of the river were only 12 feet deep, while on the Missouri side it was but eight feet from the river bottom to the rock.

There is here a natural rock barrier, extending across the river, evidently akin to the Chain of Rocks in formation. This rocky sill, with its thin covering of soil, will save millions of dollars in the construction of the dam over the expense of construction upon any of the sites surveyed in previous examinations.

Inspection Trip on River.

Inspection Trip on River.
Secretary Baker, accompanied by Mr.
Goltra, James E. Smith, John G.
Lonsdale, president of the National
Bank of Commerce; A. F. Versen,
traffic commissioner of the Business
Men's League; Col. D. S. Stanley, U. S. Men's League; Col. D. S. Staniev, C. S. A. Depot Quartermaster, and Paul W. Brown, editor of The Republic, left the foot of Market street on the harborboat Erastus Wells at 2:30 yesterday afternoon. Secretary Baker Insected two sites for the proposed spected two sites for the proposed dam, including the Ivory ferry loca-tion, and surveyed the water front of St. Louis with much interest, asking incisive questions regarding the industrial plants located there, the system of railway terminals and the prospects for river navigation.

"We are studying the nitrate question carefully," he said. "Such a plant would meet two needs. It would supply nitrogen fertilizer in time of peace and nitric acid for high explosives in

time of war.

'In locating the plant the experts of the War Department will decide in the light of the following requirements: Location with relation to the area consuming nitrogen fertilizers, chiefly the cotton-growing region of the South; location with respect to the distribution of acid for the manufacture of explosives; accessibility of shales and lime rock, which enter largely into the manufacture of ni-

EVENING STAR. With Sunday Morning Edition.

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY..... September 29, 1916

The President and the Senate.

The President greatly desired the reelection of Senator Johnson, but the Maine voters would not have it so. They turned the senator down by a substantial majority. Presidential desires and assistance could not save him. He had supported the President in everything, and the calculation was that if reelected he would continue that course in the event of the President's re-election.

Mr. Taggart's nomination, according to report, was not the occasion of any enthusiasm at the White House. Nevertheless, it had been easily accomplished. The Indiana democrats, with a lively appreciation of the value of the Taggart machine, decided that they needed such an article this year, and that the surest way to get the best use of it would be to give the owner and director a personal stake in the game. And so they

It is regarded as a certainty that had the matter been left to the President and his friends Mr. McCombs would not have been nominated for senator in New York. Now that he has been, the administration proffers support, of course. The nomination was Tammany's work, and, whatever the object, the effect has been to emphasize the talk about the organization's independence as respects the President's wishes.

Mr. Pomerene won his renomination on his merits, and not through the President's particular favor. Stories circulated since that Mr. Pomerene might have had a judgeship, making way for Secretary Baker for the senatorial nomination, have not been confirmed, though widely credited. Secretary Baker stands in the highest favor with his chief.

And now Mr. Martine has won, not only without the administration's support, but against the opposition of cer-Some tain administration influences. say that the opposition was a help. At any rate, the man tagged as the administration's candidate was distanced in the race.

In the President's domination of Congress he has found the only difficulty of note in the Senate. The House has gone over the stile readily whenever he led the way. But on several occasions several democratic senators have refused to follow his lead, and obliged him to retrace his steps. Appointments have been rejected, treaties held up, and changes in domestic measures forced.

If the President is re-elected, and these candidates for the Senate are successful, their independence of him in the matter of their nominations may appear in their course as senators. Mr. Martine will be able to show the others how.

Price TWO CENTS—On Trains FIVE CENTS.

They Have Been at the Rate of 3,800 a Day, Says London War Office.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—British losses In September were at the rate of more than 3,800 a day. The casualties on all fronts reported in this Officers, 5,439; men, 114,110.

Heavy as were the British losses in September, they were lighter than relatively to the importance of the daily average of 4,127. In July, the first month of the Somme offensive, the losses were about half those of August or September, notwithstanding the fact that in July the British stormed the first-line German defenses. The casualties in that month were 59,675, so that the total for the three months of the Somme drive is 307,160.

Losses Are Low.

French and English press dispatches report that, considering the character of the fighting, the losses of the allies on the Somme are low. An official British statement of Thursday said that the British losses in the preceding few days had been small, not only in the largely to the increased sfectiveness of the artillery. German reports dwell on the large losses with which it is said the allies are meeting, which are attributed to be out of large proportion to the ground gained. The Overseas News Agency estimates that the combined French and British losses in the Somme battle, up to September 15, amounted to about 500,000.

Since January 28 the British government has issued no figures of total losses. Up to that time the daily average of losses from the beginning of the war was slightly more than 1,000. Although the casualties at present are about four times those of the first sixteen months of the war, this increase is due not only to the offensive operations now in progress but to the fact that Great Britain's forces in the field are far larger than in the earlier period of the war.

WEATHER FOR WEEK.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.-Weather predictions for the week beginning Sunday, issued by the Weather Bureau today for Ohio Valley and Tennessee are: Fair. except rains are probable Wednesday or Thursday. Considerably warmer first half of week, cooler latter half.

hose of August, which were 127,945, a gains, but absolutely. This is atlaily average of 4,127. In July, the tributed largely to the increased ef-

262 Destroyed Between June 1 and September 24 in German Underseas Campaign.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 .- Much information of German's submarine activities, which supplements Lord Robert Cecil's statement in London last night, was received in dispatches from London arriving here today, which shows that between June 1 and September 4 no less than 262 vessels of all nationalities have been sunk by submarines. Of those fiteen were reported sunk without warning, with the loss of eighty-four lives. A total of sixty-six | State headquarters. neutral vessels were destroyed during the period.

Republicans Will Hold Their Chief Meeting of Campaign Tonight.

Former Congressman Diekema, of Michigan, who will deliver the chief address at the big Republican rally at the Masonic Temple this Saturday evening, arrived in Louisville early Saturday and spent some time at the

The Republican meeting will begin promptly at 8 o'clock. Mr. J. F. Fairleigh will preside, and, in addition to Mr. Diekema, the other speakers will be W. C. Owens and Mr. E. P. Morrow. The Republican managers have made special efforts to get out a large crowd, and the meeting is considered as a very important one for that cause. The doors of the theater will be opened at 7 o'clock and those who come the first will get the best seats.

More Than 1,000 Visit Him at His Home at Shadow

Lawn.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Sept. 30.—The first big political rally of the Demodratic campaign was held here today when President Wilson welcomed more than 1,000 members of the Young Men's Democratic Clubs to Shadow Lawn to tell them why he believes young men should vote the Democratic ticket in the coming election.

The delegation came here on two spe-

The delegation came here on two special trains from New York, bringing with them two bands and banners inscribed with Wilson mottoes. Headed by the bands and by a company of military cadets, the young Democrats trudged more than a mile to Shadow Lawn to call upon the President. He greeted them on the porch and shook ands with every man.

To Be Floated by Morgan Who Sails Today for Europe.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30 .- J. P. Morgan, whose banking firm is financial and purchasing agent for the British government, and Walter Hines Page, American Ambassador to Great Brit ain, were among the passengers who sailed for England today on the American liner New York. Although it has been reported in the

financial district that Mr. Morgan's mission was to arrange for the flotation of a new British loan of \$250,000,-0, to be backed by American securi les, the financier refused to discuss the matter, other than to say: "I'm ing abroad, and I may remain there e or six weeks. Regarding the loan have not a gift of prophecy, and erefore cannot say what I shall do ile there."

Ambassador Page was accompanied y Mrs. Page, their son Arthur W., and heir daughter, Elizabeth.

Criticises His Foreign Policy, Mis Mexican Policy and Eight-Hour Day Law.

PRAISES HIS OWN DEEDS

Had Planned to Make Commander of Army Receiver of Anthracite Coal Mines.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Sept. 30. In his speech here today former Tresident Roosevelt said, in opening:

"At the outset I wish to say a word as to the protests now made by so many people that we must not criticise the President. The newspapers and individuals making these protests are, for the most part, the very ones who and which when I was President spread every species of calumny and slander about me. I then, as President, took the view that no one had a right to speak untruthfully of the President or anyone else, but that the President or anyone else, but that even less than anyone else ought the President to escape from truthful criticism. I never complained of any attack on me unless it was talse, and if it was false, and the man making it was important enough, I clearly showed its falsity. I apply to others only the standard by which I asked that I myself be treated."

"The supporters of Mr. Wilson," said Co!. Roosevelt, "say that the American people should vote for him because he has kept us out of war. It is worth while to remember that this is a claim that cannot be advanced either on behalf of Washington or of Lincoln kept us out of war. Americans, and the peous

us out of war. Americans, and the peo-ple of the world at large, now rever-ence the memories of these two men, because, and only because, they put righteousness before peace. They ab-horred war. They shunned unjust or anton or reckless war.

Stern Valor.

"But they possessed that stern valor of patriotism which bade them puduty first; not safety first; which bade them accept war rather than an unrighteous and disastrous peace. There righteous and disastrous peace. There were peace-at-any-price men in he day of Washington. They were the Tories. There were peace-at-any-price men in the days of Lincoln. They were the Copperheads The men who followed Washington at Trenton and Yorktown, and who suffered with him through the winter at Valley Forge; and the men who wore the Blue under Grant, and the Gray under Lee, were Grant, and the Gray under Lee, were men of valor, who sacrificed everything to serve the right as it was given them to see the right. They spurned with contemptuous indigiation the counsels of the feeble and cowardly folk who in their day spoke for peace at any price.

of the feeble and cowardly folk who in their day spoke for peace-at-any-price. "President Wilson, by his policy of tame submission to insult and injury from all whom he feared, has invited the murder of our men, women and children by Mexican bandits on land, and by German submarines on the sea. He has spoken much of the 'New Freedom.' In international practice this has meant freedom for the representatives of any foreign power to murder. American men and outrage this has meant freedom for the representatives of any foreign power to murder American men, and outrage American women unchecked by the President. President Wilson has counted upon his belief that the American people are indifferent to their duties, because they are too much absorbed in war profits, too much pleased with the unhealthy prosperity which flourishes because others are suffering; too greedily content with a momentary immunity from danger, due to the fact that all possible foes are otherwise engaged. He has believed that our people will not look lieved that our people will not look

Shirking Duties.

"He has believed that they will re-"He has believed that they will remain blind to the fact that disaster will surely in the end overtake them if they shirk their duties in the present. He believes that if they are allowed to enjoy good profits and high wages, and go to the movies, and purchase automobiles, they will pay no thought to the possibility of future ruin, and no thought to the sufferings of their fellow-countrymen and country-women who, at the present motry-women who, at the present mo-ment, suffer the last extremities of torture and outrage."

President's Motives.

At another point in his speech Mr. Roosevelt says:
"I do not ask you ao take my statement for Mr. Wilson's motive and ac-

(Continued on Page 9, Column 1.)

Entente Allies Do Not Entirely Track King Constantine of Greece.

ATHENS, Wednesday, Sept. 27 (Via London, Sept. 30, Delayed by Censor).

The representatives at Athens of the entente powers are expected to reply tomorrow to the Greek government's note of September 18, delivered at the entente capitals, declaring categorically Greece's acceptance of departure from neutrality in principle. While it is understood the proposal of Greece to join the entente allies will be accepted, certain guarantees of sincerity probably will be demanded. Former Premier Gounaris, Skouloudis and Rhallis will be excluded from membership in any national ministry that may be formed, and certain restriction will be made in regard to military posts to be held by officers suspected of hostility to the entente, such as Gen. Dousmanis and Col. Metaxas, formerly of the general staff.

Those closest to King Constantine fear only one event which may end all possibility of co-operation between Greece and the entente—that the entente may continue to show ill disguised suspicion of the sovereign's motives and sincerity, even after war virtually has been declared, and may meet the King's advances in the spirit of mistrust displayed in editorials in London and Paris newspapers. These editorials, republished by the Athens newspaper organs of former Premier Venizelos, have done much hitherto the war. ondon, Sept. 30, Delayed by Censor)

The representatives at Athens of the

the war-

MONDAY'S ENTRIES AT CHURCHILL DOWNS.

 $(\hat{x}_{i}^{2},\hat{$

First Race-Purse; maiden three-year-lds and up; one and one-sixteenth miles ames Oakley107 Meditation11 Capt. Marchmont.11 Clevere11

Marchmont and Roy, J. W. Fuller

Purse: two-year-old te-half furlongs: 02 Old Miss ... 108 02 Sister Emblem ..108 02 Sunflash ... 108 02 Diamond ... 112 02 Meliora ... 112 vyolkea Salling Stakes:

Fifth Race-Cherokee Selling Stakes; hree-year-olds and up; one and one-six-..107 Sleeth108 ..107 John W. Klein ..108 Race-Handicap; two-year-olds;

furlongs: Seventh Race—Selling; three-year-olds and up: one and one-sixteenth miles:
Beauty Shop ... 96 Rifle Shooter ... 107
Triad 101 Miss Fannie ... 111
Guide Post ... 105 Syrian 113
Egmont 107

Weather clear; track slow and drying out.

DORVAL ENTRIES. First Race-Maiden two-year-olds; five nd a half furlongs:

unsel ...
Garrison ...
ttle Abbey ...
ac Murray ... Third Race-Three-year-olds and up; ..111 Paddy Whack ..119 Fourth Race-Handicap; all ages; six Company has also been mentioned, but Mr. Kellar denies that either of these is interested in this option that

bacco center.

Alrman 98 Imp. Chiclet 110
Sweet Face 97 Flittergold 111
Smat 100 Lady Teresa 100
Imp. Crimper 97 Daddy's Choice 102
If I. Lillis 103 Harry Shaw 111
Dovedale 97 Woodward 102
King's Onk 94 Half Rock 103
State Pace Woodward 103
State

Seventh Race-Three-year-olds and up; | Brave | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 11

Weather clear; track fast. DEVONSHIRE ENTRIES.

First Race-Five and a half furlongs; pree-year-olds and up: Jimmy

DAMAGE BY FIRE AT THE UNIVERSITY.

Weather clear; track good.

Fire, starting from rubbish, wrought damage of \$800 to the Administration building of the University of Louisville, First and Chestnut streets, at 9:30 o'clock this morning. The fire was confined to the first and second floors and was extinguished in a short time.

It is believed a lighted cigar or cig-

arette, carelessly tossed into the pile, caused the blaze. The building is not used by the student

body, but by the executives of the uni-BODY OF MRS. HENDERSON

ices were conducted at the grave.

Letter Sent to Stockholders Asks for Option at \$35 a Share.

COMPRISES BIG INDUSTRY

Rumors That Large Exporting Houses in the East Are After Control.

Control of the Louisville Tobacco Warehouse Company, the organization that comprises the great leaf tobacco industry of Louisville, is being sought by parties who are believed to be rep resentatives of large Eastern interests.

This became known today when a committee, composed of Mr. David Kellar, president of the company; Harry Smyser, and Brown Crawford, the secretary of the company, sent a circular letter to the stockholders asking an option on the stock at \$35 a share, the option to expire Decem-

Those who consent to this are requested to deposit their stock with the Fidelity and Columbia Trust Company at once. It is stated that the parties who want to purchase the stock desire at least 65 per cent., or about 9,000 shares out of 14,360 shares of Tobacco

The stock of the company yesterday was quoted on the Stock Exchange at 16½ bid and 18 asked.

Shortly after the company was organized the stock sold as high as \$90. It has sold down to \$10. Preferred has sold up to \$130, and is now around \$72.50. Neither issue of stock has paid dividends for two years, but a steady improvement in the tobacco business has been noted recently.

Rumors as to Option.

It has been rumored that control of the Warehouse Company has been wanted by Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, a large exporting house of New York. The International Trading Company has also been mentioned, but Mr. Kellar denies that either of these is interested in this critical that

High Noon 126
the Morning 123 Eagle 100
Hitmatum 100 Jacoba 107
tartling 105 **Sir Edgar 105
J. Lillis 105 Regina 93
Anita 97 Pesky 97
**Anita 97 Hanson 108
**Ross entry. **Bedwell entry.

Fifth Race-Three-year-olds and up; one nilei tirman 93 Imp. Chiclet 110
tirman 97 Flittergold 111

High Noon 126
is sought.

If the Warehouse Company is secured by an exporting company, it is expected that Louisville will be made the center of the exporting business and will be used for the accumulation of the tobacco. This will greatly improve the city's importance as a tobacco center.

The Louisville Tobacco Warehouse Company was organized in 1900. It

Louisville Man Slightly Bruised in Wreck on the Pennsylvania Road.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 30 .- When a piston rod on the first engine of train No. 1231 on the Pennsylvania line, New re-olds and up:

| Sight ... 96 | Macadams ... 101 | York to Cincinnati, broke today the train left the track and partially overturned. The engineer and fireman on the first engine were killed, while

Mrs. C. C. Mengel received a wire message from Col. Mengel shortly before noon today stating that he had been injured in the wreck, but very slightly, and that he would leave immediately for home. There were no further details. Col. Mengel had been East on busi-ness and was returning home.

Shelbyville Man Marries Iowa Girl in St. Louis.

BROUGHT HERE FOR BURIAL.

The body of Mrs. Isham Henderson, who died in New York, was brought to Louisville over the Pennsylvania at 2:45 o'clock today and taken to Cave Hill cemetery for interment. Funeral servences wave conducted at the gravences wave conducted at the gravences wave conducted at the gravences wave conducted at the gravences.

make their home here.

Address of the Secretary of War Inspiring Review of Wilson's Work.

MR. SHERLEY'S SPEECH A SPLENDID EFFORT.

Baker Gives Dramatic Account of History of Mexico and Wilson's Aims.

The Democratic campaign in Louisville was opened under auspicious circumstances Friday evering at the Masonic Temple Theater by Secretary of War Newton G. Baker before an audience that taxed the capacity of the theater, and which was enthusiastic and interested all through the speeches of Mr. Baker, Congressman

Sherley and Mr. J. C. Cantrill. Friday night's rally was planned for the purpose of stirring the party locally up to a notable effort on registration days and in this it was completely successful. Other indications of a successful meeting were numerous. The meeting was attended by hundreds of independent citizens, and it is believed that Mr. Baker's address made many votes for the President.

One of the most remarkable features of the evening was the character of the audience. The hall was filled, but the crowd was at all times orderly, and showed its interest and appreciation by spontaneous and enthusiastic applause. The audience was most representative, in character, of the best of the Louisville electorate. It took throughout an attentive and concentrated interest in the discussion of every public question. Mr. Sherley's speech was addressed directly to this audience. It was scholarly, earnest, candid and thorough in character and the high character of the audience was shown by its reception of Mr. Sherley's address.

Mayor Bucchemeyer Presides.

Mayor Buschemeyer presided at the meeting, introducing all three of the speakers in turn. State Campaign Chairman Cantrill spoke briefly, referring to the reliance the Democratic party in the whole State is putting on Louisville in this year's contest.

Congressman Sherley was given a warm reception when introduced by the Mayor. He proceeded at once to a discussion of the legislative record of the Wilson administration.

Mr. Sherley's Speech.

He described with great vigor and clarity the Federal Reserve act and the Rural Credits bill.

"Our currency system was based not on the credit of the nation, but on

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1.)

to Improve. Decided improvement was noted this

Condition of Dr. Craik Continues

morning in the condition of the Very Rev. Dr. Charles Ewell Craik, who is at the Norton Infirmary recovering from the effects of an automobile accident last Sunday morning. Dr. Craik regained consciousness for

the first time yesterday, and spoke a number of times to members of his family and recognized those about his bedside. Today the improvement continnew hope.

His son, Charles Ewell Craik, Jr., was

on the operating table for several hours yesterday morning. His jaw, which was broken, has now been set, and his condition continues to improve satisfactorily. Yesterday the operation was performed under an anaesthetic.

ADDRESSES HEARD BY THE LIBRARY STAFF.

THE LIBRARY STAFF.

Miss Alice B. Zachert, formerly head of the children's department of the Louisville Free Public Library, now connected with the Rochester (N. Y.) library, and W. W. Bishop, librarian of the University of Michigan, addressed the members of the Louisville library staff this morning at the main building. Librarian George Settle followed their talks with an interesting recount of the changes that had taken place in the Louisville library system since Miss Zachert left. Among other changes, he reported that nine members of the staff had married since 1912.

Monday afternoon from 3 to 5 Miss Jennie Flexner and Miss Caroline Fullerton, heads of the departments at the library, will give a tea for Miss Zachert and Miss Elizabeth Steele, librarian at Lorraine, O. The function will be in the basement of the main building.

LODGE NOTICES.



LOUISVILLE LODGE No. 400, F. and A. M., will conduct divine service at the Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home on Sunday afternoon, October 1, 1916, at 3 o'clock. Members or visitors are cordially invited to be present. The Rev. John I. Thomas will preach for us.

WM. E. MORROW, Master.

WM. J. WATKINS, Secretary.

DEATH NOTICES.

FISCHER—September 30, at 9:20 a.m., Mary Magdeline Fischer (nee Duerr), beloved wife of George H. Fischer, in her 29th year, at the residence, 1349 South Twenty-sixth street. Notice of funeral later.

GOLDBERG—At 4:30 a. m., September 30, 1916, Joseph H. Goldberg, 57 years of age, Funeral from the chapel of B'rith Sholom cemetery Sunday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock,

FROWNS UPON DISLOYAL VOTERS

President D es Not Wish Their Support and Shows His Contempt for Them.

ANSWERS A TELEGRAM

Does Not Waste Words on Head of "American Truth

Society."

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Sept. 30 .-President Wilson has made it plain that he wants no "disloyal" American to vote for him. He expressed indignation over a telegram from Jeremiah A. O'Leary, of New York, president of th American Truth Society, accusing him of being pro-British and saying he had failed to obtain compliance with American rights.

The President sent Mr. O'Leary a short telegram which officials indicated Mr. Wilson had desired to put in stronger language. His message follows: "Your telegram received. I would

feel deeply mortified to have you or anybody like you for me. Since you have access to many disloyal Americans and I have not, I will ask you to copy by this mesage to them."

Mr. Learn' telegram, given out by the President follows:

"Again we gree, you with a popular disapproval of your pro-British askidist Levit and the Mounty." you with a popu-your pro-British from the Twenty-

poincies. Last year, from the Twenty-third New York Congressional dis-trict, and now from your own State and from the voters of your own party Senator Martine won because the vot-ers of New Jersey do not want any ers of New Jersey do not want any truckling to the British empire, nor do they approve of dictatorship over Your foreign policies, your failure

"Your foreign policies, your failure to secure compliance with all American rights, your leniency with the British empire, your approval of war loans, the ammunition traffic, are issues in this campaign. Do you know that William S. Bennet, a Republican Congressman, ran in the Democratic primaries in the Twenty-third New York Congressional district and polled 36 per cent. of the total Democratic yote against his regular Democratic vote against his regular Democratic opponent? Anglo-maniacs and Brit-ish interests may control newspapers. but they don't control votes. The people may be readers, but they are not followers of the newspapers.

"When, sir, will you respond to these evidences of popular disapproval of your policies by action? The Martine election and Bennet vote prove

you have lost support among Demo-

"Every vote for Martine was a vote against you, as was every Democratic vote that went for Mr. Bennet in the Democratic primaries in the Twenty-third Congressional district."

BAKER'S SPEECH TRUMPET CALL TO DEMOCRATS OF LOUISVILLE.

(Continued from First Page.)

in time when contraction was needed and no contraction when there was need of expansion. The result could only be periodic panics, and business men were taken to the bankruptcy court when there was not the slight-

est excuse for it.

"The continuation of such a system was due to the fact that the Republicans lacked intelligence or courage to revise our currency laws. If they had the intelligence they lacked the courage to overthrow a group of financiers and to make the credit of the nation belong to the people."

Mr. Sherley outlined the provisions of the bills, and of the other constructive acts of the administration.

Mr. Sherley then discussed the dip lomatic phases of the war, from its beginning, explaining the consistent attitude of the President and the shall lowness of the fault-finding of his critics. He spoke especially of the two classes of violations of neutrality, those involving property and those involving life, and emphasized that while the former are properly the subject of discussion and adjustment, the latter cannot be settled by delayed reparation. He referred to the Lusitania incident and the exchange of notes following it.

"There was no doubt as to where our duty lay. No man would more reluctantly cast a vote for war than would I. To undertake to say that American people had no rights was to abrogate the very essence of sovereignty. The most sure way to involve this nation in war was to abrogate some right. At the very moment that Congress gave the lie to the statement that there was divided allegiance in America, without shedding a drop of blood, we gained the greatest victory of the war. "There was no doubt as to where

victory of the war.

Mr. Sherley then entered into a consideration of the position of the President, and the patience he showed throughout the diplomatic negotia

"You people away from Washington felt a little of the pressure. We felt it in the extreme. President Wilson had the ability and the courage to sit still before taking the step. Nations can always go to war, but it requires the highest type of statesmanship to accomplish results without going to war. President Wilson has been ac-President Wilson has been ac-of too much note writing. I that those who control the destinies of Europe had been willing to write notes before plunging the world into the present war. The President deemed it best to be patient and as a result we are enjoying the blessings of peace."

Secretary of War Baker delivered the last and chief address of the evening and his style of speaking justified all the predictions that had been made of his pleasing character. In his opening remarks he referred to the late Tom L. Johnson, of Cleveland, a former Louisville man, and to the fine work the latter did as Mayor of Cleveland. He also referred to the high standing of Mr. Sherley at Washing-

Mr. Baker's Speech.

Mr. Baker's speech follows in full: Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: I have for some years not permitted myself to ask the question as his to why any audience is of a particular T

an opportunity to address a large gathering I have taken the gifts that God sent humbly and asked no questions. But I am very sure if I were to inquire why this great company of men and women have come out I men and women have come out I would learn that there are two controlling reasons. One is, of course, being American citizens in this great critical hour they desire to have understanding both to this nation and to mankind. And the second is because here in Louisville there is a keen realization and as just an appreciation as zation and as just an appreciation as there is in Washington of the talents and the conspicuous public service of your distinguished representative.

Mr. Sherley's Service.

I have not lived in Washington very I have not lived in Washington very long, but I have lived very hard. I went to Washington on the 8th day of March of the present year. Villa went to Columbus the same day. From that time I have had my mind very much on the matters of the War Department. There are a large number of men in Congress whose careers I have not had occasion or opportunity to become familiar with. But Mr. Sherley is not one of them.

In Congress he is the guiding spirit, the informed and wise counsellor of one the informed and wise counsellor of on the informed and wise counsellor of one of the committees that come immediately in contact with the business of the War Department. No man in Washington, professional or lay, understands better than he the great system of coast defenses of the United States. His work in that committee and his work in the department is of most signal value to his entire nation. So when nal value to his entire nation. So when I tell you'that in Washington his ef-forts are appreciated I speak a thing I know. But why I should say that? You have just heard him speak for himself, and anybody who could listen to that speech he has just made and not realize the bigness and the fairness and candor of the man does not live in Kens

I have another reason for being very happy for being here tonight. I wa here once before. I stood on this iden tical stage. They have put in a new floar stage. They have put in a new floor here, so that I cannot find the particular viard I stood on then, but I was very happy then because I had been invited to spiel to some of the people of Louisville about one of the greatest men who ever lived in this city, Tom L. Johnson.

I am not going to take up your time to talk about him, but when every city in the United States was corrupt and contented, when the city institutions were the despair of the republic, when the reviling tongue of every critic was leveled against city administrations and the possibility of their improvement, your former citizen, Tom L. Johnson, lit the lamp of pure city administrations and reconstructions and reconstructions. ministrations and regenerated Ameri ican cities. As the years go by and glories are added to this city as distinguished men are born here and go forth to confer services on the world and you treasure up their names I hope it never will be permitted to be for-gotten that in the diadem of this city one of its fairest gems will be that man, the Moses of better days for cities city administrations in this coun

away as we can; let us go to the moon for a minute. What would this world look like tonight to a man who stood on the tip of the moon and looked at it? Separated from these confusing things which blur the vision and distort the image he would look down and see on one side of this earth so great a desolation and slaughter as not visited the earth since the days

What War Means.

Twenty million men withdrawn from ordinary peaceful industries and occupations of life making war upon one another on the top of the earth, fur-rowing down into the earth, in the air and under the sea. Tens of thous-ands of men slain in single battles. A ands of men slain in single battles. A friend of mine returned only a few days ago from the Western battle front, and he told me that armed with passes he had gone along a place where there had recently been a battle and he found himself denied entrance at a certain wooded place, but with his passes from the highest authorities he may appreciate the found that the found himself denied entrance are according to the highest authorities. his passes from the fighest authorities he was permitted to go on. He found what he afterward learned to be 10,000 men, all dead. Trapped in this wood and shot at with these modern machine guns like a dragon so that nobedy can sustain their fiery and deadly breath leadly breath.

deadly breath.

If our eyes from the moon go from this fearful battle front to any city in Europe we find every woman dressed in black and every mother's heart with a son torn out of it. And in the pantries and larders even of the well-todo, where there was once pleascarcely enough of ticketed food sustain life, industry all diverted from sustain life, industry all diverted from productiveness and happiness to mak-ing wounds, and women whose hands were never accustomed to anything other than raising children are in the metal factories, turning out shells to feed the insatiate monsters of the battle front; little children who ought to be playing, gathering the flowers by the side of the villiage brook, who ought to be thinking of nothing serious, are doing men's work in order to spare the men for war.

America's Blessing.

Then if our eyes should turn from that spectacle and we should look from the tip of the moon to the other side of the earth separated only by an ocean we find a land flowing with milk and honey; every smokestack pouring out its volume rich beyond dreams and henry, in every prospect. And if we nappy in every prospect. And if we come from the moon to learn what the people of the earth are talking about, find on that first side that ever man is praying to the God of nations to send peace and on the other side was find people gathered together in large companies to find out if we should make a change? How can it be possinake a change? How can be be? What inducements have we to

make a change?

I have been anxious to find out why should change. I have read eeches of both the candidates esident on the Republican ticket, Hughes and Mr. Roosevelt. They seemed to have established a partner-ship of argument. Hughes' share is hip of argument. Hugnes snare is expressive; Roosevelt's share is expressive. I have read the speeches so ar of both, and to be—I know I am rying to be—wholly frank with you, cannot find an issue raised in this campaign. When it began the particular condidate for the Presidency on campaign. When it began the partic-ular candidate for the Presidency on the Republican side was a Justice of the Supreme Court. He had for a long the Supreme Court. He had for a long time theoretically been absent from public affairs. Out of the seclusion of that quiet place he came so fast that he tore the buttons off his robe, and then with a haste I have never seen equaled in a Presidential candidate who had been surprised into a nomination he rushed off to the West on a cross-the-continent tour of advocacy and campaign discussion. What were his reasons?

I will have to charge you a pretty high rate of interest, you know farms are not very salable and I cannot let you have it for a long time, for if times

size. I was invited to address a school of applied sciences on one occasion some years ago. When I got to the hall I found it filled to overflowing, so full, in fact, that some of the young men sat in the windows with their feet hanging on the outside. Knowing I was to be the only speaker, I began to have some feeling of elation. As I walked up the platform with the president of the college I was perfectly willing to give him the opportunity to express the sentiments which I felt he shared with me and I said, "You have a very large attendance today," and he answered very shortly and curtly, "Yes, the attendance is compulsory."

Since that time whenever I have had an opportunity to address a large gathering I have taken the gifts that Mr. Durand had resigned or had been forced to resign. And then there was a certain Mr. Jones appointed in a very reprehensible way and the reason Mr. Jones should not have been appointed, as stated by Mr. Hughes, was that he was a horse doctor. Then when it was suggested that very many excellent men are veterinary surgeons, but that unfortunately Mr. Jones, in addition to his other talents, did not happen to have a degree as a horse surgeon. Mr. Hughes came back and devoted two days to it and said that he had somedays to it and said that he had some-where about his person proof that Jones had once written a prescription for a

marks, no specific objection to things that had been done by the Democratic administraton, no central philosophy for the rebuilding and alteration of the nations, but a series of teasing criticisms. "He didn't do it right," "you ought to have done something." What? Oh, I don't know, but something else.

Hughes and Protection.

A speech about protection is made. Hughes makes it whenever he goes to a place where he thinks protection is strong. The difficulty with a protection-ististhat his mind is in watertight comististhat his mind is in watertight compartments. He believes in a tax where leather is, in a tax on cloth where cloth is, but he keeps every compartment hermetically sealed from its next neighbor. When Hughes goes to Pittsburg where there is an infant industry in need of protection he talks of protection and says the Democratic tariff law ought to be amended. But he is law ought to be amended. But he is not a candidate for justice of the peace; he is a candidate for President. The greatest controversy about the tariff that was ever created was by Schedule K that so fastened itself on the im-K that so fastened itself on the imagination of the American people that somebdy, I never knew who, got men to go all over the country getting somebody to write Schedule K all over the country. And if you will keep your eyes peeled you will frequently see Schedule K on the bridges now.

Is Mr. Hughes going back to the old Schedule K? He is not going to say. Is it on chemicals or metals or raw materials—where will he change the present tariff? Now, as a matter of fact, this is true that anybody who tries to argue that the present tariff is worse or better in the matter of revenue than the Dingley tariff is trying to deceive you.

Dingley tariff is trying to deceive you whether I do it or anybody else. For a tariff must be worked under normal conditions before you can tell what it conditions before you can tell what it can do, and when the trade of the world is disturbed as the trade of the world now is, when all mercantile en-terprises are diverted into abnormal channels and devoted to unusual uses and in limited and restricted ways, no-body who is frank and honest can dis-cuss the effect of the tariff under ordinary circumstances. Yet when Mr. Hughes gets to Pittsburg, because they are accustomed to that in a campaign, he turns about upside down and gets out a speech that was made forty years ago or could have been and gives them that tariff speech.

Hughes and the Income Tax.

He does not, however, criticise the income tax that is part of the present law. We tried in this country for years to get an income tax. Every great civilized nation in the world had adopted an income tax except us. We tried and the Supreme Court said that is a fine tax but one of the judges get. But I am here tonight to talk about national affairs and I want to ask you to get as far away from the United to get as far away from the United sick and they asked for a rehearing and then one of the judges changed his mind overnight. He was quite sure it was a good tax before, but it was afterward bad. And the people lost. The constitution forbade. Then the more action and it was done. And in about the number of handles is a perfect illustration. Neither could see the whole jug. Now let us get just as far away as we can; let us go to the moon and income tax, and during the Civil War and is a fine tax, but one of the judges got sick and they asked for a rehearing and then one of the judges got sick and they asked for a rehearing and then one of the judges got sick and they asked for a rehearing and then one of the judges got sick and they asked for a rehearing and then one of the judges got sick and they asked for a rehearing and then one of the judges got sick and they asked for a rehearing and then one of the judges got sick and they asked for a rehearing and then one of the judges got sick and they asked for a rehearing and then one of the judges got sick and they asked for a rehearing and then one of the judges got sick and they asked for a rehearing and then one of the judges got one. Servely said about the recently one. Sherley said about the recently one there is and then one of the judges got sick and they asked for a rehearing and then one of the judges got sick and they asked for a rehearing and then one of the judges got sick and they asked for a rehearing and then one of the judges got sick and they asked for a rehearing and then one of the judges got sick and they asked for a rehearing and then one of the judges got sick and they asked for a rehearing and then one of the judges got and the people lost.

I was profoundly is a fine tax, but one of the judges got sick and they asked for a rehearing and then one of the judges changed an income tax law was passed but de-clared unconstitutional. But we now have an income tax laying taxes upon people's ability to pay and not the ne-cessities of life.

criticise the reserve bank They do criticise the reserve bank act that Mr. Sherley spoke of. They don't say how, but, as Mr. Sherley said, Mr. Hughes says it must be amended. He seems to think we are not trying to elect a great statesman, but a great critic, so he says that this great bank ct must be amended. Now Mr. Sherley has covered that matter and I don't want to repeat anything that he has said about that, but I want you to remember this—that for years in this country, when industry was active and commerce abundant and everybody prosperous all of a sudden there would come word, as it were by vireless, that times were getting hard. A man would go to a bank to get accommodation and the president would whisper "money is scarce". The man would go back to scarce." The man would go back to his business and say, "I don't know why but the banker says money is

getting scarce.' Change in Currancy.

After a while uneasiness set in and then blighting pall would fall upon the country as if it were stricken with paralysis. Hard times, struggles to get back and wise words from the present critics about the reorganization of bank laws. But since the passage of the Federal Reserve act two things have been done. The banks of this country have not been permitted to pyramid their reserves into Wall street, and currency has been made elastic. It used to be that we'couldn't have any more currency in the country than the It used to be that we couldn't have any more currency in the country than the nation owed debts. Banks could not issue currency unless they had government bonds which represented government debts. So no matter how much money we needed we could not issue any more than we owed. The consequence was that as soon as men wanted money to use they began to make it scarce.

wanted money to use they began to make it scarce.

Under the present system the credit and financial strength of the nation is mobilized. There is the Federal Reserve Board in Washington, and if money is needed to move tobacco here or in the South to move the cotton, or in the Northwest for wheat—if it is needed—that board will listen to the evidence of the need and discount and rediscount first-class commercial paper, and expand the currency to meet the need, and when the emergency has passed can retire it. We there have a financial system that will meet a strain, If anyone were to ask me to devise a If anyone were to ask me to devise a system that would fail I would go back system that would fail I would go back to the one we had before this present law. I am glad to say that the last bill received the votes of a good many Republicans. It was drawn by Carter Glass and Senator Owens, but Glass said that the real genius behind the bill, the unfaltering courage that got it cnacted, the man who never swerved, was the President.

Rural Credits Act.

Mr. Sherley has referred to the rural credits act. I wonder if there is anyody in this room who was born on a arm. We all depend on the farmers. farm. farm. We all depend on the farmers. Is not that the place from which we draw ultimately the living of the nation? We in the city manufacture out of raw materials and we are dependent on the farmer for the welfare of the country. Political platforms have praised the farmer, but until now political parties have done little for him. What was the trouble—what help did

get hard I shall have to have my money. So the farmer was under the double disability of a short loan and a high rate of interest. In this Rural Credits Act it is provided that farmers can mobilize their farms, issue land notes backed by the government and the banks can loan money on these at not more than 5 or less then 5 are cent. not more than 6 or less than 5 per cen So if a farmer boy wants to stay o wants to increase the agricultural in-terest of the country, he can go to the bank and borrow money and pay for it in fifty years on the amount he would save in interest over the rates he is now charged.

Merchant Marine.

It used to be said—all orators used to say—that the American flag had disappeared from the sea. It had. There were a lot of propositions to get it back. My distinguished fellow-citizen used to want to buy it back. I was too small to be on the same platform with him. He used to talk at one place and I would talk at some other place the next night. What he wanted to do was to subsidize some-body. If they could not make the business pay he wanted the government to pay what was lost in running the ships under the American flag. To-night 380 steel ships are either building or under contract to be built in the United States, more than are building in every other shipyard in the world. And that is not being done by subsidizing or buying somebody. It was done by the repeal of some navigation laws passed nearly 100 years ago. They were not very sensible when they were passed, and they ceased to be at all sensible long ago, but because there was protection involved in them no Republican Congress would repeal them. Seven years ago the United States passed England in producing plates. Up to that time England had made them cheaper than any other country, but Providence never intended that, for when He made this earth He filled our country with iron ore and then peopled the re were a lot of propositions to ge back. My distinguished fellow There the world. And that is not being done by subsidizing or buying somebody. It was done by the repeal of some navigation laws passed nearly 100 years ago. They were not very sensible when they were passed, and they ceased to be at all sensible long ago, but because there was protection involved in them no Republican Congress would repeal them. Seven years ago the United States passed England in producing plates. Up to that time England had made them cheaper than any other country, but Providence never intended that, for when He made this earth He filled our country with iron ore and then peopled the made this earth He filed our country with iron ore and then peopled the country with the greatest iron workers that ever existed.

Seven years ago we passed England, and from that time until now the

and from that time until now the price of producing ship plates in England has gone up steadily, and in this country it has come down, and now we produce steel ship plates cheaper in this country with shorter hours and higher wages than they do in England with their longer hours and lower wages. It would be tedious for me to continue this program,

A Voice—Oh. go on.

A Voice-Oh, go on. The Child Labor Law.

Mr. Baker-Oh, I have more to say but I mean on the subject of the tariff But there is something else I want to But there is something else I want to say to you, another feature of legislation that I want to refer to. The present Congress, may the Lord's name be praised, has passed a national child labor law. We have been very busy making money in this country for a long time and we have not been nearly so much concerned about making men, and we have suddenly made. ing men, and we have suddenly made the discovery that in many parts of the United States, by reason of strong pressure upon the State House they either have no child labor laws or they are not enforced, and this great gov-ernment has passed a law dealing under the restrictions of the Constitution only with interstate commerce but saying as an example to all the States that children shall not be molded into iron or weven into fabric their backs bent and their whole lives warped and twisted by the early ap plication of their forces in labor.

Eight-Hour Legislation.

I was profoundly interested in wha roads per 1,000 of passengers carried. We killed and wounded more persons on railroads than used to be killed and wounded in wars, and we did it be cause the men on the railroads wer worked overtime. My father was a railroad physician and I used to go out with him nearly every night when there was a wreck and on examina-tions into the cause of them. I spent my young life with the wrecks of railroads, and I used to attend courts and hearings as to why those wrecks took place and this frightful slaughte went on, and I very well remember the dramatic truth of one engineer who piled his engine onto another

They asked him if he could explain it and he said, "Yes. I was asleep. had been twenty hours in my engine and I fell asleep." Railroads have not been very tender in the improvement of these matters. Every improvement in railroading in this country has been forced upon them. The automatic couplers, the safety devices, the shortened hours. I am for the eight hour law because I ride on railroads and I do not want to die on railroads. There is not the slightest doubt, my friends, that the action taken by Congress is not the end of that question. The President said in the program of legislation, that its was intended not merely to stop this strike, but to make situation of that kind impossible in the future because unnecessary. Sas I am concerned I had rather him to get that program through from the demonstration he has already given of what he can do than some mere critic who stands off and says, "That is not the right way to do it."

What Hughes Wants.

I do not know whether Mr. Hughes is opposed to the eight-hour law or not You cannot tell what he is opposed to or what he is in favor of from what he says. If I am doing him wrong in saying he is opposed to it, I certainly do not do him wrong when I say he is opposed to the method of it. A Voice—How about th -How about the 2-cent rate

in New York?

Mr. Baker—I don't know anything about that except that Hughes vetoed that. But we got it in Ohio and it is

that. But we got it in Ohio and it is working there now.

I have no patience with Hughes' argument that men ought to work more than eight hours because they don't use their leisure better. That is arrant Toryism. If a man is allowed eight hours for work and eight hours for sleep and eight hours for enjoyment with his family he will learn to use it wisely if you will give him the chance.

Have you observed that this is a pro gressive program I have been talking about? Have you observed that I have only enumerated here the greater pieces of legislation of the Democratic admin-istration? Each of those I have enumerated is a triumph of statesman-ship, and do you recall that these great additions to our laws, this great ameliration of our conditions have taken place in a time of peace, but during a world war.

Progress Under Wilson.

If when President Wilson was inau-gurated some fairy had come to us and said, "Let me draw aside the veil and see what is to take place," and had drawn it aside and shown us the fields of Europe running with blood, all international avenues in such disturbed and upset condition and after we had seen this we had been asked what prayers have you to make, would we not all thave prayed that our country at the end of Woodrow Wilson's administration might be prepared and reasonable.

Disposing of Huerta.

We sent some ships down to Vera have people and we demanded that Huerta end of Woodrow Wilson's administration might be prepared and a trace. end of Woodrow Wilson's administra-tion might be prosperous and at peace with all the world? Prosperous and at peace! It would have been enough to keep the ship of state steady. If he had simply said, "Gentlemen, the whole situation is too delicate to

the whole situation is too delicate to mexican people salute the flag. We detry any experiments; don't let us rock our boat." It would have been enough stayed in Vera Cruz and kept that cit

with all the uproar and upheavel, step by step our country through wise legislation has marched into a more harmonious adjustment of our institucions and tonight we are in better shape than we've ever been.

Mexico and the Interests. Now I must talk to you just a min-

ute on another phase of this situa-tion. I realize that the hour is late, and if there be some who want to and if there be some who want to catch cars and go I won't be disturbed by their going. I want to talk about Mexico. I have some beliefs about Mexico. John Stuart Mill said that a man with a belief was worth ninety-nine with an interest. Mexico was governed by a dictator. Porfirio Diaz. Sixty thousand people out of 15,000,000 owned all the land of that country. Fourteen million nine hundred and forty thousand people did not own enough land to stand on. Sixty thousand owned it all. He kept them deprived of education and of opportunity to such an extent that the lives of the common people of Mexico were more miserable than the lives of the beasts of burden, because the cow,

here he was a prince and a man of

The Story of Mexico.

Now curiously enough there was such a man as that in Mexico and his name was Francisco Madero — one of the rich people of the country, a privileged man, his family one of the 50,000 land owners, the owner of broad acres and his family controlling thous-ands of acres, and his cattle like that of the old man in the scripture, covering a thousand hills. He looked over Mexico and saw the children starving at their mother's breasts, women dying upon the streets because no one would give them aid, men turning into wild beasts and taking up arms against these unsufferable conditions, and as he saw them he said it is bet-ter to be with them and of them than to be above them and on them. We will have a revolution. I will become

will have a revolution. I will become a revolutionist.

He became the leader of the revolution against Porfirio Diaz. Diaz was not particularly cruel. He didn't have any blood madness. He didn't enjoy the sight of suffering, but he had become callous to suffering incidental to his game. Madero fought this revolution just long chough to drive Diaz out, Diaz went to Paris with plenty of money and died, and he was through. through.

Madero and Huerta.

And then Madero was the legitimate ruler of Mexico by popular choice and law, and the people gathered around him and suggested to Madero, there are some men here whom you must kill. They are so utterly unredeemable that you must kill them or there will be no peace or security. Madero lacked iron in his blood, and he said, ""no, who am I that I should kill any-time the time that it is a suggested. Every day of your struggle cost you the destruction of \$50,000,000 of property. The United States is rich and powerful. We want to help you rebuild and rehabilitate your civilization." I want our representative to be able to say, "Come now, men, let us make a peace so just and so fair that everybody will welcome it," and then let the nations of the earth. Germany And then Madero was the legitimate

Madero said, "No. even unto him l Madero said, "No, even unto him I will try the medicine of mercy," and he called Huerta in and said, "This is a new change in Mexico. Let us join hands and help the Mexican people. They are honest and industrious. Give them a chance," and he made Huerta after little while a leader of the army in charge of the army in charge of the army in the city. in charge of the army in the city of Mexico; made him his friend, his con fidant, his safeguard and his guardian.

Huerta's Treachery.

And then, with incredible duplicity, with a cunning and a treachery f which we can find no descriptive wor was that confidence reposed in him when this old blood-mad despot, this drunken criminal, conspired against the man who had forspired against the man who had for-given him and caused him to be ar-rested by what he called the coup d'etat, making it respectable by giv-ing it a foreign name, had him taken from one jail to another, stationed assassins at one corner to shoot the President, and then telegraphed the President of the United States, "I have overthrown the government of Mey-

overthrown the government of Mex-ico, I want to be recognized."

That record went to President Taft and he didn't recognize him. He didn's stay there very long, and he postpone the question, but when Woodrow Wil son came in he declined to recognize

him.

They say, according to the princi-They say, according to the principles of international law, one nation has no right to inquire into the legitimacy of the selection of a ruler of another nation. That rule obtains abroad. I would say that, ordinarily, that is all right, but the relations between the countries on this continent are not of the old order. We proclaimed the Monroe Doctrine. We say we won't allow any European nation we won't allow any European nation to establish its form of government on this continent, and therefore we must keep peace here if we would prevent the European nations from coming here. Therefore it is necessary for us to establish peaceable relations among the Latin American continuous. Latin-American countries of South America and with Mexico.

Mr. Hughes and Huerta.

But rulership cannot come legitimately by the assassination route. Huerta was driven out. Mr. Hughes don't say that we ought to have recognized Huerta. He says in his letter of acceptance that we didn't recognize him. I defy anybody to read it and says that he says that he would not say that he says that he would not have done it. And when someone ask-ed him the question out West, would he have recognized Huerta, he said 'Now, I didn't say that." We don' know to this hour what he would have done. He don't either.

I know what I would have done. I would have said that the friendship

and the protection and help of the United States can go to the people of Mexico, but the hand of her government/can never shake the blood ment can never shake the b

saiute the flag, and Huerta would not do it. So we went into Vera Cruz, The other Presidential candidate says that They are hardly susceptible to much you have it for a long time, for if times to have kept peace, but in spite of that, until Huerta was no longer a factor.

Garranza had beaten him off, and Carranza was the head of the government. Huerta could not have saluted the flag if he had wanted to. Then we retired one after another all the South Amerone after another all the South American and Central American countries recognized Carranza as the head of the de facto government of Mexico, and finally we recognized him. Still there is not peace. There is revolution still.

Some evil spirits come out only by facting and practice. fasting and prayer. You cannot cure a situation like the Mexican by snapping your fingers. We had a revolution in this country once in 1776. We were fighting for our liberty, and there were a great many countries in Europ that didn't believe much in what we were doing. Suppose one of them had intervened and said your revolution i getting very tiresome, it is interfering with our trade, we don't approve of the principle and we are going to intervene in Mexico. What would we have said?

Mexico's Bloodless Victories.

So we have not intervened in Mexico There is still trouble down there. There may be more trouble across the border. It has been going on a long time. It was It has been going on a long time. It was there under Diaz and under Carranza. This country is winning bloodless victories every day and establishing greater security for life and property than has existed for ten or fifteen years by having our troops on the border. I will be satisfied if they can come back after the task is done without having killed a single Mexican or endangering the life of a single American. the life of a single American.

America and Germany.

I am going to discuss the European war. Mr. Sherley has referred to it, but I will make this comment and I hope that you will remember it, that the German government has never claimed that under international law the United States ought to stop exportation of ammunition. The man government has admitted that we were right about the Lusitania and that we were right about the Sussex. So far as our relations with the German government are concerned the German government has admitted the correctness of the administration's positions on every point disputed, and so far as England is concerned she has admitted that we were right about the commercial blacklist and in a number of places the base of places. commercial blacklist and in a number of places they have modified their policy when we objected to it and told them what neutral rights were. So it cannot be claimed that the United States has been pressing on one side or the other with any harshness or favoriteness, but rather that the United States has been maintaining its neutrality. neutrality.

A Vision of Peace.

And why ought we not to be glad about that? Of course, we ought to be glad that we are not sending transports loaded with from two to five thousand men to take their places in the trenches. Of course, we ought to be glad that our resources are not bebe glad that our resources are not being consumed and used up in that way. But that is the least of our happiness. I will tell you why I am glad. This war in Europe is coming to an end some day and when it comes there ought to be a power of conscience and intellect among men in the world that will force a peace so just and surrounded by such arrangements as will make it a permanent peace. When that peace is made neither the price of Princes nor the pretensions of Kings peace is made neither the price of Princes nor the pretensions of Kings will count for much, but the life and security and happiness of the plain people of the world ought to be the real principle. And my great happiness in having the United States at peace now is this: That when that war is over and the Ministers and Representatives gather around some marble table in a gilded room to write the terms of the new peace that is to be, a spokesman and representative of be, a spokesman and representative this nation and this people can be the and he can say, "Your war was wasted

""no, who am I that I should kill anybody. There has been too much killing in Mexico." They said, "There is one man you must kill, Huerta. Nobody can save him. Under Diaz he went up and down killing people, and you can try him for murder and execute him."

Madero said ""

everybody will welcome it," and then let the nations of the earth, Germany and England and Austria and France and Russia and the United States and every power that will come in—let us sign a declaration of mutual forbear-ance and protection if any nation in the future undertakes to make an agressive or where the company and the company and England and Austria and France and Russia and Star that everybody will welcome it," and then let the nations of the earth, Germany and England and Austria and France and Russia and the United States and everybody will welcome it," and then let the nations of the earth, Germany and England and Austria and France and Russia and Star that everybody will welcome it," and then let the nations of the earth, Germany and England and Austria and France and Russia and Star that everybody will welcome it," and then let the nations of the earth, Germany and England and Austria and France and every power that will come in—let us sign a declaration of mutual forbear-ance and everybody will welcome it," and then let the nations of the earth, Germany and England and Austria and France and England and Austria and France and England and Austria and France and England and Austria and England and E ance and protection if any nation in the future undertakes to make an ag-gressive or upprovoked war among the others let us bring the concentrated power of all the nations backed by the vise conscience of mankind hat aggressor, thus establishin brough the concentrated force of man kind peace and happiness for the

The Course Journal Sept. 30. 1916.

Will Deliver Chief Address

At Big Rally Here To-Night



NEWTON D. BAKER IN A CHARACTERISTIC ATTITUDE.

Here is shown a characteristic attitude of Newton D. Baker, of Ohio, who has been appointed Secretary of War by President Wilson. The sketch was made by the famous artist, Norman Lynd, at the last Democratic convention in Baltimore, Maryland.

THE WEATHER.

day; rising temperature.

Sentucky-Fair Saturday and Sunday; rising temperature. Indiana-Fair Saturday and Sunday; rising temperature.

Tennessee-Fair Saturday and Sun-

THE LATEST.

FRANCO-BRITISH FRONT.

After taking 500 yards of trenches southwest of Le Sars, Gen. Sir Douglas Haig's men made progress in the cap- Carlos Died of Broken Hear ture of 500 yards of trenches east of Lesbouefs. After the British entered a section of the Hession trench they were displaced, but later regained the prize. Rain is hampering operations in the remainder of the front north of the

TRANSYLVANIA.

Rumanian forces have been repulsed at Hermannstadt, Transylvania, and the heights south and southeast of the town have been captured by Austro-German troops, says the official statement issued from Austrian general Chancellor Tells Reichstag Alheadquarters. The battle there has not yet been concluded.

Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, speaking before the German Reichstag, asserted that Rumania's stand with the Entente Allies was the result of Bratiano's treachery, causing King Carlos to die of grief; that it was England's purpose to crush Germany and enslave her people; that a division of Europe less to Sayville, Sept. 29) .- The followhad been planned if the Central Pow- ing semi-official account of to-day's peace, the Chancellor quoted Briand, by the Overseas News Agency: who stated as to France that such proposal now would be "a humiliation and 1 dead." The Chancellor made no refer- Berlin were present, virtually without man lines on all the fronts were un- introductory speech, stated that the broken, and predicted success in the war in its economic and political as

resentative Swagar Sherley opened the Germany's position, the President last night before a capacity crowd of He mentioned the arrival of the mermen and women at the Strand The- chant submarines Deutschland and ater. The Democratic record of Bremen in the United States. achievement was outlined, the diplomatic policies of President Wilson effect that a tug had gone out from commended and the "carping criti- New London, Conn., presumably to Two Workers Are Buried Be- Abandon Plan To Lynch cisms" of Charles E. Hughes denounced | meet the Bremen, gave rise to the eras being more worthy of a candidate roneous report, generally accepted in for Justice of the Peace than President Germany, that the Bremen had reached of the United States.

opinion by the Court of Appeals yes- sion of the beginning of the second terday sustaining the assessment of a year of the war and with the President \$50 fine against J. H. Gray, a Louis- of the Hungarian Parliament at the ville barber, for running his shop on time of the fall of the Rumanian fort- Will Motley, a white man, is se- gross, accused of being implicated in William S. Bennet, a Republican Sunday, heads of Louisville shops an- ress of Turtukai. The President's riously, probably fatally, injured; end. Barbers who work on Sunday will be prosecuted by the union. ---

S. S. Willis, of Ashland, third man in the race for Appellate Judge in the Seventh district, entered the contest suit for the nomination at Frankfort vesterday. He attacks the sufficiency of the statements of campaign expenses filed by both F. R. Sampson and A. J.

based on the news of the death of the treaty to assist each other in case and bruises; Ben Harvey, negro, 435 from the jail short work was made of third congressional district." the presence of other American aviators on the western front.

Miss Edith Colby, a reporter, was placed in jail at Thompson Falls, Mont., charged with the killing of A. C. Thomas, a Republican chairman. She charges Thomas made a remark reflecting on her character.

The increased cost of paper is responsible for a larger demand for money in conducting the Democratic campaign this year, according to Henry Morgenthau, campaign treasurer, who says \$1 .-500,000 will be required.

Ferryboats plying between Manhat- to her allies. tan and New Jersey were tied up during the rush hours by a strike of 150 employes of the boats. Possibility of a general sympathetic strike in New ed to gain riches without making great

Over Bratiano's Mercenary Acts, Says Hollweg.

Declares England Would Crush Germany and Enslave Her People.

leged Plans of Entente To Divide Europe.

Berlin, Thursday, Sept. 28 (by wire-

The Reichstag opened this afternoon. The galleries were crowded and a disgrace to the memory of their the foreign diplomats who are now in ence to Belgium. He declared the Ger- exception. President Kaempf, in his well as military aspects had now reached a climax. On all fronts there Secretary of War Baker and Rep- was a violent struggle for a decision. said, was satisfactory in every respect.

> (A news dispatch to Berlin to the the United States.)

The President read telegrams ex-Following the handing down of an changed with the Emperor on the occa-

Chancellor Hollweg's Speech.

Hollweg arose. Amid a general silence the point Thirty-third street should inhe began his speech, to which all tersect. The men are employes of the listened with undivided attention. declaration of war, saying: "Our rewith the exception of Motley are expected to recover.

When, sir, will you respond to these pended negro was cut down, unconscious, but alive. The mob dispersed, your policies by action? The Martine were based on the treaty of alliance. were based on the treaty of alliance first concluded between Austria-Hun- were:

American Aviator Kiffen Rockwell, and of unprovoked attack by a third party. South Seventh street, skull fractured, putting them to death. security and wonderful economic de- bruises. velopment and that therefore Rumania must support the Central Powers, not only on account of the provisions of the treaty, but also for the sake of the country's honor. The late King re-

rnment, whose Prime Minister, not withstanding treaty obligations, sympathized with the Entente Powers. A short time later the King died, in coealization that Rumania was a traitor

* * * Treaty With Russia.

"BREMEN" ON LIFE PRESERVER WILSON SCORNS FOUND OFF MAINE COAST 'DISLOYAL' YOTER

Possibility of German Submarine Merchantman Being Lost.

Portland, Me., Sept. 29 .- A life pre erver marked "Bremen," the name of the German submarine freighter which t some Atlantic coast port for the last week or more, was picked up on last week or more, was picked up on last of New London and showed or at some Atlantic coast port for the

Marke," meaning patented, or trade-mark. Beneath were the words "V. Epping-Hoven, Wilhelmshaven." This ndicated apparently, the name of the ing at a moderate rate of speed.

The preserver seemed to be new and apparently had not been in the water a great length of time. It was stained class of the Eastern Forwarding Comwith oil. An officer of the coast guard cutter service who examined the buoy line of submarine merchantmen, were said that if the preserver had been thrown overboard by someone who the whole to relief the beautiful for the last guard contains the first said that if the preserver had been that a life preserver marked "Bremen" hought to play a practical joke he had hone a very good job.

place known as Maiden Cove by a 10-marked year-old lad, Frederic L. Lakeman, of found.

ONE KILLED, SIX

mite at Government Canal.

neath Debris.

Westbrook. A number of other persons were nearby at the time and saw the boy pick up the object from the beach near the water's edge. The bucy later was taken to a newspaper office, where it was photographed and examined by many sectoring man. ned by many seafaring men.

Reports Sighting Vessel, Westerley, R. I., Sept. 23.—A fisherman at Pleasant View, near Watch Hill, overlooking Long Island Sound, reported to-night that he had seen with his marine glasses a large submarine proceeding in the direction of New London, where the German submarine

her mast a bright white light above a day.

The name "Bremen" was stencilled in black letters two inches high on both sides of the buoy. On one side of the buoy. On one side of the buoy of the carried by the German submarine which the tug some days ago had been ordered to look for green light. had been ordered to look for.

The submarine was unaccompanied

and displayed no flag. The observe who professed to be familiar with th appearance of American submarine

U. S. Agents Undisturbed. done a very good job.

The preserver was well made, and the lettering and the ink were of the best quality.

The buoy was picked up at a small that the Bremen's preservers would be

Delayed Explosion of Dyna- Two Negroes Later Hanged At Nowata, Okla.

Prisoner At Church.

Richard Wiley, a negro, is dead: groes are injured as a result of the After the transaction of routine last night on the work where the Govousiness Chancellor von Bethmann- ernment is widening the canal about ture, was frustrated by the Rev. Perry but they are not followers of the news-papers.

The Chancellor alluded to the inwhich has charge of the excavation

The Chancellor alluded to the intrigues of Rumania and that country's for the new locks. All of the injured pleaded with the mob until the sus-

gary and Rumania, and then enlarged Will Davis, cuts and bruises, condicisms of neutrality of the United States

by the accession of Germany and Italy.

The contracting parties engaged under

by the accession of Germany and Italy.

The contracting parties engaged under

based on the news of the death of the treatment of the treatm "When the war broke out King Car- cuts and bruises; Will Haley, negro, los with all his energy stood up for 3524 Gilpin avenue, cuts and bruises; lynching moved with dramatic swiftthe idea that Rumania owed to the Robert Owens, negro, 3626 Reed alley, ness. Three negro prisoners effected

Buried Under Debris. The accident occurred shortly after to death. the country's honor. The late King regarded as sophistry the objection that Rumania had not been informed in regard to the Austro-Hungarian demarche in regard to Serbia and had not been consulted about it.

"But when the deciding session of the Crown Council was held the aged King did not succeed against the Cov."

The men had planted a heavy charge of dynamite in numerous drill holes to blow out a large section of rock. The charge is fired by electricity, but when the spark was sent the dynamite failed to explode and they returned to learn the cause. Wiley and Motley, the white foreman of the gang, were directly over the Nowata, where they were surrounded when their companions reached them.

Dies of Injuries.

all and any digitation from ext.

Active is a control of the flow of the control A hurry call was sent to the Central

the killing of Deputy Sheriff James courthouse.

Besides Motley and Wiley the victims but public feeling was not allayed, and

Events culminating in the doubl central Powers thirty years of political left leg broken and numerous cuts and an escape from the county jail late to day. They were discovered in the ac by Sheriff James May, who was knocked down and robbed of his pistol. Gibson went to his aid and was shot

. . .

Accused of Being Pro-British. He Gives Short Answer.

Attitude Toward Campaign and Some of Issues.

Definite Reasons For Re-election To Be Stated.

PARKER TO FIGHT HUGHES

he wants no "disloval" American to vote for him. He expressed indignation over a telegram from Jeremiah A of being pro-British and saying he had American rights.

The President sent Mr. O'Leary a short telegram which officials indicated Mr. Wilson had desired to put in stronger language. His message

"Your telegram received. I would feel deeply mortified to have you or anybody like you vote for me. Since you have access to many disloyal Americans and I have not, I will ask you to convey this message to them.

Attacked In Telegram. Mr. O'Leary's telegram, given out b

. . .

the President, follows:

"Again we greet you with a popula Hsapproval of your pro-British policies Last'year from the Twenty-third New from your own State and from the the British empire nor do they approve of dictatorship over Congress. "You foreign policies, your failure to

ights, your leniency with the British he ammunition traffic, are issues in Nowata, Okla., Sept. 29.-Two ne- this campaign. Do you know the maries in the Twenty-third New Gibson, during a jail delivery here to- York congressional district and delayed explosion of a dynamite blast day, were taken from the jail by a mob polled 36 per cent. of the A first attempt to lynch one of the maniacs and British interest may con- No Time Will Be Lost In Meager and Rambling Replies

the mob reformed later with the anvote that went for Mr. Bennet in the Democratic primaries in the Twenty

Attitude Toward Campaign.

to-morrow and in subsequent ad Following is an authoritative summary of his campaign attitude:

The Descident will and prosecuted. And when this no-

It was only a few minutes after the negroes had gained their freedom that a mob bent on vengeance was in close pursuit. Two of the negroes took refuge in a house in the outskirts of Sadow Lawn will be delivered before The President will adhere strictly to tice is issued the Sunday barber shop crazy. The Criminal Court decided

seized by the mob, which had grown to large proportions, and a parade through the principal streets began, with the negro screaming for mercy at a rope's end. When the mob reached the Methodist church a large tree with outspreading branches offered the opportunity which the rope around the negro's neck suggested.

At present, American voters are entitled to know, he believes, what the Republicans would do at present in Mexico, what attitude they would take toward belligerent nations in Europe, whether they would repeal the Federal Reserve act, the Tariff law, the Rural Credits act, the Tariff Commission Bill, the Right-hour law for Railroad Em-

CHEERS OF PACKED HOUSE FOR CAMPAIGN ARGUMENTS FROM ADMINISTRATION STANDPOINT

Speech Cheered By Democrats Here Secretary of War and Mr.



Congressman, ran in the Democratic Court of Appeals Holds Work Refusal To Rehear Death On Sabbath Not Necessity.

Verdict Told Prisoner.

Given Questioner.

Babey's attorneys based their fight

Meager Replies.

Closing Shops.

prietors and employes, heard with un- to Julius Babey that the Court of Ap- violations have been against property disguised delight yesterday that the peals had refused his plea for a re- rights, he said, and in a life and death Court of Appeals had decreed that Sun- hearing and that unless the Governor struggle of nations they cannot be ex-The Fresident's attitude toward the day barberns with the next thirty days electric chair for the murder of his sues before the country were made known here to-day. It was learned that in his speech at Shadow Lawn bers' Union, through its attorney, the awful tidings upon the condemned that in his speech at Shadow Lawn bers' Union, through its attorney, the awful tidings upon the condemned that in his speech at Shadow Lawn bers' Union, through its attorney, the awful tidings upon the condemned that in his speech at Shadow Lawn bers' Union, through its attorney, the awful tidings upon the condemned that in his speech at Shadow Lawn bers' Union, through its attorney, the awful tidings upon the condemned that in his speech at Shadow Lawn bers' Union, through its attorney, the awful tidings upon the condemned that in his speech at Shadow Lawn bers' Union, through its attorney. Merit O'Neal, will prepare a statement man. He gazed into space and said dresses here he intends to give to the country definite reasons why he is asking for another term.

Merit O'Neal, will prepare a statement man. He gaze to the country definite reasons why he is asking for another term. and prosecuted. And when this no- for his life, on the plea that he is

the past. Wiley and Motley, the white foreman of the gang, were directly over the charged area when, in some way, the blast let go, rending the earth with a deafening roar. Wiley and Motley were hurled into the air and all of the other men were knocked to the ground by the concussion and bombarded by the falling rocks. Wiley and Motley were covered by the debris who killed Gibson, was wounded when taken into custody and was not morphonic barded by the falling rocks. Wiley and Motley were covered by the debris who killed Gibson, was wounded when taken into custody and was not morphonic barded by the falling rocks. Wiley and Motley were covered by the debris were covered by the debris who killed Gibson, was wounded when taken into custody and was not morphonic barded by the falling rocks. Wiley and barded by the falling rocks. Wiley and the prisoner must devoted entirely to a discussion of public questions, and will be delivered before nonparizations, and will be delivered before sadow Lawn will be delivered before nonparizations, and will be delivered before such that decision and yesterday morning refused to reopen the case, but the weight of Sunday work. Such work nominally extended only from 8 until 11 o'clock in the morn-when the weight of Sunday work. Such work nominally extended only from 8 until 11 o'clock in the morn-when the weight of Sunday work. Such work nominally extended only from 8 until 11 o'clock in the morn-when the weight of Sunday work. Such work nominally extended only from 8 until 11 o'clock in the morn-when the weight of Sunday work. Such work nominally extended only from 8 until 11 o'clock in the morn-when the weight of Sunday work. Such work nominally extended only from 8 until 11 o'clock in the morn-when the weight of Sunday work. Such work nominally extended only from 8 until 11 o'clock in the morn-when the weight of Sunday work. Such work nominally extended only from 8 until 11 o'clock in the weight of Sunday work. Such work nominally extended only from 8 until 11 o'clock in the weight of Sunda one minute before closing time, and relatives and friends will seek clem- hours and lack of sleep." since we have to take care of them all ency from that source. we never get away until 12:30 or 1. We want a day of rest, a whole day

Sherley Discuss the Record.

Attentiveness and Order of Great Audience a Marked Feature.

Banking and Rural Credits Act Among Achievements Referred To.

OPEN DISTRICT CAMPAIGN

Before an audience unique in Kentucky politics, the Democratic campaign Louisville and Jefferson county was opened last night at the Strand The-

Secretary of War Newton D. Baker and Representative Swagar Sherley adlressed a crowd that filled to overflowng everything but the topmost gallery n the theater. It was truly a repreentative gathering of Kentucky men and women. It was not a boisterous political meeting; rather a body of men and women such as might be expected when momentous questions are in the

Throughout the addresses there were requent bursts of applause and expressions of approval of the points

Secretary Baker and Mr. Sherley discussed the issues uppermost in the minds of the American people. They nandled them in a manner to leave no loubt and with sufficient clearness for f the Democratic Administration.

ing and rural credits law in the lanthe motives which have stood back of every Democratic act have been those of seeking to serve the many and not

the few.

Pursued Only Course. He launched into a frank discussion of the international problems of Woodrow Wilson growing out of the war, and he stated there could have been no other logical position. He EXPRESSIONS ARE HEARD INSANITY WAS HIS DEFENSE pointed out that Germany's offenses those affecting human lives, and as such there could be no postponement of their adjustment until after the Louisville barbers, both shop pro- When Jailer Foster broke the news war. In the case of other nations, their

The President's attitude toward the day barbering was against the law. intervened he would have to die in the pected to be respecters of property, but they must be expected to settle after the war. Both Secretary Baker and Mr. Sherley explained the Mexican policy of President Wilson; seeking only to show the motives and the purpose of the

President's acts. They gave a frank discussion of the recent railroad legis-ation and the child labor bill. Their y cheered.
"I have favored the eight-hour day in Louisville will become a thing of that he is not and was responsible for for railroad men for twenty-five years, the past.

his crime. The Court of Appeals afsaid Secretary Baker, "and the reason
I formed that decision and yesterday
I favor it is because I want to ride on

Hughes' Shortcomings.

Impatience with the attitude of

BRITISH DRIVING

Trenches Taken Near Le Sars and Les Bouefs.

Rumanian Repulse Reported From Hermannstadt.

LULL ON RUSSIAN FRONT

dsh troops are pushing forward toward of Le Sars Gen. Sir Douglas Haig's capture of 500 yards of Germa enches east of Les Bouefs.

the British, London says. Heavy fight ing also has occurred around the Stuff

Hampered By Rain.

Mttle activity on our center and ou right wing of the battle front. Some Bouefs, where we occupied 500 yards

"In the Thiepval area there was heavy fighting around the Stuff redoubt. Having taken an important section of the Hessian trench, we were forced out of it by a counter attack, but regained it later in the day.

"In this section during the last twenty-four hours we have taken prisoners 8 officers and 521 men of other

"In spite of the weather our aero planes have done useful work attacking the enemy's re-enforcements on the nachine was destroyed. One of our cuse for it. own machines has not returned."

There has been no great activity on any of the other fronts in Europe except in Transylvania, where the Austro-Germans have repulsed the Rumathe Teutonic forces also have occupied the heights east and southeast of the town after violent fighting. The battle in this section, however, has not yet

CHEERS OF PACKED HOUSE

district, the Gibraltar Democratic district," said Mayor Buschemeyer in opening the meeting. He said he was opening the meeting. He said he was happy that such a representative audience came to greet Secretary Baker. He said it was fitting to meet to hear had fled from the human mind. No one knew, he said, how soon America would be drawn into the gulf of that evertaged in the said it was fitting to meet to hear had fled from the human mind. No one knew, he said, how soon America would be drawn into the gulf of that evertaged in the said it seemed that reason had fled from the human mind. No one knew, he said, how soon America would be drawn into the gulf of that evertaged in the said it seemed that reason had fled from the human mind. of the issues of the two great parties.

The first cheering was when, referring to the nominations of the Democrats, Moyar Buschemeyer mentioned the name of Woodrow Wilson.

the name of Woodrow Wilson.
"The Mayor paid tribute to Mr.
Cantrill's services both as a Congressman and as chairman of the State Mr. Cantrill extended the thanks of the Democrats of Kentucky for the visit

of Secretary Baker to Louisville. He drew cheers when he said the audience glum? Yet critics of the President unrepresented Democracy unterrified and victorious in the Fifth district. He expressed appreciation of the State Committee for the co-operation while when problems arose bearing



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of the Democratic organization of the of the Lusitania and the repeate pedoing of liners bearing Amer He discussed the upheaval in Co

Sherley Paid Tribute.

ability of Mr. Sherley.

"He has honored this city; he has served his district well; he has served his can his country. On election would say they did so at their own might he will have buried a former

urn to power that greatest of states-nen and patriots, Woodrow Wilson." Mayor Buschemeyer declared Louis-

Record of Achievements.

"This is the first time in twenty-five be no criticism of the Administration's course that Democracy comes before you not in the role of critic or with promises, but with the record of accomplishments and the role of the two violations there could be no criticism of the Administration's course.

* * *

Declares Charges False. omplishments and to ask your in-presement and approval," said Mr

Democratic party during the adminis-tration of the nation's business and the estion the judgment, but they cant question the motives which actued the Democratic party. They dare
t attack the spirit in which the Demrats sought to serve all the people
America. They have sought to disrn the thoughts of the people instead
a favorite few, no matter how wise.

They are a supervised and a supervised by the supervised products would be entirely unneutral.

Mr. Sherley referred to the trip of

Touching the Mexican question Mr. Sherley said it is apparent to everyone that Mr. Wilson has had a desire to serve not any particular moneyed inestments, but the people.

Republican Promises Ignored.

the rich and poor alike, regardless of what they possess. The income tax taxes the ability to pay. It says to the rich, 'You shall bear the greater share of the tax because you reap the greater benefits and because you have better ability to per,' without the scandal that heretofore characterized revenue legislation, without the dark methods of a few rear that the rich without the dark methods of a few rear that the rich without the dark methods of a few rear that the rich without the dark answered the charge of the Republican.

Under long neglect, the currency nditions in our country suffered from archaic system, the only excuse for hich were the exigencies of the Civil

Acted In Face of Criticism.

ime when contraction was needed and sist that Congress acted without contraction where there was need formation and in the same breath give expansion. The result could only periodic panics and business men be periodic panics, and business men were taken to the bankruptcy court when there was not the slightest ex-

licans lacked intelligence or courage t revise our currency laws. If they ha the intelligence they lacked the cour the Ruma-vienna says belong to the people. The Democrats

other neutral nations, should have don while when problems arose bearing more than an indirect relation to this country as a neutral. There never could be a war between great nations engaged in a life and death struggle that the rights of neutral nations would not be violated. There are two kinds of these violations which of necessity must be dealt with separately. The orty rights; sometimes serious, but al-ways annoying. Of these violations inal reparation cannot be expected, but they must finally be settled. "The other kind of violations cannot

In the questions involving property in many cases there has been a cessation of the violations and the issues completely settled; others are pending and will be adjusted later.

Asserts Neutrality Maintained.

"Through a lack of appreciation, in tentional or unintentional, so many people have misjudged or pretended to isjudge the Administration. As o appened, I can say that the Adminis ration has been neutral as it should ave been. There have been storm imes of divided council, almost divided llegiance. Those of us in office in Vashington were not in a position to icise, but we had to act and ac

pedoing of liners bearing America He discussed the upheaval in Congr as to whether the President should Mr. Cantrill paid high tribute to the bilty of Mr. Sherley.

nis State and his country. On election night he will have buried a former Democrat, now leader of the Republican stand-pat party in Louisville, as a candidate for Congress.

"Let each Democrat in this city, let each patriotic citizen regardless of party do his duty on election day to return to power that greatest of statesmen and patriots, Woodrow Wilson."

Mayor Buschemeur declarad Louis Mayor Buschemeur declarad Louis in war was to abrogate some right. At in war was to abrogate some right. A the other party might have been. repeat if men would think of the character of the two violations there could

Declares Charges False. herley.

He referred to the problems of the been other than fair in our neutrality ration of the nation's business and the national law is not a thing to be followstantly arising problems with which lowed to-day and to be set aside to he Democrats have been confronted.

"We were scarcely started," he said, when that gigantic war broke out to fier us new problems, while the old ucstions presented new difficulties. No han could tell one evening what would ave to be done the next. People may uestion the judgment, but they canot question the motives which actu
ot question the motives which actu
to description and to be set aside to-day and to be set asi

'a favorite few, no matter how wise.
e great money powers did not sit at
e council table."
Fouching the Mexican question Mr.
errley said it is apparent to everyone
errley said it is apparent to everyone

He said that for years the Republican party promised the revision of the ariff and the people saw these promeses ignored and disregarded. The Demonstrate President Wilson had the ability and the courage to sit still beextreme. President Wilson had the ability and the courage to sit still before taking the step. Nations can always go to war, but it requires the highest type of statesmanship to accomplish results without going to war. President Wilson has been accused of President Wilson has been accused of

said men declared the Adamson law is not an eight-hour law. It is true, he declared, that it does not compel men to work only eight hours, but that it fixes the basis of compensation on "Our currency system was based not actual physical eight-hour day for rail

LOUISVILLE CONFERENCE

PROPOSAL TO ADMIT LAY LEAD-

CHEERS OF PACKED HOUSE

FOR CAMPAIGN ARGUMENTS

The Hughes announces that he would repeal all Democratic legislation. Does he propose to repeal the currency act? If he would amend it how would he do it? "Mr. Hughes announces that he would repeal all Democratic legislation. Does he propose to repeal the currency act? If he would amend it how would he do it? "He doesn't dare to say. An intelligent electorate certainly is entitled to something more than abuse."

Seat except those in the top gallery was occupied. In the rear of the main auditorium and behind the boxes on the mezzamine floor several hundred men found standing room.

Gen. W. B. Haldeman, Kentucky National Committeeman, occupied a stage box. Other boxes and the stage seats were taken by prominent local and to enable them to pay the interest and the principal. Would Mr. Hughes want to repeal the rural credits law, Mr. Sherley saked.

"These are not ordinary achievements," continued Mr. Sherley. "They are of such magnitude that if they stage. There were many Progressive workers in Louisville, occupied a seat on the stage. There were many Progressives in the audience. At the conclusion of the rally he said:

"The shall vote for Woodrow Wilson."

Mayor's Words Cheered.

Should nate who what to do that a man's labor is a commodity to be bought at also like merchandity to be lought at an sold like merchandity to be lought and sold like merchandity to be lought and

Mayor's Words Cheered.

"This is what we might term the opening of the campaign in the Fifth district the Cibraltan Dayson."

It had corrected the evil of believing that a man's labor is a commodity to be bought and sold like merchandise and had established the principal that a man's toil is a human element essential in the life of nations.

The Louisville Congressmen than the National Campaign Committee. He was a statement made here to-night by Henry Morgenthau, treasurer of the National Campaign Committee.

"But it has not been drawn into the war and that this has not happened has been due to the greatness of your President, as only greatness shines the brighter through a crisis. Who was it

GIRL REPORTER IN JAIL CHARGED WITH KILLING

Thompson Falls, Mont., Sept. 29.— A. C. Thomas, chairman of the Repub-lican Central Committee of Sanders county, died in a hospital at Missoula

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Baker Lauds Wilson As Prince of Peace and Guiding Genius In Democratic Legislation

Speaks of War.

The proper would come surrows of the part of the part

Progressive Programme.

poposed to the eight-hour law or not. You cannot tell what he is opposed to or If I am doing him wrong in saving he is

The most to the others also of the agriculture of the control of t

COURIER-JOURNAL, SEPTEMBER 30, 1916.



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COMMUNICATIONS.

PARCEL POST RATES. The weight limit is now 50 pounds to local, first and second zones, or 19 les from the starting point, and 2 unds in all other zones.

The pound rates in the First and Second zones, a distance from Louisville of miles, will be:

LOCAL SELLING PRICES TO-DAY Fresh Country Eggs, dozen ... 350 Country Ham (whole), pound. . 220 Turkeys, per pound Ducks, pound Squabs, each

Along the Dixie Highway

"Touring and Detouring Between the Ohio River and the Bluegrass" By TOM WALLACE

In The Feature Section

TO-MORROW EYES OF THE NATION NOW ON INDIANA-

The Sunday Courier-Journal

By DAN WALSH, Jr. "KENTUCKY EXPERIMENT FARM, LEXINGTON."

PIVOTAL STATE.

"FAIRBANKS-CHICAGO OF ALASKA"-By Frank

By HERBERT GRAHAM

DAISY FITZHUGH AYRES' WASHINGTON SO-CIETY LETTER. THE ART CORNER-"Franz Hals' Paintings"-By

TOM WALLACE-"The Merriest War on Critics." BURNS MANTLE—"Poor Vehicles for Stars." THEATER AND SCREEN IN LOUISVILLE.

PAGES FOR WOMEN "WHAT WELL-DRESSED WOMEN WILL WEAR" —By Anne Rittenhouse. "GOOD FORM, HEALTH AND BEAUTY."

"FALL FROCKS AND BLOUSES."

Bessie Laub.

1

The Avening Post.

Baker Silent About Report of Treachery

BY BEN F. ALLEN.

Plain Dealer Bureau, 38 Post Building, WASHINGTON, April 17,

At midnight tonight Secretary of War Baker left the war department after announcing that the name of Villa did not appear in a single official dispatch received during the evening.

"There is absolutely no confirmation of his death," he said.

The contents of a message which required nearly two hours to decode was not made public. Secretary Baker refused to discuss reports. talked freely among army officers during the day, that Carranza officers and soldiers deliberately atempted to ead American troops into an an buscade at Parral.

Secretary Baker stated he would be at the war department at 7:30 to-morrow morning, which is an hour and a half earlier than his customary arrival. The explanation was that he wanted to see President Wilson as wanted to see President Wilson as early as possible. The Mexican situa-tion is to be discussed in detail at the cabinet meeting scheduled for

Despite Secretary Baker's silence it became known that the message which which was decoded was a long dispatch from Gen. Pershing containing recommendations regarding plans for continuing the pursuit of Villa. Raising still more doubt in the minds

for continuing the pursuit of Villa.

Raising still more doubt in the minds of officials and strengthening the purpose to take no chances based on the Villa death reports was a message from Maj. Robert L. Howze, Eleventh cavalry, expressing the belief that Villa, with a small band of followers, went into the mountains southwest of Borja, which was the last definitely known of his movements. There was nothing, Maj. Howze reported, to show that Villa was dead.

In the midst of the subdued excitement over the Villa report it was disclosed that the decree had gone forth upon orders direct from President Wilson that the troops will remain in Mexico, not alone until it is certain Villa is dead, but also, until it is reasonably certain that Gen, Carranza has control of the situation in northern Mexico to an extent that will preclude the possibility of further serious disturbances along the border.

The decision to avoid precipitate

ther serious disturbances along the border.

The decision to avoid precipitate withdrawal of the troops it can be stated with authority, is due to the encounter at Parral.

In some quarters the suggestion was made that reports of Villa's death might have been circulated for their effect on the Mexican people and that they were not intended to reach beyond the border.

An outstanding feature of the day's messages from the border were reports to the war department that six Mexicans who confessed to having taken part in the raid on Columbus, N. M., had been sent to Columbus for trial by the New Mexico state authorities.

bus for trial by the New Mexico state authorities.

A recapitulation of official reports of what the American expedition has accomplished and at what cost other than financial shows the following: Villa bandits killed 70, wounded unknown, prisoners 6. American soldiers, killed 3, wounded 13, missing one. In addition forty civilians or Carranza soldiers are reported to have been killed in the fighting at Parral, and an unknown number wounded.

A message from Guaymas said two American women held prisoner by Yaqui Indians had been rescued by Mexican troops, according to a Mexican reaching there from the interior. He said ninety Indians had been killed in the fighting. Fifty Mexican captives also were released.

A ROUSING MEETING.

The huge crowd which greated Secretary of War Baker and Congressman Swagar Sherley at the Democratic rally at the Strand Theater last night evidenced the deep interest which the people of Jefferson county are taking in the coming election, and the vociferous applause which greeted the utterances of the two orators made manifest the fact that voters of the community have kept a close watch on the Wilson Administration and are a unit in indorsing him for re-election.

Both Secretary Baker and Congressman Sherley delivered "body blows" to the claims of the Republicans. Mr. Sherley hit the "bull's-eye" with the statement that "This is the first time in twenty-five years that Democracy comes before you, not in the role of critic or with promises, but with the record of accomplishments." Mr. Baker "rang the bell" when he said:

"If when President Wilson was inaugurated some fairy had come to us and said. Let me draw selde the veil and see what is to take place,' and had drawn it aside and shown us the fields of Europe running with blood, all international avenues in such disturbed and upset condition, and after we had seen this we had been asked what prayers have you to make, would we not all have prayed that our country at the end of Woodrow Wilson's Administration might be prosperous and at peace with all the world? Prosperous and at peace! It would have been enough to keep the ship of state

Two better reasons for the re-election of Mr. Wilson could not be voiced by any orator. A "record of accomplishments" which speaks for itself and the maintenance of prosperity and peace with honor are issues which rise serenely above the storm of Republican cavil and vituperation.

UPHOLDS CITY IN GAWNE SUIT

Ohio supreme court at Columbus, on rehearing, Tuesday refused to change its former judgment of \$234,802 given the city of Cleveland against W. J. Gawne, contractor who built the East-side waterworks tunnel.

Gawne's attorneys sought have the judgment reduced by \$150,000. Newton D. Baker, secretary of war, recently appeared as counsel for Cleveland in argu-

ments on the suit.

The city charged Gawne did not build the tunnel according to specifications.

THE MEETING LAST NIGHT.

Sousville, My

SEPTEMBER 30, 191

The audience last night was a demonstration of Democratic unity and enthusiasm. It was a great audience, gathered to hear representatives of the American people discuss the vital issues of the hour.

The speakers spoke with great courage, candor and power. It pleases the supercilious to sneer at public discussion of grave issues as stump speaking, and the leaders of the people as demagogues, but last night Mr. Baker and Mr. Sherley spoke to the intelligence of the people, reporting on what the government was doing, outlining the policies of the administration and challenging the judgment and demanding the approval of their fellow citizens. Audience and orators represented the spirit of a self-governing people.

Mr. Baker was particularly earnest and forceful in his reference to Mexico. All men who care to be right in their judgment of our nation's course in Mexico should read and commend the story as related by the Secretary

All men who prefer peace to war; justice to wrong; prosperity for this nation to unending strife, will stand with the President in his difficult, wise and statesmanlike course. Those who talk about land hunger, which is only indigestion, and manifest destiny, when they mean land robbery, and who want to take everything north of Panama, should turn their backs on the administration and follow some American

We have gone far enough to decide that the American policy followed by the President and defined last night by Mr. Baker is the policy the people will sustain and history justify, because it is the policy alike of statesmen and honest men, instinct with the American national spirit, self-respecting and full of forbearance for a harassed people, struggling through dark years to freedom. Mr. Baker has rendered a distinct service not to the Democratic party alone, but to the whole country, and for which the thoughtful, earnest, responsible voter should be supremely grateful.

The Fifth district heard Congressman Sherley with pride and satisfaction. The time for explanations and apologies to malignant critics, breathing war and slaughter, or conspiring for plunder, has passed, and the time calls for a courageous attack upon the follies, fallacies and disloyalties of the aggregation of men assailing one of the greatest chapters in American history; the record in Congress and in the Executive department of nearly four years of Democratic ascendency.

Mr. Sherley rose to the occasion and met the demands of the hour. What he said of the Lusitania massacre is typical of Mr. Sherley's whole ad-

"There was no doubt as to where our duty lay. No man would more reluctantly cast a vote for war than would I. To undertake to say that American people had no rights was to abrogate the very essence of sovereignty. The most sure way to involve this nation in war was to abrogate some right. At the very moment that Congress gave the lie to the statement that there was divided allegiance in America, without shedding a drop of blood, we gained the greatest victory of the war. It was not a question of who it was, it was a question of involving simply the honor of the nation, and it didn't matter who the other party might have been. I repeat, if men would think of the character of the two violations there could be no criticism of the administration's course."

In that spirit Democrats can meet the assailant of the President on any question, confident and undisturbed.

Every action and utterance last night was an assurance of victory in the Fifth district at least, and, let us hope, of victory for the whole country; from the opening remarks of Mayor Buschemeyer, in the assurances, given by Mr. Cantrill, to the very last sentence of Secretary Baker.

Secretary of War and Mrs. Baker are truly fortunate to have leased the David Fairchild home "In the Woods," for it is a lovely place. There's a roomy, picturesque stucco house completely hidden, as its name implies among the trees. It's on the road to Kensington not far from Chevy Chase lake. The greatest attraction of the place and Fairchilds' particular pride are the Japanese flowering cherry trees, like those which line the drive in Potomac Park. Usually at this time of the year, Mr. and Mrs. Fairchild gave a reception to exhibit their trees, but this season they are just at home informally every day. Secretary of War and Mrs. Baker are

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een two day.

Mr. and Mrs. Fairchild did not come to Washington for the winter this year, as they have ever since they built this house about six years ago. They usually stay with Mrs. Fairchild's parents, Prof. and Mrs. Alexander Graham Bell, during the winter months, and occupy "In the Woods" during the summer.

When they give up the house on June 1 Mrs. Fairchild and the children are going to Professor Bell's beautiful place at Bedeck, Nova Scotia, where Mr. Fair-

geing to Professor Bell's beautiful place at Bedeck, Nova Scotia, where Mr. Fairchild will join her for the month of August.

Mrs. Fairchild's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Grosvenor, have opened their country place near Rockville. Mr. Grosvenor and some of the children have moved out, but Mrs. Grosvenor is still at the city house, where several of the children are ill, with measles, I believe. -4-

The Eve. Star Wash. JC. Och 5/16-

TAKES UP THE DEFENSE OF THE ADAMSON BILL

Star 0015/16 Secretary of War Baker Addresses Mass Meeting of Women in

New York.

NEW YORK, October 5.—Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, defended President's Wilson's approval of the eight-hour day for railway trainmen in an address here yesterday at a mass meeting of women, held under the auspices of the women's bureau of the democratic national committee.

"Recently," said the Secretary, "an issue has arisen in the form of the eight-hour law. * * * My father was the railroad physician at a terminal. I believe in the eight-hour law for men that operate a railway. I have seen men come to our door and awaken my father at all times of the night because of the wrecks caused by engineers who had been asleep. Engineers used to work twenty hours continuously in their cabs in those days. If we should look at the victims of railway accidents in this country in the aggregate the number would be beyond that of all the victims of the great battles of the Marne and Verdun. "We want our railway men in full vigor, with full senses for a man's command of a dangerous day's work." "President Wilson," Secretary Baker added, "considered himself as representing the innocent bystander, likely to suffer because of an argument between two groups of gentlemen. He asked Congress for the passage of the eight-hour legislation. He met the issue of the moment, when there was not a week's supply of food ahead in the cities of the country." have seen men come to our door and



n.y. Junes

KAKERUKUEF OUIZ ON FOOD S-HV-II-JAH

Secretary of War Instructs Secretary Baker today. Army Heads to Sift Complaints of Insufficient and Unfit Rations.

Preliminary Reports Indicate to War Department Charges Have Little Basis of Fact.

REGULAR SOLDIERS' DIET GIVEN, SAYS FUNSTON

"Draft Never Dreamed of," is Assertion of Department Head.

BY BEN F. ALLEN.

Plain Dealer Bureau, 38 Post Building, WASHINGTON, July 16.

Secretary of War Baker has ordered a complete investigation of reports that national guard troops along both the Mexican border and in some of the state mobilization camps have not been supplied with sufficient food, as well as charges that some of the rations issued have not been fit to eat.

The investigation has been ordered through the various department commanders, who in turn have instructed subordinate officers in order to reach every branch of the service.

The results of the investigation are complaint. to be made public probably in the shape of a report to congress. The be investigation is to be completed as speedily as possible, it is stated, so that the truth or falsity of the reports may be definitely ascertained. If conditions anywhere sustain the charges, the war department wants to know about it so the situation may be corrected. If the conditions are not as charged the department proposes to spike the false reports in as effective a manner as possible.

Believe Charges Mostly False.

Preliminary reports have led the heads of the government to the belief that the charges in most part are false. It was learned tonight that an official report of the food question made by Gen. James Parker, in command of division headquarters at Brownsville, Tex., is to be made pub-

In this report, which is to be given In this report, which is to be given out in full, Gen. Parker says distribution of food, both as to its character and the amount in connection with the mobilization of the state troops along the border, excelled anything in his long experience in the state one official today. "Sald the porder a little one of the property of the prop

Secretary Baker, Gen. Hugh L. Scott, chief of staff, and the heads of the army at the war department, pect.

"This does not mean "Thi effort to stir up a scandal over the food being supplied the national guard would fail. They seem perfectly confident of the result of the sweeping investigation ordered by

The rations being furnished the state troops are exactly the kind issued to the men in the regular army. There has been no complaint from the regulars, with close to 50,000 men in Mexico and along the Mexican border. On this score Gen. Funston has reported to the war department as follows:

Funston Denies Stories.

receiving "The militiamen are garrison rations furnished the regular army year in and year out. complaints of the citizen soldiers are

not well founded,"

One unofficial report today was to the effect that affidavits are being prepared to show that a certain quantity of canned beef supplied some of the state troops along the border bore the label, "Manila, 1913." Secretary Baker tonight said that neither he nor any officer of the war department had anything like confirmation of this report.

At the department it was stated every precaution was being taken to see that the troops were supplied with fresh, palatable and nourishing food. It was said that extra precautions were being taken because of the difficulties due to the extremely warm climate.

It was pointed out that with something like 75,000 men in a climate where the temperature at this season of the year averages around 100 degrees during parts of the day, all official reports showed an unusually small degree of sickness and incapacity due to food or any other cause.

There was talk today by Senator LaFollette of Wisconsin and others of a congressional investigation. Army officers said they believed the complaints sent to senators, congressmen, and members of the militiamen's families are part of a plan to create high salaried positions for at least three food inspectors by congress. They said they saw politics in the

Secretary Baker's investigation will be along the broadest line and of the most searching character, accord-ing to officials at the war department.

the most searching character, according to officials at the war department. The inquiry will not only include a vigorous probe into the food conditions, but will also embrace the character of the rolling stock provided for the state troops and the water, light and sanitary conditions on the cars.

War department officials said the quartermaster's department was not supposed to furnish standard Pullman sleepers for the enlisted men. This type of car is provided for officers while rattan upholstered tourists' sleepers, used extensively in the west, were authorized for the enlisted men. It was admitted at the war department that little or no justification could be offered for the railroads failure to provide sufficient lights, ice water and sanitary equipment on the cars, if these charges are corroborated.

While officials at the department

borated.
While officials at the department did not wish to be placed in the light did not wish the complaints made by

one official today. "After the militia-men have been on the border a little while longer they will take delight in meeting the few discomforts which all good soldiers have learned to ex-

"This does not mean that they should put up with unwholesome or unfit food or rations in any smaller quantity than that to which they are entitled.

"The feeling of the men is largely up to the regimental, battalion and company quartermasters. They know how many men they have to feed; they are entitled to full rations for every man and they should not accept less.

for every man and they should not accept less.

"As to the quality of the food, that already has been made the subject of a preliminary investigation and the truth will soon be known."

A report was given publicity here today that the war department was considering the use of the draft because of inability, under existing conditions, to recruit the National Guard to war strength. Asked concerning this report Secretary Baker said:

"The report is pure fabrication. The use of the draft has not even been dreamed of let alone seriously considered."

dreamed or let alone seriously considered."

It was admitted at the department, however, that all official reports indicated a disappointing failure of militia organizations to recruit their forces to the necessary strength. Only a few organizations have been able to reach war strength. A majority of militia organizations have had difficulty in bringing their numbers up to minimum strength.

The failure of the militia recruiting campaign was held to be partly responsible for orders sent by the war department commanders today holding militia in state camps until fully recruited and equipped. The order is as follows:

"Those militia organizations which have not yet been dispatched to the border will be held in their mobilization camps until completely equipped and ready in every respect to move."

In explanation of this order, it was said at the war department that the policy of sending militia organizations to the border without full equiment and without complete medical examinations will now be set aside. War department officials would not admit that the purpose of the order was to recruit the militia organizations to full war strength before entraining, but it was believed this was one of the primary purposes. Secretary Baker said the order delaying training, but it was believed this was one of the primary purposes. Secretary Baker said the order delaying the departure was not to be interpreted as meaning that the Ohio guard would see no service at the border. The orders for the Ohio guard to go to the border "when ready" still stand.

With this from one source came an estimate that something like 25,000 militiamen in organizations still held in state camps will be fully weeded out of those seeking exemption and fully recruited with men willing to serve their full time on the border before such organizations are permitted to entrain.

the border before such organizations are permitted to entrain.

The war department is disappointed, not only with militia recruiting, but in progress of the campaign to recruit the regular army to war

strength.

Congress in March passed a resolution authorizing the president to obtain 20,000 recruits to build the army up to war strength. During the 121 days of this recruiting campaign only 14,835 recruits have been enlisted. This is at the rate of approximately 45,000 a year. The army loses practically 40 per cent. of its strength every year by expiration of enlistments, discharges for disability, desertions, and other causes.

NEW WAR SECRETARY'S "COLORED MAMMY" IS LIVING IN THIS CITY

Mrs. Lucy F. Piper, age 76, is the proudest and most joyful person in Mrs. Piper was Wheeling today. "Mammy Lucy" to Newton Baker, when the new secretary of war was a little boy playing around the old Baker homestead at Martinsburg.

Her joy because of the success of "little Newt" was apparent yesterday when a Register reporter visited her in her home, No. 1117 Morrow street,

"Oh, I always knew he would be a great man some day," she said, smiling in contemplation of the fact that her confidence in the youngster she helped care for had been vindicated.

"He always was a boy for books. In his studies he was 'way ahead of his brother, Frank, who was two years older. Frank liked to play with the other boys about the town, but Newton was a boy for the house and studied bard." studied hard.'

"He was always a good boy—just like his father, Dr. Baker, who was al-

like his father, Dr. Baker, who was always ready to help the poor people around Martinsburg," she said.

Mrs. Piper has several pictures of Baker when he was a small boy, but her most cherished possession is a picture that shows the new cabinet member sitting on the lawn of his home at Cleveland, with his wife and three children grouped about him.

Once she visited the Baker home in

three children grouped about him.
Once she visited the Baker home in Cleveland, Mrs. Piper said. There she met the late Tom Johnson, then mayor of Cleveland. "You can't imagine how proud I was when Mayor Johnson told me that Newton was 'the brightest young man in Cleveland."

Mrs. Piper was injured a short time are by being struck in the eve with a

ago by being struck in the eye with a piece of kindling wood. Newton Baker learned of her misfortune and for several months he gave Mrs. Piper

a weekly allowance.
"Newt's a grand boy," she said again as the reporter left, "and, oh, so kind. Mr. Wilson couldn't have found anyone better for the place."

THE NEW YORK TIMES =



LITTLE MARGARET BAKER,
The "Baby" Among the Children of the Secretary of War
and Mrs. Newton D. Baker.
(Photo by Harris & Ewing, from Paul Thompson.)

Three Baker Children.

When the new Secretary of War takes up his residence at Washington another group of interesting children will be added to the young people of the cabinet circle. The new Secretary and Mrs. Newton Baker have a family of three children, two daughters and one son.

Miss Elizabeth Newton, the eldest, is ten years old, Newton D., jr. is nine and the baby of the family, little Margaret, is four. Mrs. Newton will not accompany the Secretary to Washington today but will remain for the present at their Cleveland home so as to not interrupt the children's studies for the present. Mrs. Baker was formerly Miss Bessie Leopold, of Pottstown, Pa. She is a daughter of Mr. Howard Leopold, of that place, and a granddaughter of the late J. D. Streeper, a pioneer newspaper publisher, in that locality. She is prominently identified with settlement and educational work at Cleveland.

More harmony.

West Virginia finally gets a place in President Wilson's cabinet.

Lent starts today. What are you going to give up?



The children of Secretary and Mrs. Newton D. Baker. Secretary Baker has taken a beautiful country home in Kensington, Md. Left to right, the children are Elizabeth, aged II; Margaret, aged 4. and Newton D., Jr., aged 9.

Photo by Paul Thompson.

11 Children of Secretary of War and Mrs. Baker



Eve News

Newark, N. J. 1916

With the close of the school year, Mrs. Newton D. Baker, wife of the Secretary of War, brought her three children from Cleveland to Washington, so as to be with her husband. Secretary Baker has leased from Mrs. David Fairchild, daughter of Alexander Graham Bell, "In the Woods," a beautiful country home in Kensington, Md., where the youngsters are reveiling in outdoor life. The older daughter, Elizabeth, is eleven, while her sister, Margaret, is four, and Newton D. Jr. is nine. These are the official names of the trio, but each has a nickname: Elizabeth is always called Betty; Margaret, Peggy and Newton is Jack. Just what a merry looking child Margaret is one cannot appreciate from the group picture, but a glance at the insert brings unmistakable proof of this.

Bloodless Victories.

Those who for partisan purpose would utilize the supposed discontent among national guardsmen and their families in an effort to discredit the administration argue contrary to fact and inevitably do their cause an injury. Guardsmen now in the service of the government are not whiners, nor sufferers. Their families have generally no reason for complaint but are carrying their share of the burden of national defense with stout hearts.

Camps along the Mexican border have been found in excellent condition. The health of the troops both on the border and in the Mexican interior is fine-better, probably, than the health of the same men would be were they engaged in ordinary civil occupations. Letters from officers and privates reflect contentment with a service which they recognize to be of the utmost national importance.

Secretary Baker, in recent letters to the families of guardsmen, emphasizes the importance of keeping the guard on the border as long as present conditions exist. He gives facts that one might suppose every American understood, but which in the fierce heat of a presidential campaign seem inclined to become twisted in the minds

"The presence of the militia on the Mexican border," the secretary writes to one, "has restored order and given a higher degree of safety and security to the lives of our people in that troubled country than they have had for a long time. The militia is, therefore, performing a valuable service, and the fact that this service is being performed without active military operations entailing loss of life to our soldiers is a cause of congratulation and happiness."

To another correspondent Mr. Baker recalls the "bloodless victories" that the national guard is winning, in keeping the border safe from marauding Mexican bandits. The war department, like the country at large, is filled with admiration for the manner in which these secondline soldiers are performing trying tasks.

Certainly, it will not be denied that Carranza has been a different man since the president sent 100,000 guardsmen to the border and mobilized other thousands for dispatch as soon as possible. Bravado has given way to concession and negotiation. A few carping Americans may imagine that the militia is kept on the border for an idle or ulterior purpose, but the Mexican chief indulges in no such false reasoning.

The guard on the border is performing duties of precisely the nature that the organizers and builders of the guard had in mind. It is proving its fitness to be America's second line of defense. It is demonstrating its soldierly qualities, and tears of compassion spilled over it are tears worse than wasted.

As Secretary Baker well says, the guard should remain on the border as long as their services are needed for the protection of American sovereignty. No American should wish to see it relieved sooner.

PLAIN DEALER

WILSON'S POLICIES UPHELD BY BAKER

War Secretary in Maine Talk Says U. S. is Friend of All Belligerents.

Asserts Best Laws Are Enacted Since Civil War Times.

WATERVILLE, Me., Aug. 24.-Vigorous praise for the administration's European and Mexican policies was the outstanding feature of an address here tonight by Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, principal speaker at a meeting held in connection with the Democratic campaign in Maine in behalf of President Wilson.

The president's course, Mr. Baker said, 'has infused the spirit of the Declaration of Independence and of

Declaration of Independence and of the Golden Rule into this country's foreign relations.

"I have shown that the administration of President Wilson has followed a consistent program in its domestic legislation," Mr. Baker declared toward the end of his address.

"It has procured the enactment of laws more wholesome and beneficial than perhaps can be credited in the aggregate to the administrations which have intervened since the Civil War.

which have intervened since the Civil War.

"The adminisration has kept the peace. It has done unto Mexico as we would be done by and has infused the spirit of the Declaration of Independence and of the Golden Rule into its foreign relations. It has maintained friendly relations with the European belligerents and placed this country in a position from which, when the end of the great European struggle comes, the moral forces of the United States can be exercised in the interests of justice and humanity.

manity.

"Large problems lie before us in the next four years. The reconstruction must take place. No unfamiliar hand should be put in to guide the course of our nation during that period. No uncertain voice should be permitted to speak our spirit at the council table that reorganizes the universe.

"This is a time when, having pressed forward nobly on a high and difficult course, the finish should be left to those who have demonstrated their ability by the work already done.

their ability by the work already done.

"The United States is today the friend of each of the belligerent nations. Our fields are growing the crops that are to feed multitudes whose hands have been withdrawn from the plow to be given to the sword. Our workshops and factories are making the implements of rehabilitation, which will make life possible again in Europe when this great scourge is passed."

After reviewing the development of Mexican unrest, which he points out began to manifest itself long before Woodrow Wilson became president, Mr. Baker continued:

"President Taft declined to recognize the dissolute monster (Huerta), Secretary of State Knox withheld the approval of the United States from that sort of treachery. President Wilson withheld recognition from Huerta, and the long and troubled course of our dealing with Mexico has been, in part at least, because both President Taft and President Wilson

CLOTHES LINE BOLT KILLS.

HARRISONBURG, Va., Aug. 24. -Lightning, attracted to a clothes line, killed Mrs. Grant Herring yesterday as she was gathering her washing in the face of an approaching storm, and then jumped to a doorway nearby and killed a neighbor's child.

believed that a nation loving justice, as I hope we love it, could not extend its favor to this medieval despot, cast up with all of his villanies upon his head as flotsam by the waters of a revolution otherwise hopeful and pure as to its object."

Newton Baker, War Secretary, Called the "Little Giant" Called the of National Administration

Walter Hunt, in New York Morning Telegraph.

In a syndicated news story which appeared the Sunday immediately following Newton D. Baker's appointment as a cabinet officer, "Ex-Attaché," chagrined that an army man was not chosen for the place, complains of the physical proportions of the new War Secretary, which he describes as "bare 130 pounds of weight and 5 foot 4 of slight stature." This critical writer objects to the appointment for the supremely logical reason that Mr. Baker "is about the least military figure that it is possible to conceive."

This charge has at least the merit of novelty, as well as the novelty of truth. So far as I know, this is the first time a lack of physical bulk has been made the grounds for an indictment for official unfitness. Ordinarily, in administrative affairs, avoirdupois is not supposed to outweigh ability, nor are inches measured against intellect.

Ways of Civilian Secretaries.

Ways of Civilian Secretaries.

Of course, from the army viewpoint, it is unfortunate that a civilian should again have been made head of the War Department. Civilians of demonstrated executive ability are apt to have some very unmilitary ideas of departmental officiency. Moreover, they are not trammelled by army traditions, nor are they saturated with those superstitions peculiar to the service. They are not prone to prejudice except against inflexible bureaucracy—that basis of conventional military officialdom. These civilian Secretaries have a most unsoldierly way of getting things done expeditiously, in disgraceful disregard of the red tape route. And they have been known to display the deplorable bad taste of relieving the department of some of its weight of dead wood. Such methods are regrettable and are signally destructive of the esprit de corps and a few other things.

It may with pertinence be remarked, however, that if military impressiveness and army affiliation are the essential requisites, any husky hobo recruited from a Bowery "flop" would excel Secretary Baker as an executive chief, and such should have been selected for the office.

As a matter of truth, Newton D. Baker is the biggest little man in the public life of this country today. That he is a little man who does large things was proved conclusively during the days he was "the best mayor of the best-governed city in the United States." I suspect a man with his record is needed to extract right results from our weirdly governed War Department.

Matter of Bulk vs. Brains.

Walter Hunt, in New York Morning Telegraph.
In a syndicated news story which appeared the Sunday immediately following Newton D. Baker's appointment as a cabinet officer. "Ex-Attaché," chagrined

More Than a Pose Needed.

It should be submitted that official fitness, even in army circles, depends upon something more than an impressive personal appearance, "Military figures" are effective only on the drill grounds during dress parade. Under the exactions of active service, the poseur can't put it over. It takes more than a commanding presence to make a successful commanding officer, while the private who does things not always

a successful commanding officer, while the private who does things not always is a pretty person.

In civil life, the little men crowd the pages of history and push the big fellows out of fame's calcium circle. In statesmanship, oratory and literature it is the "little giants," like Stephen A. Douglas and Alexander H. Stephens, who have attained to dazzling distincwho have attained to dazzling distinc-tion. In science the physical light-weights like Darwin have eclipsed the brawny aspirants to the amaranthine

This is preeminently the day when mental magnitudes dwarf superior physical development.

physical development.

We should not blame mediocre men for their physical surplusage—hampering excess baggage on life's difficult journey. It is something for which they are not responsible, consequently they are not culpable. Anyway, the evil effect of superfluous size is limited chiefly to high cost of living—there is nothing essentially immoral about it. But it is a fact which should not be ignored that excessive physical proportions frequently are acquired at the expense of adequate mental developexpense of adequate mental develop-

The man of brawn is utile chiefly as The man of brawn is utile chiefly as a trained puppet for the amusement of physically frail men of brains, who for a monetary price are enabled vicariously to indulge their primordial impulse for combat.

Crime That Can Be Pardoned.

As for the crime of being a civilian, it is one the public should pardon. Military men are notoriously incompetent

As a matter of truth, Newton D. Baker is the biggest little man in the public life of this country today. That he is a little man who does large things was proved conclusively during the days he was "the best mayor of the leaves he was "the leaves he was a little man who have a done that physique has counted for more than mental finess. The first Napoleon was a little man, yet the dimensions of his deeds overshadowed leaves he was a little man, yet the dimensions of his deeds overshadowed leaves he was a little man, yet the dimensions of his deeds overshadowed leaves he was a little man who have done once reather large things. This is found to be true of most military command ers. In the Union army during the kindicate he was a little was not too insignificant size, while Ste



tive functions. The best chiefs of police have been civilians. This is because of their more expansive view, their truer perspective. The policeman's mind travels a beat. The soldier's mind seldom travels at all.

The War Department seldom has been capably administered, and never so except by a civilian. The greatest of all war secretaries was Edwin M. Stanton—the incarnation of brutish ability. He made many mistakes, but they always were great ones, and subordinate always to his greater successes. Stanton, it may be said, was a great brute and a great man. Baker is a great man—mayhap a greater—without being a brute.

In one respect, Baker already has rendered a signal service to his country that none other has wrought. Treading new paths with temerity, he has shattered the ages-old superstition that it is necessary to be reactionary in order to be well-balanced. A rational radical, he preserves a perfect equilibrium. And to make the lesson effective, he has taught it with a distinctive dignity.

Tribute of a Friend.

Tribute of a Friend.

It has been my good fortune to know Newt Baker as a friend. It is in a personal friendship that we get a man's true proportions. It is the most trying of all character tests, and he who successfully withstands it is of sterling stuff. I have known Baker since, some twenty years ago, as an obscure young man, he came out of the mountains of West Virginia to take his place in the wider world—have known him in the nakedness of unconsidered circum-

THE WASHINGTON POST: SUNDAY, JUNE 25, 1916.

Charming Cabinet Children



The interesting children of the new Secretary of War and Mrs. Newton D. Baker. Secretary and Mrs. Baker have leased "In the Woods," a beautiful country home near Washington, and the little folks are delighted with their new home. Left to right—Newton D. 3d., Elizabeth (Betty) and Margaret (Peggy).

Pershing's Position.

In his call for the militia Secretary Baker specifically announces that the state troops are desired solely for border duty, and that their work will be wholly independent of Pershing's campaign in the interior of Mexico. Undoubtedly Mr. Baker and the high military authorities at Washington believe that for the present Pershing is in no danger. But if Mexico blazes into war the position of the American army in the distant interior of Chihuahua will be perilous.

It will be difficult or impossible for Pershing with the troops under his command to maintain his line of communication with the border. With war actually declared by Carranza the small American force may be surrounded

and forced to fight against great odds.

It is clear that Pershing cannot be recalled without giving Mexico the impression that the United States is scared. It would be equivalent to yielding to Carranza's threat. As long as the American border is not safe the object for which Pershing was sent into Chihuahua has not been attained, and his withdrawal is unthinkable.

For these reasons it is likely that the Washington government, if the Mexican situation becomes any more menacing, will take steps to provide for the material strengthening of Pershing's position. A call for volunteers for federal service will not be surprising. But before this federal volunteer army can be recruited and trained it may be necessary to find men for immediate service below the Rio Grande, and for this purpose the militia must be utilized. The legal action requisite for immediately nationalizing the state troops need not be delayed, as its need is everywhere admitted.

It is possible, therefore, that though the state troops are called upon now only for border service they will soon see actual fighting below the Rio Grande. It all depends on Pershing's ability to maintain his position and on the temper of the Mexicans once they become convinced that the United States means business.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1916

HARD TO FIND N. D. BAKER

Messenger Has Trouble in Locating War Secretary.

COLUMBUS, June 13.-A messenger COLUMBUS, June 13.—A messenger boy with a telegram for Newton D. Baker had considerable difficulty today in locating the secretary of war at the Union station here when Mr. Baker was making a between train stop on route to the Democratic national convention at St. Louis. Secretary Baker arrived in the city at an early hour and leaving his train. had gone for a few minutes walk in the vicinity of the depot.

The messenger made persistent inquiry among trainmen and station ataches and finally found a porter who recognized Mr. Baker.

SECRETARY OF WAR AND MRS. BAKER TO

Judge and Mrs. Timothy Ansberry Will Entertain at Chevy Chase Club Tonight.

LABOR SECRETARY RETURNS

William B. Wilson Due Back Tonight From Sioux City, Iowa, Where He Visited.

The Secretary of War and Mrs. Newton D. Baker will be the honor guests at the dinner which Judge and Mrs. Timothy Ansberry will give tonight at the Chevy Chase Club, before the midweekly dance. Dinner will be served on the large veranda and the table will be decorated with a flat centerpiece of various pink flowers. There will be thirty guests, including Mr. and Mrs. George Steele, of New York, who are visiting Judge and Mrs. York, who are visiting Judge and Mrs.

Still House-Hunting.

Mrs Baker did not succeed in leasing a home in Washington, although during the few days of her stay she devoted every moment she could steal from being wined and dined to the business of house-hunting, suburban house-hunting, for she feels that with summer coming on she prefers to be at least on the edge of the country. Oh, yes, Mrs. Baker has been in town, finding that her husband was not going to be able to "run up for the week-end"—just like that—with anything like regularity. He did accomplish it once since he came to town, but last week Mrs. Baker decided to play Mahomet to his mountain. When she left town on Thursday she Mrs Baker did not succeed in leasing

When she left town on Thursday she had discovered several houses suitable had discovered several houses suitable for her needs, but had set her heart on one, the beautiful and historic old Blair place at Silver Spring, Md. Mrs. Baker wants possession almost at once to be able to spend the spring season as well as the summer there. The Montgomery Blairs, who own the place and who have been occupying the Lyman Tiffany house in town thins winter, also want to be in the country during the spring. If they can compromise the Bakers will make the place their Washington home; if not I suspect the Secretary will have to take upon kinnself the burden of deciding.

In addition to taking in several dinner parties given in her honor and her husband's, Mrs. Baker made the acquaintance of her colleagues, the ladles of the Cabinet, and attended their regular Monday morning seance with Mrs. Wilson at the White House.

Mrs. Newton D. Baker, wife of the Secretary of War, had a foretaste of the demands made upon the time of cabinet women during her visit here last week. She is very democratic, answering the phone calls personally; and perhaps the thing which most amused her was the constant request that she pose for a picture. During her husband's official career in Ohio she was bothered very little on this score, and her naive remark was that she thought there must be a thousand photographers in Washington. Her introduction to Washington society was propitious, beginning with a dinner party at the Japanese embassy and ending with a musical. It is probable that the Secretary will have Mrs. Baker and their family with him during the late spring and summer, after all, for they are much impressed with the beautiful country surrounding Washington, and only wait to find a nice suburban or country place in which to settle their children.

TIMES.

ASHINGTON

THE WASHINGTON HERALD, THURSDAY, JULY 27,

The Secretary of War and Mrs. Newton D. Baker Dinner Guests of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Duncan; Lansings Expected to Return to City August 7

Other News of Society at the Capital

DEAR SUSAN: Washington has done a bit o' gossiping anent Mrs. Newton Baker's statement that "the social life of Washington makes no appeal to me-it could never fill my life and ambition;" but mostly it has roused rather tolerant smusement.

You see so many of the women of ofrou see so many of the women of official life once experienced the feeling which must have inspired such a statement, a feeling that life in the Capital is just "one d—n social thing after another," with a deal of striving after place and position.

They have since come to see, what we like times have always known that

old-timers have always known, that Washington is just such a city as other cities, that it presents earnest work for the earnest workers as well as frivolities for the frivolous.

When Mrs. Baker does come to town—and we all regret her decision to delay her coming—she'll find all the chance she wants to meet people who think, to interest herself in real things.

Eless her, this is the headquarters for real things, and, if I may be pardoned.

for real people.

Take the case of her associates in the Cabinet contingent, for instance. There is not one of them but regards society as a secondary issue and finds plenty of time for the "progressive work" which Mrs. Baker thinks she can find in Cleveland more than in Wash-

---With all her onerous duties—and the social duties of the wife of the Secretary of State are naturally of more momentous import than those of any woman save the President's wife, Mrs. Lansing is an ardent worker for the Y. W. C. A., and has been particularly active in their Golden Jubilee member-

ship campaign.

Even Mrs. McAdoo, who, as the youngest of the little coterie, might be forgiven a preference for social frivoling over social work, has her afternoons devoted to the kindergarten of Neighborhood House.

Activities of Wide Range.

And for the rest, their ectivities range from Mrs. Burleson's playwriting to Mrs. Daniels' keen interest in the educational work for the Southern mountaineers and in the work done by the Daughters of the Confederacy for the Southern veterans.

But, dear me, they have too many private philanthropies and the public espousal of too many good caves to their credit for me to mention. More-over, they are a notably domestic crew, and there are not to be found in Cleve-land nor anywhere else a happier lot of homes than those over which the ladies of the Cabinet preside.

SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 30, 1916

A ROUSING MEETING.

The huge crowd which greeted Secretary of War Baker and Congressman Swagar Sherley at the Democratic rally at the Strand Theater last night evidenced the deep interest which the people of Jefferson county are taking in the coming election, and the vociferous applause which greeted the utterances of the two orators made manifest the fact that voters of the community have kept a close watch on the Wilson Administration and are a unit in indorsing him for re-election.

Both Secretary Baker and Congressman Sherley delivered "body blows" to the claims of the Republicans. Mr. Sherley hit the "bull's-eye" with the statement that "This is the first time in twenty-five years that Democracy comes before you, not in the role of critic or with promises, but with the record of accomplishments." Mr. Baker "rang the bell" when he said:

"If when President Wilson was inaugurated some fairy had come to us and said, 'Let me draw aside the veil and see what is to take place,' and had drawn it aside and shown us the fields of Europe running with blood, all international avenues in such disturbed and upset condition, and after we had seen this we had been asked what prayers have you to make, would we not all have prayed that our country at the end of Woodrow Wilson's Administration might be prosperous and at peace with all the world? Prosperous and at peace! It would have been enough to keep the ship of state steady."

Two better reasons for the re-election of Mr. Wilson could not be voiced by any orator. A "record of accomplishments" which speaks for itself and the maintenance of prosperity and peace with honor are issues which rise serenely above the storm of Republican cavil and vituperation.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

Secretary Baker, Representative Sherley, Campaign Chairman Cantrill and Mayor Buschemeyer Thrill Crowd With Speeches.

WILSON ADMINISTRATION IS DECLARED THE BEST

Louis, With Divorced Wife

Near Scene.

in the Jefferson Hotel this morning,

Jefferson Hotel in an effort to arrange

the wedding of himself and Mrs. Min-

At noon, after slipping away from

nie M. Hastings, of Essex, Ia.

President Wilson as a prince of peace, the guiding genius of the Democratic legislation during the last four years, was extolled by Secretary of UKIV War Baker and Representative Swagar Sherley last night at the opening of the Democratic campaign in the Fifth district at the Strand Theater.

Secretary Baker and Mr. Sherley spoke to a representative Kentucky audience. The main floor and first two balconies were filled to overflowing, and many persons found seats in the top gallery. The boxes were occupied by prominent local men and Shelbyville Man Married In St.

The crowd bore a different appearance and attitude from the commonplace political gathering.

The achievements of the Wilson Administration were set forth by both Secretary Baker and Mr. Sherley. Louisville's Congressman was compli- St. Louis, Sept. 30.—While Mrs. mented in strong terms by Secretary Sallie Beard, who says she is his for-Baker, Chairman Cantrill, of the mer wife, who was divorced after State Committee, his colleague in Con- sensational trial in Shelbyvile, Ky., gress, and Mayor Buschemeyer, who year ago, waited "merely by accident presided at the meeting.

Mr. Sherley analyzed the banking and rural credits law in the lan- former Senator P. J. Beard, of Shelguage of the layman and declared that byville, a former member of the Ken the motives which have stood back of tucky upper house and a former Judge every Democratic act have been those of the Shelby County Court, marshaled of seeking to serve the many and not all the bell boys and attaches of the

Pursued Only Course. He launched into a frank discussion

of the international problems of Woodrow Wilson growing out of the war, and he stated there could have the hotel for a short time, Beard rebeen no other logical position. He turned and reported to newspaper pointed out that Germany's offenses men that he had been married at the against the rights of neutrals were home of his nephew, Henry D. Beard, those affecting human lives, and as such there could be no postponement on Russell avenue, by the Rev. R. C. of their adjustment until after the Worcham. At the same time he said war. In the case of other nations, their that, while he had been divorced from violations have been against property a former wife, the women who struggle of nations they cannot be expected to be respecters of property, but they must be expected to settle but they must be expected to

markable Reversal of

Form to Win.

CHURCHILL DOWNS SCRATCHES, Fourth Race — Penrod, Passing Fancy.

Screnth Race—Old Charter.

By J. L. DEMPSEY.

The Times Special Service.

Churchill Downs, Sept. 30—The Golden. Rod Selling Stakes, for 2-year-olds, was the chief race on to-day's Churchill Downs programme, and it brought out only an ordinary band of youngsters, the race being under selling conditions. The handicap, at a mile and seventy yards, which followed the stake, had abundance of class in it, and most interest centered in its decision.

The track had dried out considerably, but still remained soft, and favorable to mud performers. The attendance was of excellent proportion, with betting again voluminous.

Are a minister arrived it is ridiculous.'

Shortly after a minister arrived it was learned that Judge Beard and his bride had slipped quietly away. It was learned that be had goine to the counter of the voters of your own party Senator Marthouse to get a license.

"We will leave immediately for the South." he told newspaper men, after announcing that the wedding was an accomplished fact.

Among the guests at the wedding was an accomplished fact.

Among the guests at the wedding was an accomplished fact.

Among the guests at the wedding the wedding was an accomplished fact.

Among the guests at the wedding was an accomplished fact.

Among the guests at the wedding was an accomplished fact.

Among the guests at the wedding was an accomplished fact.

Among the guest of Louisville Ky., Judge Beard and Mr. Lights, your leniency with the British empire nor do they approve of dictatorship over Congression.

All Arrive Together.

Judge Beard arrived and registerd at the Hotel Jefferson Saturday morning. Just a short time later the name of "Mrs. Salile Beard" was added to the rigister. Mrs. Hastings, who now is the ammuniton traffic, are issues in this campaign. Do you know that william S. Bearnet, a Republican Congressman, ran in the Democratic vote against his regulation.

All Arrive Together.

Judge Beard and Mrs. Beard No. 1 refused to tell the

of yearlings by auction. The good coll Jack O'Dowd was also offered, and brought \$2,500. He was knocked down to M. Goldblatt. Nettie Walcutt, which J. M. Henry, Jr., claimed yesterday was sold by him to E. B. Elkins this morning at an advance over the relief

The Dead Come to Life.

First Race—Selling; for 3-year-olds and up; six furlongs:
Hawthorn, 114 (Hoag) ... 1
Sayonarra, 107 (Hanover) 2
Skiles Knob, 119 (Gentry) 3
Time, 1:14 1-5.
Cash on Delivery, Morristown, Billy Joe and Easter Greetings also ran.
Two-dollar mutuels pald; Hawthorn, straight, \$17.90; place, \$11.70; show, \$8.20. Sayonara, place, \$15; show, \$5.80.
Skiles Knob, show, \$5.20.

Ebbets Field, Brooklyn, Sept. 30.—Capturing the National League leadership by a morning victory the Philip by a morning victory the Philip by a morning victory to Philip by Philip by a morning victory to Philip by Philip by Philip by a morning victory to Philip by Philip By

Germans Are Making Furious Counter-Attacks, But All Are Beaten Off.

FRENCH REPORT PROGRESS

Berlin, Sept. 30 (via London, 5:20 p. n.).-Troops under Gen. von Falkenhayn, former Chief of the General he War Office announced to-day.

The announcement follows: The Rumanian Northern and sec nd armies began an attack on the Goerzeny Mountains, starting from he Parajd-Oderhellen line, from Szekely Udvarhel and from Fogaras. The enemy was repulsed on the Goerzny Mountains. Further south the defending troops evaded an atack. German troops attacked sucessfully beyond Haar Brook, south of Henndorf-Hagin, one of the Rumian columns, driving it back and oturing eleven officers, 591 men and

ree machine guns.

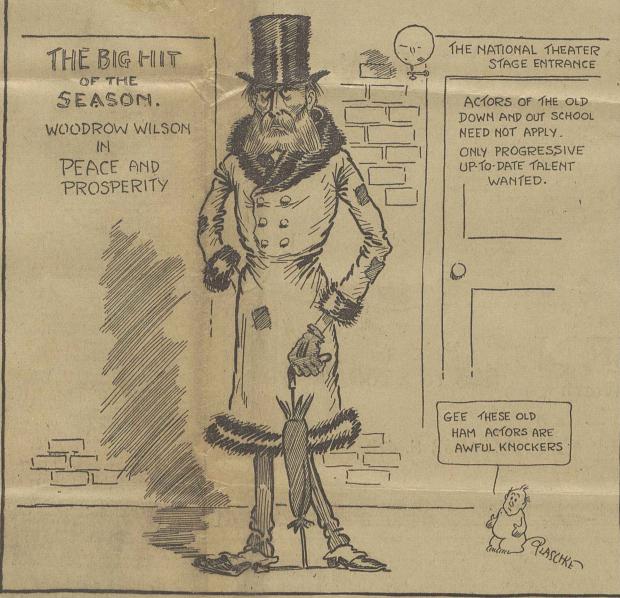
The repulse of strong British attacks in the Somme front is recorded in to-ay's official communication, which fol-

between the Ancre and Courcelette. After variable hand-to-hand fighting they were repulsed. Otherwise there were only minor local advances and ar-tillery duels, which increased in activ-

(Concluded on Tenth Page.)

THE MODERN "HAM"LET

"THE TIMES ARE OUT OF JOINT; O CURSED SPITE!"



President Gives Short Answer to Accusation That He Is Pro-British.

men's organizations.

"This is not my former wife," Judge
Beard said, after being told of the woman's statement. "The name is identical, I admit, but I do not know her. It
"Again we greet you with a popular
"Again we greet you with a popular
"Again we greet you with a popular."

campaign and toward some of the issues before the country were made known here Friday. Following is an Mrs. Charles Moorman, wife of an L.

MAIN 13'ULKAILEU

Mr. Mengel had been in New York York.



chown here Friday. Following is an uthoritative summary of his cambridge attitude:

The President will adhere strictly to The President will be the Presiden

TO MANA COLLOW KING IS UNDER SUSPICION. should "sweep away the noxious at- teen lives lost. Moeris, Jne 30, Med 10 MANE SPEEUM Two Louisville Women Unin-President to Address Young sentatives at Athens of the Entente British Press Thinks Chancellor

to-day to complete arrangements for the reception of the young Democrats, who were expected to arrive on spe-

cial trains at 3 o'clock.

The visitors, it is planned, will march in military order from the march in military order from the railroad station to Shadow Lawn, a distance of a mile, led by two bands. The President is prepared to speak to them at 4 o'clock. It is understood that his address will deal with reasons why young men should note. sons why young men should vote the Democratic ticket.

The Fresident was greeted at Seagirt by the tooting of auto horns and applause from a crowd of several thousand gathered about the parade grounds

nt still remained soft, and favorable of mud performers. The attendance was of excellent proportion, with betting again voluminous.

Prior to the racing, there was a sale of yearlings by auction. The good colt Jack O'Dowd was also offered, and brought \$\frac{2}{3}\$.500. He was knocked down to M. Goldblatt. Nettle Walcutt, which J. M. Henry, Jr., claimed yesterday, was sold by him to E. B. Elkins this was sold by him to E. B. Elkins this was sold by him to E. B. Elkins this was sold by him to E. B. Elkins this was every Democratic primaries in the Twenty-third congressional district."

No. 1 have tour chimach. Alabama.

No. 1 refused to tell the oared for by a sister of the woman in Alabama.

When, sir, will you respond to these evidences of popular disapproval of your policies by action? The Martine evidences of popular disapproval of your policies by action? The Martine evidences of popular disapproval of your policies by action? The Martine and body bruises to-day in a wreck on the Pennsylvania railroad at King's against you, as was every Democratic vote that went for Mr. Bennet in the Democratic primaries in the Twenty-third congressional district."

To DEMAN I FAN Deward Campaign.

No. 1 have tour chimach.

Was sister of the woman in Alabama.

Mrs. Beard No. 1 refused to tell the circumstances of her divorce. "It concerns no one but ourselves," she said.

Wearing a silk hat, the President of the Mengel Box Company, suffered scalp wounds and body bruises to-day in a wreck on the Pennsylvania railroad at King's and body bruises to-day in a wreck on the Pennsylvania railroad at King's and body bruises to-day in a wreck on the Pennsylvania railroad at King's and body bruises for day in a wreck on the Pennsylvania railroad at King's and body bruises for day in a wreck on the Pennsylvania railroad at King's and body bruises for day in a wreck on the Pennsylvania railroad at King's and body bruises for day in a wreck on the Pennsylvania railroad at King's and body bruises for day in a wreck on the Pennsylvania rai

were first the follows of the first state of the bay.

Yer Alexander In Second

Game of the Day.

Yer Alexander

Athens Government Awaiting Reply From Entente On Proposal to Enter War.

Athens, Sept. 27 (via London, Sept. after the war.

(Concluded on Tenth Page.)

HAWTHORN TAKES

HAWTHORN TAKES

PURSE AT DOWNS

PURSE AT DOWNS

Old Timer Shows Most Remarkable Reversal of markable Reversal of mark 30, delayed by censor).-The repre-

N. J., and this afternoon he will receive and address members of Young Men's Democratic Clubs from New York.

The New Jersey regiment recently returned from the Mexican border and because of this fact the President felt a particular interest in it. He reviewed the command on horseback.

The review took place in front of the "little White House" occupied by the President when he was Governor of New Jersey.

Former Premier Gounaris, Skouloudis and Rhallis will be excluded from membership of any national Ministry that may be formed and certain restrictions will be made in regard to military posts to be held by officers suspected of hostility to the Entente, suspected of hostility to the Entente, and Col. Metals and Rhallis will be excluded from membership of any national Ministry News, "that Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg's speech was dictated far more by the exigencies of the political situation in Germany than by anything that is happening outside. What the Charles to King Constantine fear only one event which may end all possibility of co-operation between Greece and the Entente —that the Entente may continue to show ill-distortion for Great Britain, and continues: New Jersey.

Representatives of the Democratic National Committee arrived here early motives and sincerity even after war

MORE MEN HELD

Arrested In Raid On Private Apartment In Chicago By Federal Agents.

Chicago, Sept. 30.—Two more men and a woman were arrested by agents of the Department of Justice in a raid on a private apartment here at 4 o'clock this morning and held in con-nection with the operations of the great Mann Act blackmailers' syndicate re-

Executive Discussion Finds German Chancellor Still In Firm Position.

Berlin, Sept. 29 (via London, Sept. 30) .- Discussion of the general situation and of Chancellor von Bethmann- London last night, was received in dis-Hollweg's speech in the Reichstag betee of the Reichstag at 1 o'clock to- and September 24 no less than 262 vesday. Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg and sels of all nationalities have been sunk Foreign Minister von Jagow both at- by submarines. Of those, fifteen were tended the meeting to give the necessary explanations and also informa- the loss of eighty-four lives. A total tion regarding the situation, while other members of the Cabinet and a stroyed during the period. staff of the Imperial Chancellor's To-day's fuller information brings aides were present to support their out that the submarine activity prac-

The discussion is being conducted instructions to the participants in it accepting Germany's agreement not to to regard the proceedings as confi- sink vessels without proper safeguard Meetings of party groups were twenty-five lives.

no important departures from the alignment in the preceding clash between the followers of Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg and Admiral von Tirotiz, when the Chancellor was in full doubled with the figure of 103, includontrol of the situation, except that ing twenty-six neutral vessels. Two

the Chancellor. It declares that the

SPEECH'S TONE MILD.

mosphere.

tente capitals, declaring categorically newspapers devote a major part of

nating note was the old story of native for Great Britain, and continues:

"This is the only possible comfort for the disillusioned German people. For ourselves, we only have to note with interest the declaration that Germany is ready for peace. We are not."

AGED MAN FOUND WITH GIRL HELD UNDER BOND. The Times Special Service. Ashland, Ky., Sept. 30.—Jerry D. Co-

burn, of Red Jacket, W. Va., 80 years activity. old, who was found in a local hotel here with 12-year-old Virginia Conn, of LOUISVILLE MAN INJURED hrayson, was held to the grand jury his morning under a \$500 bond. Coburn testified that he is the father f eight girls and ten boys. He could ot give bond and was sent to Catlettsburg to jail.

NO MARKED CHANGE IN CONDITION OF DR. CRAIK.

There is no material change to-day in the condition of the Very Rev. Charles Ewell Craik, dean of Christ critical. He was about to board a train Charles Ewell Craik, dean of Christ Church Cathedral, who was injured Sunday when an interurban car struck his automobile. The patient is holding his own very well, it was announced at the Norton Memorial Infirmary. He had a fairly good night. Hospital, and also is a hospital nurse. He has a wife who makes her home in New Albany. Thomas Kephart stated this afternoon that his cousin came to the hospital about three months ago and said that he was going to Detroit

SAYS MES CARTOON MOST POINTED ARGUMENT \$

In his address at the Strand Theater last night Congressman Sherley declared that Plaschke's cartoon in The Times of Tuesday, September 26, put the attitude of Charles E. Hughes on the eighthour legislation more strikingly than any speeches could put it.

The cartoon showed the deck of a ship. Uncle Sam, as an able seaman, was addressing Capt. Hughes. "Sir, the ship has sprung. a leak. Shall we man the pumps?" "'No," replied the Captain. "Let New Figures Show 262 Vessels Sunk Since June 1, Including 66 Neutrals.

FIFTEEN GET NO WARNING.

Teutons' U-Boat Activities Practically Redoubled During Last Two Months.

Washington, Sept. 30,-Much more submarine activities, which supplements Lord Robert Cecil's statement in reported sunk without warning with of sixty-six neutral vessels were de-

tically has doubled during the last tw months. During June, after delivery pehind closed doors and under special of the American note on the Sussex dential. The various political parties to lives on board, fifty-seven vessels have spent most of the time since the were sunk, of which five were neutral

held yesterday afternoon and this In July the total sunk fell off to norning to determine their attitude. forty-two, including nine neutrals and As far as is known there have been two British sunk without warning

with the loss of forty-one lives. Figures Are Doubled.

resulting from the split in the South Allied boats were sunk without warnhere has affected the Reichstag rep- ing with the loss of three lives. The here has affected the Reichstag representation only secondarily, most of the Chancellor's critics being members of diets or the holders of no official positions.

The Catholic organ Germania, discussing the Chancellor's speech, demands emphatically full confidence in the Chancellor. It declares that the loss of three lives, The figures up to September 24 show a continuing high rate of destruction in the months of a total of seventy-five sunk, including twenty-six neutrals with the loss of fifteen lives. The list of vessels sunk without warning with the lives lost is given as follows:

BRITISH.

BRITISH. Golconda, June 3, in North Sea: nine-Calypso, July 10, in North Sea, thirty

Euphorbia, July 16, in Mediter-ranean; eleven lives 18st. Aaro, August 1, in North Sea; three

Swift Wings, September 1, in Medierranean; two lives lost. Llangoris, September 8, in Mediter-ranean; no lives lost. Inverberrie, September 14, in Medi-

erranean; six lives lost.

Dewa, September 17, in Mediteranean; three lives lost. Lord Tredeegar, September 17, Mediterranean; four lives lost. ALLIES. Ville de Rouan (French), June 18, in

new and perhaps disappointed those who expected him to make more exterranean; no information. NEUTRALS.

Excellenz Mehnert (Norwegian), June 1, North Sea; no lives lost.

Orkedal (Norwegian), June 9, North ea; no lives lost. Bure (Norwegian), June 9, North Sea; one life lost.

No Action by U. S.

The information as given above corresponds almost exactly with that in the State Department files and will be question as it now stands is laid out. No action has been taken by the State Department on any of the foregoing cases nor on Germany's general subma-rine policy since the Sussex note on the ground that in no case as yet has it en proved that American lives were

The submarine campaign is being watched very carefully, especially in view of the increased agitation in Ger-

WHEN STRUCK BY TRAIN.

The Times Special Service. Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 30 .- James Kep-

hart, 35 years old, of Louisville, late Friday in Rochester, N. Y., was struck by a locomotive and hurled sixty feet, anding on a toolbox, sustaining severe njuries to his head and back. He was rushed to St. Mary's Hospital, Rochester. His condition is serious, but not

and said that he was going to Detroit and from there to Buffalo. Mrs. Fan-nie Kephart, mother of James Kephart, lives at Smithfield, Ky.

PAYS \$1.54 AN ACRE.

The Times Special Service.
Stanford, Ky., Sept. 30.—J. D. Rankin, son of T. C. Rankin, of this counkin, son of the chestnut farm of 210 er acre a few minutes after he bought

MUSIC TEACHERS MEETING.

The first meeting of the Louisville Music Teachers' Association will be held at Murlitzer Hall, 652 Fourth street, Tuesday evening, October 3, at 8 o'clock. There will be a general dissuration of murical temperature with the street. her sink. Then we'll investigate." i cussion on musical terminology with Miss Selma Krauz as leader. All members are requested to be present.

Calling a Watch "Thin" Does Not Make It Thin

Watch thinness is comparative. The model illustrated at the extreme left above, when compared side by side with the watch your great-grandfather carried, might fairly be described as "thin."

But-would you call it "thin" after comparing it with the model at the ex-

There are many models on the market today designated as "thin models."

Be careful not to let this term mislead

Compare it, too, for construction. Then you will know how different this genuine thin model timekeeper in the genuine that make the second to second to second the market to the properties of the market to the second to the market to the properties of the market to the market today designated as "thin models."

be careful not to let this term mislead you—remember that calling a watch "thin" does not make it thin.

The wise course is to see the Gruen Verithen before you buy.

Compare it, for thinness, with other watches that you examine. Then you will know why the Gruen Verithin has been called "The Most Beautiful Watch in America."

this genuine thin model timekeeper is from watches made to appear thin by such methods as sacrificing the inside dust protection cap, or patching a ladies' size movement in a man's size case. Adjusted Models, guaranteed to come within observatory time requirements recognized by authorities to be the highest timekeeping perfection obtainable.

Prices \$25 to \$200

Prices \$25 to \$200

512 S. 4th Lemon & Son 512 S. 4th

Wilson Brought Nation

Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, the principal speaker at the opening of the Fifth district Democratic campaign, spoke in full at the Strand Theater last night as follows:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:
I have for some years not permitted myself to ask the question as to why any audience is of a particular size. I was invited to address a school of applied

UVALUN FUR ILZUMINATING SPECH children starving, women dying and taking up arms against a con unbearable. As he saw that he sa



NATIONAL POLITICS.



1. Reorganization of Department of Agriculture bringing about a more logical and effective grouping of its activities and making all its work more by giving his paper a period of maturity of six months.

The Federal Reserve Act, authorizing the peculiar needs of the farmer by giving his paper a period of maturity of six months.

as among the 60,000 land owners. Owned thousands of acres and his like those of the old man in the press, were upon a thousand hills, the information amassed by the Department and the State agricultural each intimately into the rural disconsisting, women dying from the starving, women dying from the starving, women dying from the starving, women dying from the starving and the starving that the starving are starving to the starving and the starving that the starving that the starving that the starving the starving that the starvi

rural finance and rural organization.

The legislative and administrative record has been made. The achievements speak for themselves, and need little more than summarily to be set forth.

In brief, this is the Wilson Administration's record of practical, efficient and progressive achievement in making farming and all rural pursuits more attractive and more lucrative:

1. Reorganization of Department of the legislative and administrative record has been made. The Federal Aid Road Act, providing co-operation between the Federal and State Governments in the construction of rural roads which will strongly influence the development of good road building along right lines, stimulate larger production and better marketing, promote a fuller and more attractive and more lucrative:

1. Reorganization of Department of the Federal Aid Road Act, providing co-operation between the Federal and State Governments in the construction of rural roads which will strongly influence the development of good road building along right lines, stimulate larger production and better marketing, promote a fuller and more attractive and more lucrative:

1. Reorganization of Department of the Federal Aid Road Act, providing co-operation between the Federal Aid





BEST CITIZENSHIP WAS (Continue) rom First Page.)

Book secretary Baker and Mr. Sherley explained the Mexican policy of President Wilson; seeking only to show the motives and the purpose of the President's acts. They gave a frank discussion of the recent railroad legislation and the child labor bill. Their words on these subjects were frequently cheered.

"I have favored the eight-hour day for railroad men for twenty-five years," said Secretary Baker, "and the reason I favor it is because I want to ride on railroad trains, not to die on them. I began to favor it when, as a boy, I accompanied my father, a railroad surgeon, on case after case of wrecks and accidents; I got it further from going to trials of these cases, and in one after another the engineers and other workers would admit their blame, and tell frankly that it was due to long hours and lack of sleep."

Impatience with the attitude of Charles E. Hughes, the Republican and didate, expressed by both speakers was eptomized by Secretary Baker when he said:
"Mr. Hughes seems to forget that he

was epitomized by when he said:
"Mr. Hughes seems to forget that he is a candidate for President of the United States and not for Justice of United States and Inc.

Mr. Hughes seems to longet that he candidate for President of the United States and not for Justice of the Peace."

The failure of the Republican candidate to say what he would have done in any of the situations for the handling of which he has criticised the President, was scored by Secretary Baker and Mr. Sherley.

Mr. Baker touched Mr. Hughes' recent statements on the Mexican situation, and said he wanted to know just what the Republican candidate would have done in the case of Huerta.

That the hand of Woodrow Wilson has been the guiding hand in the legislative achievements of the Democratic Congress was asserted by Secretary Baker. He said the genius behind the currency act was the President.

References to the child labor act drew cheers. Secretary Baker said that heretofore America had been so busy making money it had not stopped to make men, but that under the influence of President Wilson hereafter the children of America would not be molded into iron, meted out in tons of coal or woven into clothes.

The assistance of the Administration to the American merchant marine and the great strides made in shipbuilding in this country within the last few years were related by Secretary Baker.

Theater Is Packed.

Theater Is Packed.

Theater Is Packed.

Secretary Baker was accompanied to the theater by Mayor Buschemeyer, Mr. Sherley, Chairman Cantrill, Col. P. H. Callahan, John W. Newman and James Garnett.

When they reached the theater every seat except those in the top gallery was occupied. In the rear of the main auditorium and behind the boxes on the mezzanine floor several hundred men found standing room.

Gen. W. B. Haldeman, Kentucky National Committeeman, occupied a stage box. Other boxes and the stage seats were taken by prominent local and State Democrats. Many women were present. age local and were

Seating arrangements and the decortions were in charge of Col. Frank Mc-trath, Chairman of the City and Coun-Grath,

ations were in charge of Col. Frank Mc-Grath, Chairman of the City and County Committee.

Prof. George T. Ragsdale, formerly one of the leading Progressive workers in Louisville, occupied a seat on the stage. There were many Progressives in the audience. At the conclusion of the rally he said:

"I shall vote for Woodrow Wilson."

"This is what we might term the opening of the campaign in the Fifth district, the Gibraltar Democratic district," said Mayor Buschemeyer in opening the meeting. He said he was happy that such a representative audience came to greet Secretary Baker. He said it was fitting to meet to hear of the issues of the two great parties.

The first cheering was when, referring to the nominations of the Democrats, Moyar Buschemeyer mentioned the name of Woodrow Wilson.

"The Mayor paid tribute to Mr. Cantrill's services both as a Congressman and as chairman of the State Committee.

Mr. Cantrill extended the thanks of

man and as charmed.

Committee.

Mr. Cantrill extended the thanks of the Democrats of Kentucky for the visit of Secretary Baker to Louisville. He drew cheers when he said the audience represented Democracy unterrified and victorious in the Fifth district.

He expressed appreciation of the He expressed appreciation State Committee for the co-op of the Democratic organization Fifth district.

Sherley Paid Tribute.

Sherley Paid Tribute.

Mr. Cantrill paid high tribute to the ability of Mr. Sherley.

"He has honored this city; he has served his district well; he has served his State and his country. On election night he will have buried a former Democrat, now leader of the Republican stand-pat party in Louisville, as a candidate for Congress.

"Let each Democrat in this city, let each patriotic citizen regardless of party do his duty on election day to return to power that greatest of statesmen and patriots, Woodrow Wilson."

Mayor Buschemeyer declared Louisville delights to honor Swagar Sherley, for in so doing it honors itself.

Mr. Sherley declared the men and women present were gathered to honor President Wilson.

"The makers of our Government did well," he said, "in limiting the term of office of men who are to serve it."

Record of Achievements.

"This is the first time in twenty-five

"This is the first time in twenty-years that Democracy comes be you not in the role of critic or promises, but with the record of complishments and to ask your dorsement and approval," said of with

promises, but with the record of accompilshments and to ask your indorsement and approval," said Mr. Sherley.

He referred to the problems of the Democratic party during the administration of the nation's business and the constantly arising problems with which the Democrats have been confronted.

"We were scarcely started," he said, "when that gigantic war broke out to offer us new problems, while the old questions presented new difficulties. No man could tell one evening what would have to be done the next. People may question the independent, but they cannof question the motives which actuated the Democratic party. They dare not attack the spirit in which the Democratic sought to serve all the people of America. They have sought to discern the thoughts of the people instead of a favorite few, no matter how wise. The great money powers did not sit at the council table."

Touching the Mexican question Mr. Sherley said it is apparent to everyone that Mr. Wilson has had a desire to serve not any particular moneyed investments, but the people.

He said that for years the Republican party promised the revision of the tariff and the people saw these promises ignored and disregarded. The Democratic revised the tariff and lowered duties on the necessities of life, maintaining only those adequate to operating the Government.

"The Democratic party devised and put into operation the most equitable form of taxation, the income tax," he continued. "Customs duties fall upon the rich and poor allike, regardless of what they possess. The income tax taxes the ability to pay. It says to the rich, 'You shall bear the greater share of the tax because you reap the greater benefits and because you have better ability to per,' without the scandal that heretofore characterized revenue legislation, without the dark methods of a few men who carried to Washington their terms of this legislation or that.

"Under long neglect, the currency conditions in our country suffered from anarchaic system, the only excuse for which were the exigen

Acted In Face of Criticism. "Our currency system was based not on the credit of the nation, but on its llabilities. There was no expansion in time when contraction was needed and

no contraction of expansion. The result could of be periodic panics, and business rewere taken to the bankruptcy of when there was not the slightest were when the

were taken to the bankruptcy court when there was not the slightest excuse for it.

"The continuation of such a system was due to the fact that the Republicans lacked intelligence or courage to revise our currency laws. If they had the intelligence they lacked the courage to overthrow a group of financiers and to make the credit of the nation belong to the people. The Democrats undertook this reform in the face of criticism of the most bitter kind. They were not only denounced, but abused. And now those who were most loud in criticism are saying that it always should have been done. What do you think of a party that knew what to do but wouldn't do it?

"Mr. Hughes announces that he would repeal all Democratic legislation. Does he propose to repeal the currency act? If he would amend it how would he do it? He doesn't dare to say. An intelligent electorate certainly is entitled to something more than abuse."

Mr. Sherley then gave an explanation of the provisions of the rural credits act. He declared it remained for the Democratic party to make it possible for farmers to obtain loans of from five to thirty-five years and to enable them to pay the interest and the principal. Would Mr. Hughes want to repeal the rural credits law, Mr. Sherley asked.

"These are not outlinger action of the continuation of the principal."

of from five to thirty-five years and to enable them to pay the interest and the principal. Would Mr. Hughes want to repeal the rural credits law, Mr. Sherley asked.

"These are not ordinary achievements." continued Mr. Sherley. "They are of such magnitude that if they stood alone they would be sufficient indorsement to give the Democratic party the tenure of office for a great many years."

Mr. Sherley said that the Democratic party had given labor a new charter and corrected abuses that have been permitted to exist too long. He said it had corrected the evil of believing that a man's labor is a commodity to be bought and sold like merchandise and had established the principal that a man's toil is a human element essential in the life of nations.

The Louisville Congressman then entered a discussion of the war, saying that overnight every precious idea of man had been shattered, civilization given the lie and it seemed that reason had fled from the human mind. No one knew, he said, how soon America would be drawn into the gulf of that everbroadening struggle.

Violations Sure To Occur.

Violations Sure To Occur.

"But it has not been drawn into the war and that this has not happened has been due to the greatness of your President, as only greatness shines the war and that this has not happened has been due to the greatness of your President, as only greatness shines the brighter through a crisis. Who was it that believed the United States should have protested the invasion of Belgium? Yet critics of the President undertake to say that America, true to other neutral nations, should have done so. The war had gone on but a little while when problems arose bearing more than an indirect relation to this country as a neutral. There never could be a war between great nations engaged in a life and death struggle that the rights of neutral nations would not be violated. There are two kinds of these violations which of necessity must be dealt with separately. The first of these is the violation of property rights; sometimes serious, but always annoying. Of these violations final reparation cannot be expected, but they must finally be settled.

"The other kind of violations cannot be settled by delayed reparation, because their continuance affects lives. In the questions involving property in many cases there has been a cessation of the violations and the issues completely settled; others are pending and will be adjusted later.

"Through a lack of appreciation, intentional or unintentional, so many people have misjudged or pretended to misjudge the Administration. As one in close touch with those events as they happened, I can say that the Administration has been neutral as it should have been. There have been stormy times of divided council, almost divided allegiance. Those of us in office in Washington were not in a position to criticise, but we had to act and act with honor."

Mr. Sherley referred to the sinking of the Lusitania and the repeated tor-

times of divided council, almost divided allegiance. Those of us in office in Washington were not in a position to criticise, but we had to act and act with honor."

Mr. Sherley referred to the sinking of the Lusitania and the repeated torpedoing of liners bearing Americans, He discussed the upheaval in Congress as to whether the President should be upheld in his efforts to maintain American rights or whether Americans should be warned not to travel on armed merchantmen, and if they did whether the American Government would say they did so at their own risk.

whether the American would say they did so at their own risk.

"There was no doubt as to where our duty lay. No man would more reluctantly cast a vote for war than would I. To undertake to say that American people had no rights was to abrogate the very essence of sovereignty. The most sure way to involve this nation in war was to abrogate some right. At the very moment that Congress gave the lie to the statement that there was divided alliegiance in America, without shedding a drop of blood, we gained the greatest victory of the war. It was not a question of who it was, it was a question of involving simply the honor of the nation, and it didn't matter who the other party might have been. I repeat if men would think of the character of the two violations there could be no criticism of the Administration's course.

Declares Charges False. Declares Charges False.

Declares Charges False.

"How utterly false, how criminally untrue are the charges that we have been other than fair in our neutrality in dealing with other nations. International law is not a thing to be followed to-day and to be set aside tomorrow. On the question of our shipping munitions of war to some of the warring nations and the charge that as a result we have favored one side against the other such action is always right under international law. When we were in war we bought whenever and wherever we could. It is a fortune of war, not of our making, that one nation is able to convey what we offer to sell. For the American Government to refuse to its citizens the right to sell their products would be entirely unneutral."

Mr. Sherley referred to the trip of the submarine Deutschland as an example of the willingness of this Government to sell to any nation that is able to convey its products. He said the Americans who insisted that the submarine was not a merchantman were unneutral.

President Wilson has shown a brand the American submarine was not a were unneutral.

President Wilson has shown a brand President Possessed by very few shallong possessed by very few Sherley. "You people"

submarine was not a merchanting were unneutral.

President Wilson has shown a brand of patience possessed by very few men," said Mr. Sherley. "You people away from Washington felt a little of the pressure. We felt it in the extreme. President Wilson had the ability and the courage to sit still before taking the step. Nations can always go to war, but it requires the highest type of statesmanship to accomplish results without going to war. President Wilson has been accused of too much note writing. I would that those who control the destinies of Europe had been willing to write notes before plunging the world into the present war. The President deemed it best to be patient and as a result we are enjoying the blessings of peace."

Mr. Sherley reviewed the recent railroad legislation and the circumstances leading up to the enactment of the eight-hour basic day law. He answered the charge of the Republican party that Congress acted under compulsion by saying that Congress acted under the compulsion of events. He said men declared the Adamson law is not an eight-hour law. It is true, he declared, that it does not compel men to work only eight hours, but that it fixes the basis of compensation on eight hours and that the day is not far distant when America will see an actual physical eight-hour day for rail road men. Mr. Sherley declared that it is curious that the Republicans insist that Congress acted without, information and in the same breath give the information and in the same breath give the information and in the same breath give

STEAMSHIP NEWS. New York, Sept. 30.—Arrived: Alaunia from London. Signalled: Stockholm, from Gothenburg for New York. Dock Tuesday

BEALS BECKER HAS OTHERS DISTANCED

Stroud Has Allowed Fewes Average Earned Runs of Any Colonel.

By IRVIN M. HOWE.

CLUB BATTING.

(Including games of last Wednes day).

|A.B.| R. | H. |SB.| Po

CLUB FIELDING.

DP PO. A. E. Pc	PO.	G.DP	
30 4327 2156 229 .966			
27 4368 2167 238 .068			
08 4279 2153 287 .957	4279	162 108	Kansas City
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	4175 4382 4279 4354 4346	159 154 166 123 162 108 164 134 165 111	Columbus Indianapolis Kansas City Minneapolis St. Paul

	St. Paul 165 11 Milwaukee 159 12	1 43 2 41	46 2 57 2	056 139	299	.95
	INDIVIDUAL					
	(All players who h		tak	en	par	t in
	Bergerier (Colonia and Service) and the Service of	AB	-		SB.	.34
	Chappelle Col.	290	67	94	13	.32
	Deal, K. C Sanders, K. C	432	64	39	0	.31
	DANIELS, Lou	123 230 181 504	21 27 80	72 56 156	12	.31
	DANIELS, Lou. Lelivelt, K. C. Bentley, Minn. Beall, Milw. Demmitt, Col. KIRKE, Lou. Wise, Tol.	78	11 62	24 142	3	.30
R	Demmitt, Col KIRKE, Lou Wise, Tol	462 562 621	11 62 75 78 16	142 172 189	15	.30
ś	Wise, Tol. Altizer, Minn. Kelly, Ind. Lewis, K. C.	621 125 589 121 505	16 107 15	176	17	.29
	Lewis, K. C	505	45 98	36 150 171 32	10 19	
	Wells, 101	109	14	131	36	.29
	Cruise, St. P Bronkie, Ind	507	69	175	44	L Z 19
	Reilley, Ind. Cruise, St. P. Bronkie, Ind. COMPTON, Lou. Dolan, Ind. Jennings, Minn. Leary, Ind.	273 465 573	92 83 85	79 134 164	8 34 17	.48
	Jennings, Minn Leary, Ind Stovall, Tol	670 550	00	TOO	19 12 11	.28
	Lathrop, K. C.	39	84	153	0	.28
	Biggert, St. P	587	89 47 73	163 99	1 34 12 12	.28
	PLATTE, Lou	573 670 550 544 39 25 587 358 375 90 439	8	104	12	.27
	SCHAUER, Lou. Biggert, St. P. Wortman, K. C. PLATTE, Lou. Aldridge, Ind. WHITEMAN, Lou. Gilbert, K. C. Thorpe, Mil.	608	60 97 85	121	10 34	.288.288.288.288.277.277.277.277.277.277
		560 291 73	85		48	.27
	LOQUE, Lou Dilhoefer, Mil CORRIDEN, Lou	1146	42 9 13 83	20 40 156	7	.27
	Paddock St P	572 465 59	70 8 60	16	27 12 2 11 19 12 0	.27
	Murphy, Col. Bues, Col. Derrick, Ind. Leonard, Col. Hooper, Minn.	466 536 386	60	1126	11	.27 .26
		26	62 61	104 7 154	12	.26
	Menoskey, Minn	26 575 540 405	66	144	21 23 20	.26
Š	Rogge, Ind	94	20 7 84	411	0	.26
Š	Gardner, Tol	588 536 497	84 62 69	140	30 7 11	.26 .26
	Gardner, Tol. Perring, Tol. Berghammer, St. P. McCARTHY, Lou. Wood, Tol. Mulligan, K. C. Wickland Ind.	566	55	129 157 146		.26 .26 .25
	Mulligan, K. C Wickland, Ind Kraft, Mil	172 578	69 20 93 80	148	16	.25
	knight Minn.	555 593 470	80 89 72 11	151	23 22 25	.25
1	Acosta, Minn. Heatley, Mil. Malone, St. P. Owens, Minn.	389	40	120 22 98	1 13	.25
I	Owens, Minn Holland, Minn	408	45	103 155 67	14	.25
I	Faye, Ind.	191	28 24	48	8 4	.25
١	H. Bradley, Col Rawlings, Tol	543	69	136 146	14 29	.25
	Scheer, Tol	390	53	97	13	.24
	Crandall, Ind.	556	71	137	17 32	.24
	LaLonge, Col KILLIFER, Lou	253 198	29 28	62	1 9	.24
۱	Sweeney, Tol Bresnahan, Tol	380	19	92	13	.24
	Gossett, Ind.	167	19 36	40	17	.24
	Duncan, St. P Gerber, Col	80 546	14 64	19	15	.23
١	Benson, Mil Glenn, St. P	520	49	123 26	15	.23
	Schang, Ind	367	49	85	10	.23
	Devogt. Tol Wright, Col	39 87	5 9	20	0	.23
	Regan, K. C	140	17	32	14	.22
	McHenry, Mil	240	25 17	54	7 2	.22
	Shaw. Tol	190	23	42	5 1	.22
	Martin, Mil Niles, K. C	393	62	110	21 8	.21
1	Nash, St. P	254	31 27	1667 4864 13664 13662 11371 1211 622 297 400 1153 1303 1233 1233 1233 1244 292 1110 1110 1110 1110 1110 1110 1110	6 3	.21
	Davis, Col Leifield, St. P	85 90	4	18	0	.21
	Phelan, K. C Mayer, St. P	328	4 74 33 9	115	18 12	.21
	MIDDLETON, Lou Crutcher K C	96	9 8 9	20	0	.20
-	Griner, St. P Dumont, Minn,	85 56	9 10 6		0	255525525525522522224442244224422442244
	Holland, Minn. Land, Minn. Faye, Ind. BARNEY, Lou. H. Bradley, Col. Rawlings, Tol. Scheer, Tol. McCarty, Col. Zwilling, Ind. Crandall, Ind. Dressen, St. P. LaLonge, Col. KILLIFER, Lou. Sweeney, Tol. Bresnahan, Tol. Dawson, Ind. Gossett, Ind. Johns, Col. Duncan, St. P. Gerher, Col. Benson, Mil. Glenn, St. P. R. WILLIAMS, Lou. Schang, Ind. Coleman, Col. Devogt, Tol. Wright, Col. BHLINGS, Lou. Regan, K. C. Rrady, Col. McHenry, Mil. Strand, Tol. Shaw, Tol. PALMERO, Lou. Martin, Mil. Niles, K. C. Stutz, Mil. Nash, St. P. Berry, K. C. Davis, Col. Leifield, St. P. Phelan, K. C. Mayer, St. P. Wulsh, Mil. MIDDLETON, Lou. Crutcher, K. C. Griner, St. P. Dumont, Minn. Facth, Mil. Bratchi, Col. Williams, Mil.	72 181	24 3	14 34 11	0 5	.19 .18
	PITCHING B	REC	ORI		1 2	.18

nnings AVE.

PITCHING RECORDS. (Based on average earned runs

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on, Ind er, Ind OUD, Lou DLETON, Lou.	6 15 8 21	2 4 4 9	81 203 95 277	1.22 1.59 1.99 2.02	24 55 23 66	48 78 51 134			
heaters."									

88	Douglas St D	111	44	219	2.701	0.0	128
10	Douglas, St. P McColl, Tol	南南	(本本)	410	A - ME	68	
88.	MICCOII, 101	T	L	2.40	2.25	4	24
20	Dickerson, Col	3	OK.	21 3	2.29	41	24
	Dickerson, Col SCHAUER, Lou PERDUE, Lou	6	4	9 261	2.33	32	50
000	DEBDUE LOU	12		1982	2 36		
	Aldridge, Ind. Yingling, Minn. Regan, K. C. Leifield, St. P. Rogge, Ind.	10		650	4-00	444	TON
	Alariage, ind.	TO	10	200	50 50	118	0
864	Yingling, Minn	24	12	314	2.53	77	135
9 1	Rogan K. C.	21	15	342	2.68	701	128
9 1	Loifield St D	20	14	25.8	2.68	79	102
18	Detrietu, St. I	10	10	200	0 00	04	112
93	Rogge, Ind	10	13	248	2.68		
20.	Pierce, Tol Crutcher, K. C PALMERO, Lou	13	7				109
20	Crutcher K. C.	15	13	255	2.79	96	113
20	PATM'ERO TON	1.1	C	148	2.79		107
1 1	TALIMIERO, LOU	11	1 4	000	2.81	115	
1	Dawson, Ind	20	14				114
	Blodgett, Col	77	9 9	147	2.82	30	59
20	Main, Tol Bedient, Tol	7	9	147	2.88	42	61
	Rodiant Tol	11	10		2.90		
92	Beulent, 101	7.4	10	400	2.00		
	NORTHROP, Lou.	10	12	222	2.96	51	80
10	Dumont, Minn	11	5	143	2.96	50	82
2	Strand Tol .	2	5	120	3.00	46	82 44
3	Manting St D	0	2	AF	3.00		17
9	Martina, St. P	46	10	20	0.00		
13	Dumont, Minn. Strand, Tol. Martina, St. P. Shackelford, Mil	10	16	241	3.02	86	83
Des I					3.05	87	99
83	LUQUE LOU	13	8	157	3.10		103
86	Unham Ct D	14	10	257	3.11		
2	Upham, St. F	14	10	201	0.11		
22.	Nichaus, St. P	8	12	221	3.13		125
- 1	McGRAYNOR, Lou.	1	1	20	3.15	6	2
83	Davis Col	12	14	229	3.19	115	117
53	LUQUE, Lou Upham, St. P Nichaus, St. P McGRAYNOR, Lou. Davis, Col. Faeth, Mil.	0	10	206	3.19		93
90	Paeth, Mill.	10	10	200	0 . 10		
	Griner, St. P	16	13	256	0.00		109
0	Finneran, St. P	12	6	166	3.30	63	59
0	Pieh Col.	3	6	73	3.33	36	34
6	Clannicka Mil	0	10	222	3.36		89
5	Diapinicka, Min	04	4 17	200	0 40	100	111
0	Burns, Minn	21	11	321	3.46		
0	Curtis, Col	12	15	205	3.47	70	64
5833	Griner, St. P. Finneran, St. P. Finneran, St. P. Pieh, Col. Slapnicka, Mil. Burns, Minn. Curtis, Col. Comstock, Mil. Fruck Col	13	18	228	3.59	70	113
3	Bruck, Col. Bailey, Tol. George, Col. Brady, Col. JAMES, Lou.	4	6	119	3.62		54
6 2	Poiler Wel	13			3.64		90
2	Dailey, 101	10	10				
100	George, Col	12			3.65		83
(40)	Brady, Col	10	10	153	3.65	92	
233	JAMES LOU	8 9	5	131	3.65	60	51
300	Kaiserling Tol	0	14	223	3.67	715	73
-	Kaiserling, Tol Humphries, K. C Cashion, Minn	4 4	10	044	2 00	51	67
6	Humphries, R. C	14		244	3.69	01	
0	Cashion, Minn	4	8	124	3.77	72	38
0	Scherdell, Mil	1	55	58	3.88	9	17
5	Bentley, Minn	8	55	118		42	40
51877	Williams Col	2	0		3.96		
0	Fillingim, Col	4					24
0	Vance, Col	2	2		3.96		10
(Cocreham, K. C	5	12	127	4.04	58	73
7	Sanders K C	19	16	300	4.26	1118	165
5	Adama Mal	8	10		4.27	80	57
4	Adams, tol	0					07
4	Vance, Col Cocreham, K. C Sanders, K. C Adams, Tol	7	6		4.36		27
	Moran, Mil. Hovlik, K. C. Dale, Ind. Lathrop, K. C.	17	15	1162	4.66	69	77
	Hoylik, K. C.	4	16	180	4.85	72	88
4	Dale Ind	2	1		5.25		
n	Tathana Tr	1					00
1	Lathrop, R. C		2		5.63		20
-		1	3		5.90		12
3.	Hopper, Minn,	1 4	7	71	6.34	39	30
1	Hopper, Minn Coffey, Minn	Î	2				
1	Civiloy, Mariti	1 1	1 4	1 20	1.04	1 44	Service.
4	The second secon	ALC: N					

Falkenberg, Ind... |19|14|282|2.07| 61|177

FIRE AT UNIVERSITY

Small Frame Addition Record Storehouse Destroyed -Loss \$800.

A frame addition in the rear of the two-and-a-half story brick structure used as the executive offices of the University of Louisville, 111 West Chestnut street, was destroyed by fire which started at 9:40 o'clock this morning in a pile of old papers lying outside. Damage amounting to \$800 was entailed. It is believed that someone carelessly dropped a lighted match in the papers. The addition was used to store old records. They were removed, as was also the office furniture.

HITS SIDE OF BRIDGE

Danville Man Hurt and Machine Wrecked Near Middletown.

A. Mitchell. of Danville, Ky., suffered scalp wounds and body bruises at 10 o'clock last night when a new automobile he was driving along the Shelbyville pike struck the side of the Floyd's Fork bridge, near Middletown, and he was thrown out. The machine was badly damaged. A man driving in a car behind Mitchell went to his aid and removed him to the home of Dr. S. D. Wetherby, at Middletown, where his wounds were dressed.

Two friends in new automobiles had preceded Miller. They were intercepted at Shelbyville by telephone messages and returned to the scene of the accident. They took Mitchell to his home. Mitchell told Dr. Wetherby that the steering gear of the car became defective, causing the accident.

ENGLAND REQUISITIONS ALL LEATHER SUPPLIES.

London, Friday Sept. 29.—(Delayed).—The Government, according to the Shoe and Leather Journal, has requisitionel all British sole and upper leather for military purposes. Five per cent. interest, it is stated, will be allowed on the purchase price of the leather requisitioned.

CLOSE OF GOLDEN JUBILEE IS ATTENDED BY 400.

About 400 persons last night attended the closing exercises of the golden jubilee celebration, which began Sunday at St. Michael's Roman Catholic church, Brook street, between Market and Jefferson streets. Special services and an address by the Rev. Father Martin O'Connor, pastor of the church, formed the programme, and at the close refreshments were served. OLIVE HILL DOCTOR DIES.

The Times Special Service.

Lexington, Ky., Sept. 30.—Relatives and friends here were notified last evening of the death at Olive Hill, Ky., of Dr. Cecil L. Hudgins, a prominent physician of that place. His death was due to hardening of the arteries. The body will be taken to Cincinnati and cremated. Dr. Hudgins was for many years surgeon for the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad in that section. RECEPTION FOR STUDENTS. The Epworth League and Class No. 23 of the Broadway Methodist church will give a reception for the medical and dental students of the city next Monday evening. The girls of the Conservatory of Music have been invited.

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AROUT TO STEP DO

Progressive Career of Baker, Tom Johnson's Disciple and Successor.

USEFULWORK FOR HIS CITY

Peter Witt, Having Supervised the Traction Service with Good Results, May Win.

BY GEORGE C. SIKES.

[Special Correspondence of The Daily News.]

Cleveland, O., Oct. 23.—Tom Johnson. when at the height of his power in Cleve-land, was characterized by Lincoln Steffens in a magazine article as "the best mayor of the best governed city in the United States." At that time there were The very good mayors than there are now. New York and San Francisco, each of which has to-day a capable and progressive chief executive, had then mayors of the old type of political spoilsman. As compared with any mayors of American cities who were in office when Steffens wrote his article on Tom Johnson New-ton D. Baker, the present mayor of Cleveland, could lay claim to the characterization given his predecessor by Steffens. The only question as to mayors of American cities at the present time is whether Mayor Mitchel of New York does not take equal rank with Mayor Baker in point of excellence. All things considered, Cleveland probably is still the best governed of the large cities of the country, for in other respects than in the quality of its mayor Cleveland outranks New York city in the excellence of its

New York city in the excellence of its municipal government.

Probably Baker never would have been mayor of Cieveland but for the pioneer work performed by his friend and predecessor, Tom Johnson. There are those who think, however, that the work which Johnson started in Cleveland has been carried on by Baker more successfully than it could have been continued by Johnson himself.

How Baker Gets Results.

While Baker lacks some of the force and some of the organizing ability of Johnson, he makes fewer enemies. He is very likable, personally. Altaough a radical in his fundamental views, he presents his ideas with such candor, fairness and intelectual force as to compel admiration. He is willing to make reasonable compromises upon specific projects and he courageously defends before the people such compromises when agreed upon. He -pione piemon promises when agreed upon. He

Reting Cards Christmas Personal

of relationship with railroads. movement for lake front improvement in

of relationship with railroads. The movement for lake front improvement in accordance with well considered city plans is proceeding. Public buildings of various kinds, including the federal building, are being erected on the Mail, overlooking Lake Erie. An agreement has been reached with the railroads whereby differences are adjusted and the railroads are to erect a magnificent new union station near the group of public buildings. That agreement is subject to approval by the beople on a referendum at the coming election on Nov. 2.

Mayor Baker is urging the people to approve the project. He is also urging popular approval of other projects designed to improve the freight handling facilities of the city, by private interests operating under franchise grants containing model features. The Ohio state health board has forbidden the further turning of untreated sewage into Lake Erie by Ohio cities. Cleveland is building two filtration plants for the purification of its own water supply and three sewage reduction plants, to avoid contaminating the water supply of other communities farther down the lake.

Cleveland's Chean Car Ridge.

Cleveland's Cheap Car Rides.

the lake.

Cleveland's Cheap Car Rides.

Traction service in Cleveland, as in Chicago, is an important issue in municipal politics. The Cleveland traction settlement ordinance is like the Chicago traction settlement plan in that it provides for city purchase at any time on short notice at a prescribed valuation. Instead of accumulating a purchase fund or taking for the city any portion of the profits, Cleveland has arranged to secure the lowest possible rate of fare. The present fare in Cleveland is 3 cents, with 1 cent for a transfer. In one instance—the line running from the boat landing to the square, a distance of nearly a mile—the fare is 1 cent. The company is allowed a return of 6 per cent on its stock—no more and no less, in any event. There is an arrangement by which as the earnings go up the fares go down, and vice versa. In some respects the street car situation in Cleveland is more satisfactory than is the situation in Chicago. One important reason is that since Baker became mayor and made Peter Witt his street railway commissioner the city administration has been in sympathy with the settlement ordinance. In Chicago conditions have been otherwise. Mayor Busse, who was elected on the day the traction settlement ordinances were adopted by the people, began his administration by starting a quarrel with the board of supervising engineers. His attitude toward the board changed, but the transportation expert appointed by him functioned in no such manner as has Witt in Cleveland. Harrison as mayor was always quarreling with the board of supervising engineers and the so called local transportation expert who served during most of Harrison's administration was a joke.

The Candidacy of Peter Witt.

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Mayor Baker is not a candidate to succeed himself at the election on Tuesday of next week. Peter Witt, street railway commissioner under Mayor Baker, is running for mayor with the administration's backing. And Witt is making his race almost entirely on his record as street railway commissioner. The socialists have placed upon the ballot under the initiative clause of the charter a plan

for issuing mortgage bonds for the immediate acquisition of the street railways under the right of purchase reserved to the city. Baker and Witt, though both strong advocates of the policy of municipal ownership, oppose this plan on the ground that the traction settlement ordinance is working all right and therefore should not be disturbed. Witt thinks it would be better for the city to extend the operations of the municipal lighting plant, which is now selling current for illuminating purposes to 13,000 customers at 3 cents a kilowatt hour, whereas the charge of the private company is 10 cents a kilowatt hour. There are four candidates for mayor besides the socialist and the socialist labor candidate. The four are Witt and Charles Salen, both democrats in national politics, and Harry G. Davis and Miner Norton, republicans. The names appear on the ballot without party labels. Witt and Davis are regarded as the leading candidates.

Though Witt and Baker are in agreement in their fundamental views, the two men are of quite different types. Originally Witt was looked upon as a loud mouthed radical, but he is credited by most citizens of Cleveland with having made a highly efficient, street railway commissioner. His radicalism has been tempered by responsibility. And inasmuch as the other candidates are not of the type to arouse anthusiasm among business men it is said that conservative revresentatives of Cleveland's men of affairs will vote in large numbers for Witt

OUR SECRETARY OF WAR.

Ohio woman are proud of the fact that the Secretary of War, Newton D. Baker, although from a conservative family, is a democrat, and hence a suffragist. We always like to quote one of his many stirring statements:

"I have believed in woman suffrage, argued for it and campaigned for it many years. The grounds of my belief are that it is democratic, that it will make our Government rest more securely on public opinion when all public opinion is represented, and that it will strengthen our common life by broadening the community of interest of all of our citizens,'

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1916.

New War Secretary Amazes Washington

WASHINGTON, March 18.— Somnolent Washington is surprised at the new Secretary of War, Mr. Baker, because, among other things,

Gets to work before the conventional (Washington) hour of 9

o'clock. Stays always until 6:30 and re-

Can get in and out of his office without the assistance of a kowtowing negro attendant.

Smokes a pipe and sometimes a cigarette.

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The last time he ran for mayor Tom Johnson was defeated by an ordinary politician with no vision. Johnson died in April, 1911. The next fall Baker, who had been the head of the law department in the Johnson administration, was elected mayor as a representative of the Johnson in ovement. Baker was first elected as a democrat. Two years later, when he sought re-election, the state had a new constitution with the best home rule provisions for cities to be found in any constitution in the land. The city also had a new home rule charter, which provided, among other things, for nonpartisan city elections. Baker, was re-elected in the fall of 1913 as a nonpartisan candidate.

Constructive Work by the Mayor.

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For the excellent home rule provisions of the Onio constitution and for the new home rule charter of Cleveland Mayor Baker and the civic organizations of Cleveland are primarily responsible. Physical improvements have been pushed. Cleveland, like Chicago, has its lake front problem, involving questions

of relationship with railroads. The movement for lake front improvement in accordance with well considered city plans is proceeding. Public buildings of various kinds, including the federal building, are being erected on the Mail, overlooking Lake Erie. An agreement has been reached with the railroads whereby differences are adjusted and the railroads are to erect a magnificent new union station near the group of public buildings. That agreement is subject to approval by the beople on a referendum at the coming election on Nov. 2.

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The Candidacy of Peter Witt.
Mayor Baker is not a candidate to succeed himself at the election on Tuesday of next week. Peter Witt, street railway commissioner under Mayor Baker, is running for mayor with the administration's backing. And Witt is making his race almost entirely on his record as street railway commissioner. The socialists have placed upon the ballot under the initiative clause of the charter a plan

for issuing mortgage bonds for the immediate acquisition of the street railways under the right of purchase reserved to the city. Baker and Witt, though both strong advocates of the policy of municipal ownership, oppose this plan on the ground that the traction settlement ordinance is working all right and therefore should not be disturbed. Witt thinks it would be better for the city to extend the operations of the municipal lighting plant, which is now selling current for illuminating purposes to 13,000 customers at 3 cents a kilowatt hour, whereas the charge of the private company is 10 cents a kilowatt hour.

There are four candidates for mayor besides the socialist and the socialist labor candidate. The four are Witt and Charles Salen, both democrats in national politics, and Harry G. Davis and Miner Norton, republicans. The names appear on the ballot without party labels. Witt and Davis are regarded as the leading candidates.

Though Witt and Baker are in agree-

on the ballot without party labels. With and Davis are regarded as the leading candidates.

Though Witt and Baker are in agreement in their fundamental views, the two men are of quite different types. Originally Witt was looked upon as a loud mouthed radical, but he is credited by most citizens of Cleveland with having made a highly efficient, street railway commissioner. His radicalism has been tempered by responsibility. And inasmuch as the other candidates are not of the type to arouse enthusiasm among business men it is said that conservative representatives of Cleveland's men of affairs will vote in large numbers for Witt

OUR SECRETARY OF WAR.

Ohio woman are proud of the fact that the Secretary of War, Newton D. Baker, although from a conservative family, is a democrat, and hence a suffragist. We always like to quote one of his many stirring statements:
"I have believed in woman suffrage,

argued for it and campaigned for it many years. The grounds of my belief are that it is democratic, that it will make our Government rest more securely on public opinion when all public opinion is represented, and that it will strengthen our common life by broadening the community of interest of all of our citizens,

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1916.

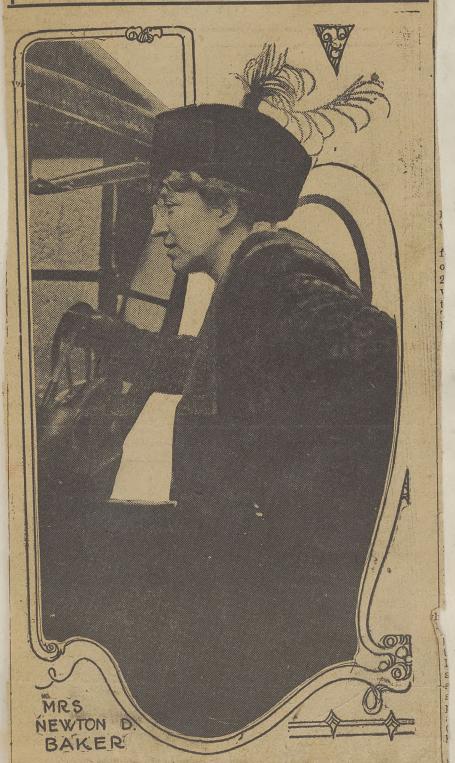
New War Secretary Amazes Washington

WASHINGTON, March 18.— Somnolent Washington is surprised at the new Secretary of War, Mr. Baker, because, among other things,

Gets to work before the conventional (Washington) hour of 9 o'clock.

Stays always until 6:30 and returns after dinner.
Can get in and out of his office without the assistance of a kowtowing negro attendant.
Smokes a pipe and sometimes a cigarette.

PROMINENT SUFFRAGETS AT BURTON, O., FRIDAY



At a county meeting of suffragists to be held Friday at 2:30 p. m. in the Cong Church in Burton, Mrs. C. J. Olds, newly appointed county chairman, will preside. The committee in charge urge every suffragist in the county to come and bring a friend. The program follows: Mrs. Newton D. Baker, of Cleveland, will sing "War," by Jas. Rogers of Cleveland; "The Five Souls," set to a symphony of Beethoven; selections from "Madam Butterfly," Puccini, Mrs. John N.

The Nation

March 9, 1916]

The Week

President Wilson's choice of ex-Mayor Baker, of Cleveland, as Secretary of War seems to have caused some people a certain disappointment. They have nothing against Mr. Baker. But they appear to have felt that the occasion called for a great and disciplined genius at the head of the War Department. They vaguely thought of a person of powerful intellect and iron will, who should have a perfect mastery of all our military problems. Mr. Wilson has chosen a man in the prime of life, who has a good record as a lawyer, who has made proof of executive capacity as Mayor of a large city for two terms, and who in politics has been a reformer and a bit of a radical. Mr. Baker frankly states that he knows nothing about the duties of his office, but hopes to learn them by hard work. This is as much as could have been said of Mr. Root, in advance, yet he became a notable War Secretary. Under American traditions, and with only the ordinary American army questions to consider, what the Secretary needs is a strong, clear mind and a good head for business. He should be a real judge of men, in or out of uniform; and ought to be able to tell good advice from bad, and to hold himself free from capture by any given set of officers or an army clique. So far as concerns the work lying immediately before Mr. Baker, it cannot be said to be highly urgent. The military bills of this session have been presented in both House and Senate. There will be no occasion to ask the new Secretary's detailed opinion of them. For the rest, Mr. Baker announces that he is at one with the President on the general question of preparedness, and will be in such matters only Mr. Wilson's spokesman.

, 1916.

New War Secretary Baker Faces Problems



NEWTON D. BAKER . SECRETARY OF WAR

HE above photograph of Secretary of War Baker was taken on his first day in office, when the Mexican problem suddenly loomed large and the former Cleveland mayor found himself facing a very hard task as his initiation to cabinet duties.

SUNDAY, MARCH 12, 1916

In Editorial, Says New War Secretary Should be Able to Fill Office.

Thinks His Views on Peace Will be No Bar to Success.

Plain Dealer Bureau, 38 Post Building, WASHINGTON, March 11.

The professional's soldier's view of the appointment of Newton D. Baker as secretary of war was expressed today in the leading editorial of the Army and Navy Journal, the service paper of the two arms of the military service. The editorial said:

"Omparatively little is known about the new secretary's personality, as his work has been confined to his own city, and he has never before figured largely in national affairs. But he is a young man, 44 years old, in fact, and the youngest member of the cabinet by a margin of six years, a cabinet by a margin of six years, a professional secretary secretary is personality, as his work has been confined to his own city, and he has never before figured largely in national affairs. But he is a young man, 44 years old, in fact, and the youngest member of the cabinet by a margin of six years, a cabinet by a margin of six years, a professional secretary is personality.

Mexican Crisis Prevents Secretary of War Baker From Returning to This City for Sabbath

War Secretary Newton D. Baker will not return to Cleveland today. The Mexican crisis needs his presence in the national capital, he telegraphed Mrs. Baker yesterday.

As a result, the household plans are still in a state of uncertainty, Mrs. Baker said yesterday.

"When Mr. Baker went to Washington early in the week he fully expected to return Sunday so we might decide whether we should go at once or wait until later.

"But the Mexican situation has prevented his coming and, demanding, as it does, his entire attention, I will remain here with the children until affairs become a little more definitely settled.

"I feel that if we would go just now we would be an added concern to him."

in Mutual Finance An Advance



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BAKER WAKE GU

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"Our new secretary of war, whose appointment is announced in another column, appears to be a man of the same general type as his predecessor in office—that is, a man of thorough legal education and sound judgment although, where Mr. Garrison emphasized the judicial tendency in his train of though, Newton D. Baker has gained his practical training mainly in the office of public prose-

mainly in the office of public prosecutor.

"An undoubted advantage which Mr. Baker enjoys over Mr. Garrison is the executive and administrative experience he has acquired during two terms as mayor of Cleveland. The man who has directed the complex activities of the government of a great modern city should be able to understand and sympathize with the problems of the army, with its many small 'critics' or garrisons scattered about the globe.

"And certainly Mr. Baker's ten

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years as city solicitor should have shown him how to segregate argu-ments based on speciousness."

ments based on speciousness."

"Comparatively little is known about the new secretary's personality, as his work has been confined to his own city, and he has never before, figured largely in national affairs. But he is a young man, 44 years old, in fact, and the youngest member of the cabinet by a margin of six years, a progressive in politics, representative of that clean-cut, hard-fighting, aggressively honest body of politicians who have come to the fore in the middle west during the past fifteen who have come to the fore in the middle west during the past fifteen

"He is reported to be an extremely able campaigner, and a force in his home state. His political mentor was the late Tom Johnson, thrice mayor of Cleveland, whose policies Mr. Baker seconded and maintained to a considerable extent during his own mayoralty career.

"If, as is reported, the new secretary is an ardent advocate of peace, who is, nevertheless, in favor of preparedness, he should find himself quite at home in the war department, for there is no class of men more sincerely, earnestly and intelligently in favor of peace than the officers of the army.

March 1916

BRANDEIS PRAISED BY NEW YORKERS

Prominent Men Ask His Confirmation for His Work in Adjusting Labor Troubles.

Washington, March 2.-Advocates of confirmation of Louis D. Brandeis as a justice of the Supreme Court had an inning to-day before the Senate judiciary sub-committee investigating charges against Mr. Brandeis.

Newton B. Baker, former mayor of Cleveland and president of the National Consumers' League, presented a petition for confirmation from a group of New York manufacturers. labor leaders, publicists and social

labor leaders, publicists and social workers.

This petition calls attention to Mr. Brandeis's successful advocacy before the federal Supreme Court and state Supreme Courts of five states of eight cases involving constitutionality of statutes of industrial justice as to hours of labor and unhealthful conditions of employment, and says; ditions of employment, and says:

ditions of employment, and says:

The fact that Mr. Brandeis's services in these important cases, and indeed all the services to which we refer, were unpaid and were the expressions of a lawyer's ideals in action, is a concrete tribute to the quality of his mind and heart.

The petitioners praise Mr. Brandeis for contributing to New York's industrial peace by offering the "preferential union shop" as the basis for arbitration between the manufacturers and employes in the needle trades. They point out as proof of his qualifications as a judge his success in presiding over an "industrial court," to which were brought the disagreements in these trades.

Among signers of the petition are Oscar S. Straus, chairman of the New York Public Service Commission; Frederic C. Howe, commissioner of immigration, New York; Hamilton Holt, editor of the "Independent"; John Mitchell, chairman of the New York State Industrial Commission; Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Charles R. Crane, Chicago; Edward T. Devine, New York; Mrs. Florence Kelley, secretary National Consumers' League; Owen R. Lovejoy, secretary national child labor committee, and Henry Bruere.

When Mr. Baker appeared to present the petition he was asked as to Mr. Brandeis's reputation as a law-ver and replied:

I do not know his reputation in Boston, but among public service workers he is known not only as the best lawyer, but a detached, spiritual, high-minded man.

THE CLEVELAND NEWS

BAKER'S MAMMY IS PROUD PUSS'N

HEELING, W. Va., March 9.—The proudest and happiest woman in the whole world today is Mrs. Lucy F. Piper, aged seventy-nine, of this city. She was the colored mammy of Newton Baker, the new secretary of war, who, when he lived in Martinsburg in this state, where he was born, was known to him

as "Mammy Lucy."

"I always knew he would be a great man some day," said Mammy Lucy. "He always was a boy for books. In his studies he was 'way ahead of the other boys. Newton always was a boy for the

house and he studied hard.
"He was always a good boy, just like his father, Dr. Baker, who was always a good boy, just like his lather, Dr. Baker, who was always ready to help the poor people around Martinsburg."

Mrs. Piper has several pictures of Baker when he was a small boy, but her most cherished possession is a picture that shows the new cabinet member sitting on the lawn of his home in Cleveland,

with his wife and three children grouped about him.

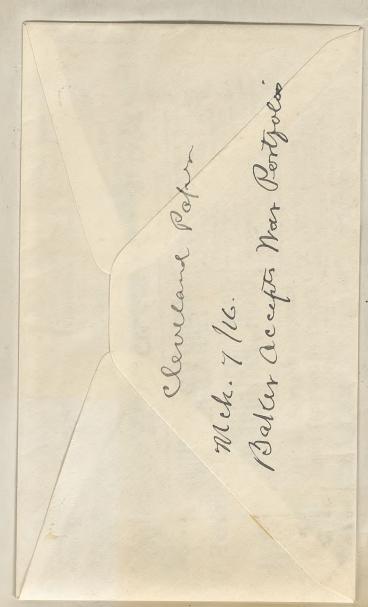
Once she visited Baker at his home in Cleveland, Mrs. Piper said. She says while there she met Tom L. Johnson, who was then

mayor.

"And I certainly felt proud," she said, "when Mayor Johnson told me Mr. Baker was the brightest young man in Cleveland."

Mrs. Piper was injured a short time ago by being struck in the eye with a piece of kindling wood. Baker learned of her misfortune and for several months he gave his former "mammy" a weekly

"Newt's a grand boy," she said, "and oh, so kind. Mr. Wilson couldn't have found any one better for the place."



WOMAN'S JOURNAL,

MARCH 11, 1916

NEWTON D. BAKER GOOD SUFFRAGIST

Recently Appointed War Secretary Stands for Equal Rights-Member of Men's League

Newton D. Baker, the newly appointed secretary of war, is a suffragist of long standing. He is the youngest member of President Wilson's cabinet.

Mr. Baker is a member of the Men's League for Woman Suffrage of Cleveland, and speaks for suffrage whenever a chance comes up . Mrs. Baker is a staunch suffragist and has taken part in a number of pageants for the cause.

BAKER AGGEPTS WAR PORTFOLO



NEWTON D. BAKER'S RAPID RISE

Important dates in the life of Newton D. Baker, named by President Wilson yesterday as sec-

1871-Born Dec. 3 at Martinsburg, W. Va., son of Dr. and Mrs. N. D. Baker. Early education obtained in public schools.

1894—Was graduated from Johns Hopkins university, Baltimore.

1896-Was graduated in law from Washington-Lee. Obtained post of secretary to late William L. Wilson, postmaster general in Grover Cleveland's administration.

1897—Returned to Martinsburg, W. Va., to practice law.

1899-Came to Cleveland Jan. 1. Joined law firm of Foran, McTighe & Baker. 1901—Met Tom L. Johnson. 1902-Appointed first assistant city solicitor by Mayor Johnson, Jan. 1. Mar-

ried to Miss Elizabeth Leopold, Pottstown, Pa., July 3. 1903-Appointed director of law by Mayor Johnson, Jan. 1.

1903-1905-1907-1909 Elected city solicitor. His election in latter year was by a plurality of 2,500, while all other Democratic candidates, including Mr. Johnson,

1911—Elected mayor by majority of 17,835, greatest ever given candidate.

1912—Led fight for home rule for cities. 1913-Re-elected mayor. Helped frame new charter.

1916-Retired from public office, Jan. 1, to practice law with former Service Director Thomas L. Sidlo and former Assistant Law Director Joseph Hostetler. Accepts post of secretary of war in President Wilson's cabinet, March 6.

Mr. Baker's Civic Career

OURTEEN years of public service in Cleveland stretched be- Cleveland's second administration, of his ticket includes itizenship and to the practice of dent's cabinet.

side, a place good to be, its welfare practice of law as a member of the the majority of our ticket.

ice in Cleveland stretched be- Cleveland's second administration, of his ticket, including its head, went hind Newton D. Baker when and had his first taste then of offi- down to defeat. he ended his second term as cial Washington life, to which he is Main Adviser, Says Johnson. he ended his second term as the second term as a member of the presi-mayor Jan. 1 and retired to private going now as a member of the presi-Said Tom Johnson in his autobi-

Disciple of Tom L. Johnson, imbued with a Clevelander when returning forepart of this period in Mr. Baker's with the civic ideals developed in from a trip to Europe that the idea career: he Johnson campaigns and in what of coming to Cleveland was sug- "Mr. Baker, though the youngest has been called the reform move- gested to Mr. Baker. Martin A. of us all, was really the head of the ment in Cleveland, Mr. Baker served Foran, now common pleas judge, was cabinet and principal adviser to us the city and championed its causes in impressed with the young attorney, all. He has been an invaluable pub-

He came to Cleveland in 1899. He He met Tom L. Johnson. That pitted against the biggest lawyers in was born in Martinsburg, W. Va., leader was beginning the fight he born to Dr. and Mrs. Newton D. Cleveland. Attracted to Mr. Baker, into his office in the same number of cases crowded into his office in the same number of cas Baker. He received his early education in the public schools of Martinsof assistant city solicitor in 1902.

The distribution of the public schools of Martinsof assistant city solicitor in 1902. burg, attended the Episcopal High school in preparation for John Hopkins university, and was graduated the friendship between himself and the friendship bet

he was appointed secretary to Post- and 1909, in the last named year by a Continued on 2d Page. 2d Column.

It was in a ship-board meeting ography, "My Story," regarding the

the state and the nation. Today he whom he met on the ship, and urged lic servant, having been returned to speaks of Cleveland as home just as him to consider Cleveland as a home. office at each successive election, even very man speaks of his family fire- Mr. Baker came, and began the in 1909, when I was defeated with

firm Foran, McTighe & Baker. "Newton Baker, as a lawyer, was

from Johns Hopkins. He took his law course in Washington-Lee university.

First Taste of Official Life.

While practicing in Martinsburg, the friendship between himself and Tom Johnson that continued until Mr. Johnson's death.

Mr. Johnson's death.

Mr. Baker became city solicitor in 1903, and was re-elected in 1905, 1907

Cleveland Man to be Secretary of War EX-MAYOR TO FILL GARRISON'S POST

Cleveland Democratic Leader's Name to be Sent by President Wilson to Senate Today; Immediate Confirmation Expected.

Appointee Expects to Leave for Washington Thursday and May Take Up Cabinet Duties Saturday-Won't Discuss Plans.

BY WALKER S. BUEL.

Newton D. Baker of Cleveland yesterday accepted appointment by President Woodrow Wilson as secretary of war to succeed Lindley M. Garrison, who resigned Feb. 10.

The appointment was settled in telegrams exchanged between the White House and the former mayor here at home. Formal announcement followed at Washington.

Mr. Baker's nomination will go to the senate today. National administration leaders expect prompt confirmation by the senate that the new secretary may take active charge of the war department, now in the midst of vital plans for army increases and

Mr. Baker retired to the private practice of law Jan. 1 after two terms as mayor, which concluded fourteen years of public service in the city he will continue to call home, although his new duties take him to Washington.

Considers Tender as Call to Duty.

The tender of the position Mr. Baker received as a call to duty. "The situation is such that no man in this country can refuse a call to duty for the country," he said yesterday afternoon in the law offices of Baker, Hostetler & Sidlo in the East Ohio

Gas Co. building. The former mayor will go to Washington Thursday for a consultation with the president. Further than that his plans are not definitely formed, he

Heart and soul, the new secretary of war-to-be is with President Wilson and his administration policies. Personally he has been a warm friend of the president. They have corresponded frequently. Politically, as a leader among Ohio Democrats, he has been a stanch supporter of the Wilson policies since the pre-convention campaign in 1912.

Twice Offered Post of Secretary of Interior.

When the original Wilson cabinet peace will be establishment of a was being planned, following the 1912 world peace court as proposed by election, Mr. Baker was offered ap- The Hague tribunal.

that his place was here.

of most of the world's peace socie- of the great cities of ties, and will retain his membership. Asked last evening if he still held "I see no inconsistence in that," he that idea, Mr. Baker said:

said last evening. Departmental plans of policies Mr. time."

to say anything except through the president," was his statement.

Mr. Baker still holds that the first step toward permanent international

pointment as secretary of the in-terior. Some time ago Mr. Baker advo-cated as a precaution useful in time He was Mayor Baker then and de- of peace as well as a move toward clined the position, asserting there preparedness, the establishment of was work for him in Cleveland and coastal and transcontinental railways. He argued the cost could be Mr. Baker has been known as an kept down by having the transconadvocate of peace. He is a member tinental air line avoid the terminals

"I mustn't discuss ideas at this

Baker would not discuss yesterday. | Congratulatory messages and calls "With the reconstitution of the deluged Mr. Baker yesterday afterarmy in the hands of congress, it noon as he began arranging his would be obviously improper for me Cleveland affairs preparatory to go-

Baker's Name Submitted to Senate Action Today

BY BEN F. ALLEN. Plain Dealer Bureau, 38 Post Building, WASHINGTON, March 6.

M. Garrison, who three weeks ago resigned the war portfolic because of a difference of opinion with Mr. Wilson over the details of national with the president over the telephone. defense program.

I no surprise, as it was known he was under consideration from the very first, was somewhat unexpected. WASHINGTON, March 6.

President Wilson will tomorrow send to the senate the nomination of Newton D. Baker of Cleveland for secretary of war to succeed Lindley to secretary of war to succeed Lindley this going into the cabinet. He stayed his going into the cabinet. He stayed The nomination of Mr. Baker, while but not about the possibility of his

The position of Mr. Baker was known to the president. He did not desire to return to public life but the president was given to understand that if called Mr. Baker would respond. The invitation to Mr. Baker to become a member of the cabinet, as stated at the White House today, was telegraphed to Cleveland Saturday just before the president started on an over Sunday trip down the Potomac on the Mayflower. The telegram was even withheld from attaches of the White

In the exchange of telegrams today Mr. Baker informed the president that if the matter was not closed he would come to Washington to talk things over Wednesday. The reply of the president was that he was delighted with the tone of the Baker telegram, that he could consider the matter closed and his nomination would be sent to the senate immedi-

Further the president expressed gratification at the prospect of havng Mr. Baker a member of his offiial family. Upon receipt of this elegram Mr. Baker talked with Secetary of the Treasury McAdoo over he long distance telephone and said ne would be in Washington Thurs-

Continued on 2d Page, 5th Column,

Clevelanders in Public Life Applaud Choice of Former Mayor for Cabinet.

Fitness for Place Emphasized by Associates During Career Here.

Clevelanders, both public officials and private citizens, Democrats and Republicans alike, yesterday expressed their approval and pleasure at former Mayor Newton D. Baker's appointment as secretary of war. Some of the comments follow:

F. H. Goff, banker

The president has conferred a dis-The president has conferred a distinguished honor upon one of Cleveland's most distinguished citizens. Mr. Baker has made good as a lawyer, as law officer and as mayor of the city, but above all as a citizen. He is a man of broad experience, of ripe learning, of sound judgment, cultured, courageous and just. But what peculiarily fits him for the position of secretary of war in the crists that now confronts our country is the fact that he is an uncomtry is the fact that he is an uncompromising patriot. So long as there is a menace from without he will be adequate preparedness. He will be for peace first and always, but never

Rev. Dr. Charles F. Thwing, president of Western Reserve university: Mr. Baker impresses me as a man of good judgment, high idealism, a great friend of great movements, who will give a noble account of himself in any position in which he is placed. He is also a most friendly man, to whom every one of us is most deeply attached. His appointment is a great honor to Cleveland.

Thomas S. Farrell, public utilities

Alex Bernstein, public service di-

I have always considered Mr. Baker a gentleman and a scholar. I am very much pleased to hear that he has been called to serve in the president's cabinet.

he has been called to serve in the president's cabinet.

W. F. Thompson, president of the city council:

There isn't a man in the United States who could fill the position in a more competent manner than Mr. Baker. He is a big man and myonly regret in connection with the appointment is that Cleveland is going to lose him. Cleveland needs such men.

Pleas court:

Cleveland will be sorry to lose Mr. Baker, but the nation needs his services. A man of his experience and temperament will fill the place with honor to himself and to Cleveland.

Homer G. Powell, judge of common pleas court:

Cleveland and the state are greatly honored by Mr. Baker's appointment.

Frank E. Stevens, judge of common pleas court:

H. H. Weiss, internal revenue col-

I think it is a splendid appointment. I always was an admirer of Mr. Baker, even before I got into politics. I have always liked his attitude on public questions.

W. J. Murphy, postmaster: I am glad to see Mr. Baker get the position. There is no position in the country too big for Newton D. Mr. Baker's selection. If there is no position in the country too big for Newton D. Mr. Baker's selection. If there is not criticism it will be dispelled

George L. Phillips, judge of common pleas court:

I have known Mr. Baker somewhat intimately since he came to Cleveland. I esteem him because of his high character and exceptional attainments. While I have never consider the selection of Mr. Baker a very good appointment.

Otto Miller, Hayden, Miller & Co.

The Halle Bros. Co.

Skating or Shoe Bags-\$1.50

The miss who skates in the winter, and attends dancing school in the spring and fall, will find almost constant use for these bags made of leather, in tan or black, soft and pliable, and with a silk cord convenient for carry-

They are offered in our Leather Goods Section, specially priced at \$1.50. (Main Floor)

The Halle Bros. Co. A Shoppers' Calendar

Tuesday, Sets 6:52 March 7th 6:25 Weather Snow



Esupper De HE piping hot, right from hissing griddle.

Fair Debutante, true to tradition, will try the

tossing of a pancake, to see who's to be her

husband!

Then tomorrow, her long vacation begins.

The Play-room upon the Seventh Floor is to help make Cleveland's Better Babies.

of New Secretary Looks Forward to Day She'll Return



As a citizen of Cleveland I rejoice with other citizens that we have one of our number in the president's cabinet.

| As a citizen of Cleveland I rejoice looked upon him as a warrior. I believe he will be quite capable of directing other men as to how to do cabinet.

DETAILED RECORD OF
BAKER'S CIVIC CAREER
CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

a mayoralty contender. He was reelected in 1913.

He stepped out of office Jan. 1 of
this year, having announced late in
1914 that he would not seek the
mayoralty again. He formed a law
marrinership with Joseph Hoststler,
who had been first assistant law director, and with Thomas L. Sidlo,
who was Mr. Baker's director of public service, under the firm name
Baker, Hostetler & Sidlo.
Wh. Baker of it as simple
to possible.

COLUMBUS, March 6.—(Staff Spl.)
Columbus Democrats, were elated
today over the selection of former
mayor Cleveland will have
every reason to feel proud of its gracity again. He formed a law
marrinership with Joseph Hoststler,
who had been first assistant law director, and with Thomas L. Sidlo,
who was Mr. Baker's director of public service, under the firm name
Baker, Hostetler & Sidlo.
Wh. Baker was married July 3.
1902, to Miss Blizabeth Leopold of
Pottstown, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Baker
have three children, Elizabeth, 10,
Newton D., jr., 8, and Margaret, 4.
To the children of Cleveland they

Columbus Democrats, were elated
today over the selected of former
mayor Alexender was taken here as confirmatory of the report last week that
president was taken here as confirmatory of the report last week that
the day over the selection of former
age retary of war. That action of
the president was taken here as confirmatory of the report last week that
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actions representative at these official, at the most of the last of the selection of the provider of the subjective of the sasistant secretary will come revery reapon to feel proud of its grataken to call the manner of the point man was deeply intered to a sasistance, if it
then day over the ap

tailored style, with a convertiwith a desirable equestrienne a rubber belt which snaps in a choice of orange, rose, er, and they are of unusually

(Third Floor)

e Halle Kros. Go.

ces of \$1.95 and \$2.95

ew Wash Suits at the Special

the popular Middy, belted Middy or Russian styles, or Regu-

weight repp, linen, chambray or fine cotton drill, white, tan

in sizes 3 to 8 years and exceptional values offer an unusual

Important Sale!

ting trimmings, or in all white.

The Halle Bros. Co.

A Sale of Handkerchief Linen Waists

at \$3.45

On our Euclid Avenue Bargain Square, we shall offer for special selling beginning today an exceptionally good ored handkerchief linen waists.

THOUGHTFUL, ALSO

Joy at Husband's Appointment Tempered by Thought of Leaving Cleveland.

in School Anew."

post of secretary of war didn't vary the capital. in the least the household routine at the Baker residence, 1851 Craw- MANY CABINET MEMBERS ford road N. E., yesterday.

Just as the ex-mayor continued his arguments in Judge M. A. Foran's

feels as to this signal honor." | coacl In announcements that Mr. Baker him.

SOLONS TO HONOR BAKER. WASHINGTON, March 6,-(Staff Spl.)-Representative Isaac R. Sher wood tonight announced he had arranged for a non-partisan dinner to be given by the Ohio senators and congressmen to Newton D. Baker as soon as he arrives in Washington to assume his cabinet position

will retain his interest in the law firm he had just formed with Joseph Hostetler and Thomas L. Sidlo Jay the plain intimation that Mr. Baker Thinks of Her Children, Too;

"They'll Have to Start in School Anew."

the plain intimation that Mr. Baker still will call Cleveland home, and that he hopes to return here to practice again in the future. The firm still will be Baker, Hostetler & Sidlo, according to the understanding yesterday. Mr. Baker talked it over in an afternoon conference with his two associates.

BY LORA KELLY.

The news of former Mayor Newton D. Baker's appointment to the bost of secretary of war didn't vary

URGED NAMING OF BAKER

Stray Stories Reflect Home Life of Next War Secretary

Few of Newton D. Baker's friends know he was slated early in life to follow his father's footsteps in medicine. But an incident one day com-

(Second Floor)

follow his father's footsteps in medicine. But an incident one day compelled Dr. Baker to revise his decision.

Once when Dr. Baker was called to the country to amputate a man's leg he was summoned hurriedly across the road where another patient was dying. Instructing his son, who was with him, to bind up the arteries, Dr. Baker rushed away.

A few minutes later he returned to find his son binding up all the veins, leaving the arteries severely alone.

The manner in which Mr. Baker broke into politics in Cleveland was

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Mr. Baker's fondness for reading amounts almost to a passion. Friends say at 10 he had read Shakespeare Whilton, Homer and the Bible. Ofter when the other boys were up in the haymow or behind the barns, thrilling with the deeds of heroes whose exploits were being recounted in the paper-backed novels, Newton would be found in his father's office, delving in some classic like "Paradise Lost." For this he became known as the "angel child."

The Damon and Pythlas attachment existing between the late Mayor Tom L. Johnson was attracted to Mr. Baker soon after the latter's first.

on. Mr. Johnson was attracted to l Baker soon after the latter's fi speech, and from then on the t were inseparable. None, perha was closer to the late mayor, no more cognizant of Mr Johnson ideals and aims.

Mr. Baker's particular inanimate companion is a briar pipe, and likall small men, he smokes a large briat pipe. He smokes a peculiar mixtur which he prepares himself and keep

in a big jar.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Ta

lets. Druggists refund money if it falls

cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on ea

box. 25c.—(Advt.)

Would End Conflicts.

Pomerene, Harding, Emer-

Rose Pastor Stokes Says Women "Before the European war has closed the United States will be drawn into the conflict," said Rose Pastor Stokes of New York, at a meeting night.

"Wars are fought for a war and states will be drawn into the conflict," said Rose Pastor Stokes of New York, at a meeting night.
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ng Out of Mexico as Signs I

They Say He Really Looks Like This



Newton D. Daker of Villo, . The Been Appointed Secretary of W

This photograph shows Baker driving a sorn cobes. Baker is known to be a pacifist but to believes in preparedness. His ideas a said to be in absolute accord with resident Wilson's.

Baker is married and has three chil en. He was offered the post of Secre on the Interior at the beginning of Wilson administration but refused it.



LEVELAND MAN WHO
IS CHOSEN TO BE WAR
DEPARTMENT GRIEF

ST.LOUIS STAR

KANSAS CITY STAR

SHARE WILL

ton D. Baker, former mayor of Cleveland, secretary of war, editors of daily papers all over the country thought it their duty to let their subscribers know what sort of a looking man the new cabinet official is. So when the papers appeared Mon-

ST. LOUIS POST DISPATCH When President Wilson announced Monday that he had appointed New-

day afternoon and Tuesday morning nearly every one of them had on its

front page a reproduction of a photograph labeled "Newton D. Baker."

Many of the pictures really looked like Cleveland's former mayor. Some of them, however, failed to do the new secretary justice, and many subscribers are probably ask-

NEW WAR SECRETARY AMAZES WASHINGTON

Washington, March 20-Somnolent Washington is surprised at the new Secretary of War, Mr. Baker, because, among other things, he—

Gets to work before the conventional (Washington) time of 9

Stays always until 6.30 and returns after dinner.

Can get in and out of his office without the assistance of a kowtowing negro attendant.

Smokes a pipe and sometimes a

cigarette.

LAIN DEALER

NEW YORK, March 28.—The Aero Club of America announced today that because of the law which prevents the United States government from accepting gifts, it had offered to sell to the government for \$1 each, the two high powered aeroplanes it re-

SELL U. S. PLANES FOR \$1?

The offer to sell the machines at this price has been forwarded to Secretary of War Baker.

cently proffered for use in Mex-

Baker's Biography

Where can I secure a book telling of New on D. Baker's life?—H.

New on D. Baker's life?—H.

Baker's biography has not been published in book form; but you may learn about his life in magazine and newspaper articles at the

WAR SECRETARY A STUDIOUS BOY

WAS SCHOOLMATE OF DR. BARTLETT.

Known as "Scully" in the Early Days-Was Regarded as One of the Best Read Lads.

When Newton D. Baker, secretary of war, went to school at the Episcopal High school in Alexandria, Va., he was known as "Scully" among the boys, who fancied that there was a resemblance between his build and that of the school cook, whose name was "Scully." This on the authority of Dr. Charles W. Bartlett of this city, assistant state 1 ealth officer, who was a schoolmate.

"But Scully is a fighting name," said Dr. Bartlett. "Thore may have been something prophetic in that."

This was back in 1886-87 and 88, when both Dr. Bartlett and Mr. Baker were school boys at the high school, a well known training school for boys,



NEWTON D. BAKER.

The secretary of war as he looked at the early age of 15—Picture loaned by Dr. Charles W. Bartlett, who was a schoolmate years ago.

across the river from Washington, Dr. Bartlett's parents then lived in Cuba. Baker's parents were from Martinsburg, W. Va., where the picture presented with this story was taken. Young Bartlett and young Baker were good friends in the school days and exchanged pictures.

"He was one of the most studious boys in his class," said Mr. Bartlett. "Read a great deal when he had spare time and was one of the attentive members of the old Fairfax Literary society. We regarded him then as the best read lad in the school. He took some part in athletics but was not a leader in that line as he was in scholarship."

After leaving the school Dr. Bartlett.

scholarship."

After leaving the school Dr. Bartlett went to the University of Maryland, where he studied medicine, and Baker went to Johns Hopkins. They met but little after leaving school and the boyhood intimacy was broken off.

"I hadn't thought of him in years," said Dr. Bartlett this morning. "When I read yesterday that he had been named secretary of war I looked the old picture up and you are welcome to it."

Here it is. It shows the

Here it is. It shows the secretary war at the age of fifteen.

* BAKER'S NOMINATION IS SENT TO SENATE.

Washington, D. C., March 7.— nomination of Newton D. Baker, former mayor of Cleveland, to be secretary of war, was sent to the senate today.

Family of Man Who Will be New Secretary of War



Wife and children of Newton D. Baker, ex-Cleveland mayor, who is President Wilson's choice for secretary of war to succeed Lindley M. Garrison. Reading from left to right the children are: Jack, nine; Margaret, four; and Betty, ten. Mrs. Baker is an active worker in the consumers league, the woman's club and the woman suffrage party.

+ + +

Mrs. Newton D. Baker, wife of President Wilson's choice for Secretary of War to succeed Lindley M. Garrison, resigned, is well known to three Bellefontaine young women—Mrs. E. K. Campbell, Mrs. Junius W. Hamilton and Mrs. W. G. Stinchcomb. They attended Wilson College at Chambersburg, Pa., when Mrs. Baker, then Elizabeth Leopold, was a teacher of vocal music. The three young women learned to know her quite well and speak of her popularity with the body of young women then in college. Mrs. Baker has always been very cordial to all Wilson College young women who visited in Cleveland and about four years ago when Mrs. Stinchcomb was there, learning of her presence in the city, gave a delightful luncheon in her

Mrs. Baker is a society woman of decided charm and poise, a vocalist and pianist of rare ability. She is talented in many ways and the three children of Secretary and Mrs. Baker are ideal. When teaching vocal in college Elizabeth Leopold was also the leader of the Glee Club and she was beloved by all of the girls and showed that she possessed magnetic powers. Social opportunities that have come to her since that time that have developed this gift and she will assume her position as the wife of a Cabinet officer in Washington with proper dignity.

VOTE \$8,600,000 FOR ARMY NEEDS

House and Senate Provide for Better Aeroplane and Truck Service.

Mann Asks Roll Call "to Show World How Congress Acts."

Plain Dealer Bureau, 38 Post Building, WASHINGTON, March 28,

Sidetracking the immigration bill by unanimous consent, the house today gave preparedness the right of way and jammed through an appropriation bill of \$8,600,000 for the army. A few hours later the senate passed the same measure without debate. Less than three minutes were devoted to its consideration in the upper house.

The money will be spent on the Mexican expedition. After American troops occupied Vera Cruz this government appropriated \$15,000,000 to meet additional expenses, so occupation of Mexican territory up to now has cost in excess of \$23,000,000.

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During consideration in the house of the urgent deficiency appropriation for the army Republican Leader Mann announced he proposed to ask for a roll call in order to announce to the world that congress would vote unanimously for the expenditure necessity. When the roll was called only one vote was cast against the passage of the measure, that of Representative London of New York, Socialist. Three hundred and seventy-three were in favor of it.

In the senate the measure passed unanimously, and that body will begin consideration of the army increase bill tomorrow.

Among the big items of expenditure will be: Twenty-four aeroplanes at \$12,000 each; 7,000 horses at \$200 each; fifty-four motor trucks at \$4,000 each; subsistence for additional enlisted men \$753,141; transportation \$1,355,447; clothing and camp and garrison equipment for aditional men \$7,304,000.

During the debate in the house Chairman John J. Fitzgerald of the appropriations committee impressed on the members the need of new high powered aeroplanes. The report that the forces engaged in Mexican service have but two available aeroplanes was officially confirmed at the war department.

"We ought to have enough aeroplanes was officially confirmed at the war department.

"We ought to have enough aeroplanes," said Representative Mann, "to hunt out the man we are chasing, and to keep us in hourly touch with our forces in Mexico. As it is now the commanding officer on the border is out of touch with the forces much of the time."

"The machines we have," said Chairman Fitzgerald, "are low powered and cannot be used to advantage in the high altitudes of the mountainous country to the south."

When some members of the committee expressed doubt as to the need of providing twenty-four aeroplanes, Secretary Baker said:

"They have discovered in Europe that the proper rule is three machines to the aviator, because of the extreme fragility of construction." During consideration in the house of the urgent deficiency appropriation



The newly appointed Secretary of War.

Ex-Mayor Baker Appointed Secretary of War.

President Wilson has made an excellent selection in appointing Ex-Mayor Newton D. Baker as Secretary of War, and the people of Cleveland have every reason to be proud of the selection.

Mr. Baker is the right man in the right place, as there is no man in the country more eminently qualified to hold this responsible position than he is. Added to his profound and keen intellect and broad-mindedness as mayor of the Sixth City he has shown his remarkable ability to deal with justice in the great political issues of the day, thus enabling him to occupy a prominent rank in diplomacy.

He will rank next to the President as a conspicuous figure in the shaping of public affairs, and his excellent executive ability will enable him to be equal to the emergency of the position. Never since the Civil War has the Secretary of War been confronted with such momentous problems.

The city of Cleveland, as well as the new secretary, has every reason to be complimented with the choice of the President, and those who know Mr. Baker are certain that he has made no mistake.

TO HELP IN CRISIS Former War Secretary Goes

to Capital to Give Aid to Secretary Baker.

Ex-Cleveland Mayor, in New Job, Works in Office Till Midnight.

Plain Dealer Bureau, 38 Post Building, WASHINGTON, March 10.

At the first suggestion that American troops were going into Mexico, Lindley M. Garrison, former secretary of war, came to Washington, hurried to the war department and soon was closeted with Secretary Newton D. Baker, his successor. He offered his services to Secretary Baker during the crisis. Mr. Garrison, it was said, will assist Mr. Baker in mastering the details of his office until he is familiar with the routine—and will be with him during the first days of the present crisis in any event.

The action of the former secretary was much commented on, favorably, too, even by his enemies in congress, in view of the dramatic manner in which he left the cabinet following a disagreement with the president. The

which he left the cabinet following a disagreement with the president. The former secretary was among the first to send Secretary Baker a telegram of congratulation upon his appointment and at that time he offered to assist him in any way possible. Learning of the raid by Villa on American soil, Mr. Garrison took a train to Washington last night ready to help.

There was no blare of trumpets about Garrison's arrival or volunteer of services. Few even knew that he was in Washington, and members of the general staff, across the hall, did not know that he was at the war department. He went at once to Secretary Baker's office and was with him for three hours. Mr. Garrison had given particular study to the Mexican situation, and was thoroughly familiar with the status of the American forces on the border, as the new secretary could not hope to be, so short a time had he been in office.

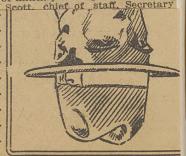
Secretary of War Baker tonight expressed highest appreciation of the services being rendered by his predecessor in office.

The action of Mr. Garrison and the conduct of former Secretary of State William Jennings Bryan after leaving the cabinet, were strongly contrasted in Washington tonight.

The day was one of the most exhausting and trying Mr. Baker ever experienced. Reaching the department before 9 o'clock this morning, he was still at his desk long after midnight. He had his dinner, consisting of sandwiches and milk, at his desk at 8 p. m.

While turning everything in the way of military arrangements over to Gen. Scott chief of staff, Secretary

turning everything vay of military cretary



Lino as won is. 96 1\$ colors, priced hemp braid, trimmed with t feather fancy, finished narrow satin folds; black

CLEVELAND TOPICS COMPANY, **PUBLISHERS** THE CLEVELAND, MARCH 18, 1916 No. 12 VOL. L

Secretary Baker—Smooth And Discreet

As far as the public can judge, War Secretary Baker is doing well at his new work.

He fits smoothly into the federal executive organization. He keeps secrets that should be withheld from the public. He is discreet in giving out public statements. He is not hindering the army staff in its work by personal opinions and idiosyncrasies.

Secretary Baker was expected by those who knew him to carry himself in just this way. He always fitted smoothly into the organizations that he worked with. He was not a disturber, and he was particularly discreet in making public statements. While some members of the Johnson administration caused more or less trouble, and got the political organization into hot order occasionally, Baker was not one of these.

When he became the leader of the organization he continued his discreetness. He retained the good-will of his political associates by taking care of them in political appointments.

No man changes his habits readily, and Secretary Baker may be expected to do in Washington as he did in Cleveland.

His work in managing details of the War Department is not readily observable by the public. With what ability he manages these inner affairs can not be determined at once, but will become apparent only after some months.



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While turning everything in the way of military arrangements over to Gen. Scott, chief of staff, Secretary Baker let it be known that he was to determine all questions of policy relating to the handling of the present emergency.

He conferred with President Wilson shortly before the chief executive left for a vaudeville theater to seek a little relaxation. Secretary Baker had a dinner engagement for this evening, made on the day of his arrival, with Secretary of the Navy Daniels. This, of course, was canceled. Mr. Baker also let it be known early that he would not return to Cleveland over sunday, as he had planned.

Subordinating the news for the purpose of aiming a fresh assault on the administration which it has been fighting bitterly for months, one of the big eastern newspapers today featured on its first page an article intended to whack the president over the back of the new war secretary. The Mexican lead of this newspaper printed in black face type began:

"With American troops lying dead on Mexican soil Newton D. Baker, the new and little secretary of war of the Wilson administration, spent today in discussing his passion for flowers."

The incident on which this "lead" was based occurred at the daily afternoon session of the newspaper men with the secretary. One of the visitors called attention to a large azalea which had been sent in by a friend to emphasize good wishes. "I am very fond of flowers," responded Mr. Baker. "At my home in Cleveland I have a small greenhouse and when I had the time, enjoyed experimenting."

War Secretary And Chief Of Staff



GEN. H. L. SCOTT AND NEWTON D. BAKER

e new Secretary of War conferring with the Chief of Staff of the Army, who had been filling the position ma

BAKER'S PRECEPTOR

Dr. J. A. Cox, of this City, Knew New War Secretary as Boy.

Many Wheeling people will be interested to know that Newton B. Baker, secretary of war, was once a

pupil of Dr. J. A. Cox, of this city.
The latter was at the head of the public schools in Martinsburg, W. Va.,

Young Baker, in addition to his work in the public school, took private lessions from his tutor. When seen by a representative of the Register yesterday Dr. Cox said:

"Newton Baker was an exceptionally bright how affable courtoons structures."

ly bright boy, affable, courteous, studious, giving, even at this early age, promise of future prominence in what-ever vocation in life he might choose to compete with his fellow-men.

"His selection as secretary of war,

at this critical time in our nation's history, is even more than a just tribute to Mr. Baker's ability—it is an honor bestowed upon the state of West Virginia second only to that of the nomination, in 1904, of the late Hon. Henry G. Davis as vice-president on the Democratic ticket."

DINNER PARTIES HONOR BAKERS

WASHINGTON, March 28.— Secretary of War Baker turned from Mexican problems last night to the first of three social events being given for himself and Mrs. Baker.

The Bakers last night were entertained at dinner by Senator and Mrs. Pomerene.

Tonight they will share honors with Navy Secretary and Mrs. Daniels as guests of honor at dinner given by Ambassador and Viscountess Chinda of Japan.

Wednesday night Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Hugh L. Scott will dine

Mrs. Baker expects to return to Cleveland Thursday. No decision has been made yet in selecting the Bakers' Washington home.

BE HEALTHY, HAPPY AND VIGOROUS

Baker Is Making Good

WHEN Newton D. Baker of Cleveland was appointed secretary of war, the New York Evening Post said: "Mr. Baker's appointment is one neither to arouse great hopes nor to provoke bitter opposition."

Today, three weeks later, the Post's Washington correspondent has this to say:

Baker entered the office of secretary of war as green as the carpets that adorn his office. Yet in the fortnight or more than he has presided over the war department, during a period when it has been more active and busier than it has been since the days of the Spanish-American war, Newton Baker has given an exhibition of rare grasp and intelligence in public office.

Baker reminds one of Frank Polk, counselor of the state department, who in less than two weeks showed an aptitude for affairs which made it hard for the uninitiated to believe that the newcomer knew nothing about foreign affairs and international law before coming to Washington.

Baker is quick witted and clear headed. He is a tactful person. He might have interjected his ignorance of military affairs to hold up everything in sight until he knew exactly what the meaning was of every recommendation made to him.

But the secretary assumed the officers of the general staff were thoroly disinterested in their efforts to get adequate equipment for the Villa expedition.

Therefore, Mr. Baker interposed no obstacle. No one ever will be able to say, no matter what criticism is launched in the future against the punitive expedition, that Secretary Baker's inexperience delayed matters a single instant.

He approved right and left-and incidentally this was President Wilson's wish.

It is too early to make sweeping predictions, but persons, like the writer, who knew little of Baker before he came to Washington will be very much disappointed if after a little while the new secretary of war doesn't turn out to be as capable an administration officer and as astute an adviser, political and otherwise, of the president as there is in the cabinet as there is in the cabinet.

WAR CHIEF FORGETS MEXICO

Secretary Baker Goes Home to Play With His Children.

Cleveland, March 19.—Pancho Villa had no place in Secretary of War Ba-ker's thoughts today. He let Villa shift for himself in Mexico and came home to play with the children. This is the first time Mr. Baker has

been able to commute between his office and his home, the Mexican crisis and Congressional wrestling over the Army bill having held him at his new

desk.
"I am here to rest," he said. "I will leave for Washington at 6.30 o'clock

leave for Washington at 6.30 o'clock Monday night."

"What have you heard from the American troops in Mexico?"

"Mexico! Why, I haven't heard a word, and don't expect to. I dropped that when I left Washington. General Scott is in charge."

"Do you plan to hold any political conferences while here or to call a meeting of the Democratic County Executive Committee?"

"No, these are my days of rest,"

'No, these are my days of rest."



Gen. Hugh L. Scott, chief of staff of the army, who temporarily held the post of secretary of war, is shown at the left, reporting on the Mexican situation to Newton D. Baker, new war secretary. The picture was taken in Washington Thursday.

War Secretary Baker Instructed by Cabinet to Dispatch Expedition to Punish Border Outlaws Who Invade U.S.

BULLETIN

VALLEJO, Cal., March 10.—Officials at the Mare island navy yard today expected the Pacific fleet, now at San Diego, would be ordered to Mexico. Repairs on the cruiser Raleigh at the yard were ordered rushed. The transport Buffalo, with the Fourth regiment of marines aboard, was loading extra ammunition in case landing parties became necessary.

By United Press

WASHINGTON, March 10.-American troops are going into Mexico to get Francisco Villa.

President Wilson made this official announcement at the white house today.

The announcement followed a meeting of the cabinet, which decided to authorize War Secretary Baker to send a punitive expedition across the border.

At least 8000 troops will form the original force that will march into Mexico, it was stated at the war department.

The white house statement follows:

"An adequate force will be sent at once in pursuit of Villa with the single object of capturing him and putting a stop to his forays.

"This can and will be done in entirely friendly aid of the constituted authorities in Mexico and with scrupulous respect for the sovereignty of the republic."

War Secretary Baker refused any statement as to the war department's plan on the action of the cabinet, but indicated that later he would likely have some statement

General Intervention to Depend Upon Carranza

is to be made to impress upon Car- of all of Mexico tonight depends alranza that the present movement is most entirely upon Carranza. All in no sense intended as war on Mexico or any invasion of her sovereign has set itself, even if it means a pro- Ariz, which states that the first chief, tracted campaign against all the mili- in a telegram to Gen. Calles, military tary forces of the southern republic. governor of Sonora, said:

Whether the movement started to-

With soldiers in Mexico every effort | vention with the complete pacification preparations are being made against the chance of such an eventuality.

The only word from Carranza, dirights. Failing in this, the United rectly or indirectly, came tonight in States will preceed with the task it the form of a dispatch from Douglas,

"I am very sorry that conditions are day is to develop into general inter- such that the United States deems it necessary to take the action of which you have advised me.

These were the big developments of the day masked behind the brief and carefully worded official announcement given out at the war department tonight by Secretary of War Baker as follows:

"There is no intention of entering Mexico in force. A sufficient body of mobile troops will be sent in to locate and disperse or capture the band or bands that attacked Columbus. So soon as the forces of the de facto government can take control of the situation, any forces of the United States then remaining in Mexico will of course be withdrawn. The forces of the United States now on the border will be immediately recruited, but only for the purpose of safeguarding the territory of the

of safeguarding the territory of the United States from further raids." In making the preparations for the dash into Mexico, Secretary of War Baker learned today that there were but 31,000 available troops in the whole of the continental United States. Modern siege guns, armed motor trucks, and other modern implements of war are entirely lacking.

Must Baker Do Without That Pet Pipe at Cabinet Meetings?

WASHINGTON, March 10. NASHINGTON, March 10.

Newton D. Baker, new secretary of war, is going to have a hard time concentrating his mind on problems under discussion in cabinet

meetings.
For as his Cleveland friends know, Baker's chief aid in solving knotty problems is his pipe. Like Tom Johnson, who never went into a street railway conference without his pipe, Baker has accustomed himself to pondering all weighty pondering all weighty measures in a cloud of

but the Wilson cabinet is not a smoking cabinet. Presinot a smoking cabinet. President Wilson himself does not smoke, and five of the ten members of cabinet never puff the "filthy weed." In deference to this non-smoking majority at the cabinet table as well as to the president himself cabinet deliberations. liberations are normally

smokeless.

Of course if a member wishes to smoke there is no fast rule against it, but, any-

fast rule against it, but, anyhow, they don't.

Secretary of State Lansing
puffs a pipe in his own office,
while puzzling over the government's problems, but
leaves it behind when
he crosses the street to
the white house. Lane,
Houston and Wilson are
cigar smokers in their own offices. Ex-Secretary of War
Garrison preferred cigarets,
but he didn't inflict his
Turkish importations on the
cabinet meetings.

Turkish importations on the cabinet meetings.
Secretaries McAdoo, Redfield and Daniels, Postmaster General Burleson and Atty.
Gen. Gregory are all non-smokers.

Cabinet sessions have been smokeless, for most part, since President McKinley's

In this embargo on his pet pipe Baker will find one of the chief burdens of his new

BAKER LEARNS ROPES ON FIRST DAY OF NEW JOB

WASHINGTON, March 10.—
That Newton D. Baker will make good as secretary of war was the opinion among those of Uncle Sam's official family who came in touch with him on his first day in

"He don't look much like a secretary of war, that's a fact," one old officer in the war department "but you cannot always tell

by looks.
"He's young and energetic, shows that he's quick to grasp the detail of a situation, and his apparent frankness and directness of manner promises well. The fellows of the department, so far as I have heard, rather like his get up."

First Duty.

Baker's first official duty was to transmit to the president official reports from Gen. Funston on the Mexican border raid at Columbus, N. M.

Baker called Messenger Smith,

who has served as personal mes-senger for four secretaries of war, and learned what button to push when he wanted messenger, secre-

Baker enters office at a time when he will have little before him but work. The official social season is over, the last of the white house receptions being held last week. The cabinet dinners are also past, and although the new secretary will be entertained and dined informally, there will be no big social events to divert his interest and attention from his

BAKER'S REAL NEIGHBOR DESPITE BIG JOB, HE SAYS

Secretary of War Baker is a real neighbor, maintains Joseph Schauweker, member of the Cleveland stock exchange.

Schauweker could not reach his home by phone Tuesday night, and called the Baker home, asking that a message be sent to his wife by one of his daughters, playmates of the Baker children. Baker himself delivered the message.

"He'll be just as democratic in the big job," said Schauweker Wednesday.

MRS. BAKER AIDS SUFFRAGE.

Mrs. Newton D. Baker, wife of the new secretary of war, is to sing tonight at an entertainment given by District 8, Woman's Suffrage Party of Greater Cleve-land, in Miles Park Presbyterian church, Miles Park avenue S. E.,

mear E. 91st street.

Mrs. W. J. Novak, district leader,
will give a dramatic reading and Miss Edith Ellsworth, violinist, will play. Proceeds of the con-cert will be turned into the suffrage budget fund.

BAKER WILL CONFER WITH WILSON TODAY

New Secretary of War Goes to Washington to Take Oath of Office.

May Not Resign as Chairman of County Organization.

Newton D. Baker left Cleveland last evening for Washington, where he will take the oath of office today as secretary of war in President Wilson's cabinet.

He is to confer with the president immediately after his arrival at the capital. Former Secretary Lindley M. Garrison has offered to go to Washington to aid the new cabinet

Washington to aid the new cabinet member in beginning the work of his department. Mr. Baker is to come back to Cleveland Saturday night to stay over Sunday, returning to Washington the first of next week. In case it is arranged that Mr. Baker shall be installed this morning, Maj. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, chief of staff, secretary of war ad interim, probably will conduct the ceremonies at the war department, as the representative of former Secretary Garrison, if the latter is not able to be present.

In accordance with custom, Gen.

son, if the latter is not able to be present.

In accordance with custom, Gen. Scott has asked Mr. Garrison to sit for his portrait, to be added to the collection of his predecessors in office. The selection of the artist is left to the discretion of Mr. Garrison.

One of the very first matters facing Mr. Baker on his arrival will be the question of a private secretary. Already a vigorous campaign has been started in favor of Walter R. Pedigo, present incumbent, dispatches said last night. Pedigo has been private secretary to the secretary of war for the last four or five years. He has been connected with the war department and has been a resident of Washington so long he is not classified either as a Republican or Democrat.

The matter of a private secretary is

Washington so long he is not classified either as a Republican or Democrat.

The matter of a private secretary is so distinctly personal no official would presume to interfere with any selection Mr. Baker might make. At the same time it is known Mr. Baker will be advised today to look over the situation in the department and go slowly before making a decision.

Mr. Baker left Cleveland after receiving further congratulations offered in messages and by callers. Among those who visited Mr. Baker's office yesterday was Maurice Maschke, chief of the Republican county organization, who extended his good wishes. As interesting as any message Mr. Baker received was a wire of congratulation from Maurice Weidenthal, editor of the Jewish Independent, who is out of the city. After offering felicitations, Mr. Weidenthal's telegram suggested that Mr. Baker make this passage from Isalah his "general order No. 1":

"And they shall beat their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruning hooks; nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more."

A political development yesterday

up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more."

A political development yesterday was that Mr. Baker will not resign, for the present at least, his chairmanship of the Democratic county executive committee, and may retain it until after the August primary.

It is understood William A. Greenlund, committee secretary, probably will succeed Mr. Baker if there is a change in chairman.

BAKER GOES TO CAPITAL TODAY: PRESS COMMENT

Newton D. Baker, newly appointed secretary of war, said Wednesday he will leave Cleveland Wednesday night for Washington. He probably will attend the cabinet meeting for the first time Friday.

Baker refused to discuss statement published in the New York Times in which William B. Brewster protested against Baker's appointment. Brewster, secretary of a committee of mayors on national defense, said Baker was asked to co-operate with the national security league, but refused, saying he was a pacifist

"I don't remember Brewster," said Baker. "I suppose he did ask me to join the preparedness movement. Everybody has been asking me to join everything."

Baker's nomination as secretary of war was confirmed by the senate late Tuesday.

This is what some Ohio papers about the appointment of

COLUMBUS DISPATCH: Pres-COLUMBUS DISPATCH: President Wilson has perpetrated another surprise by coming to Ohio for a secretary of war to succeed Lindley M. Garrison. Now Newton D. Baker is called to service in the cabinet at a critical time. It is a business that will summon all his mental resources and sure all his mental resources and put him in many ways to the severest test. Those who know him best-believe that he will acquit him-self with credit to himself and his

ASHTABULA STAR: Men of all parties, of all classes who have the welfare of the country at heart, hope that Newton D. Baker will be a success as secretary of war. At a time like the present when the affairs of the country are in the state they are, we should forget whether a man is a republican or a democrat. is a republican or a democrat. What the country needs is good sound judgment and the ability to handle big affairs in a way which is best for our country. It is believed Mr. Baker possesses these qualifications lieved Mr. Baker possesses these qualifications.
YOUNGSTOWN VINDICATOR:

President Wilson could not have found in the entire country a man better suited for the great office of secretary of war than is exMayor Newton D. Baker of Cleve-

Ind.

In the prime of life, with great capacity for work, Mr. Baker carries to his new duties a large executive experience and as strong, resourceful and well trained a mind as there is in the land.

The New Secretary of War

Mr. Baker has been known in Ohio as a radical Democrat of the Tom L. Johnson school. He was for many years Johnson's chief lieutenant in Cleveland politics. His associations have all been with the Bryanistic, pacifist element in the Democratic party. He would have been a natural choice for a cabinet position at the beginning of the Wilson administration. alone will tell whether Mr. Baker's installation in the war department is going to contribute definiteness to it or merely make it more obscure.-New York Tribune.

The new secretary of war, Mr. Newton D. Baker, will succeed to the office after both the army bills have been finished, and will therefore be able to avoid any disturbing controversy with either of the military committees. His first work will be to put into execution the plans upon which congress has decided. His fitness for this is not to be doubted, as he possesses what may be called a talent for detail and has always been a hard and systematic worker. Mr. Baker has been a consistent supporter of President Wilson, has warmly approved of both the military and the foreign policies of the admin-istration. He may, therefore, be counted on as a sympathetic and useful co-adjutor of the president in this time of trial.—New York Times.

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Announcement of the president's selection of Newton Diehl Baker, former mayor of Cleveland, to be secretary of war was received with general surprise. Nevertheless, the country will concede that, in all fairness, the president and his appointee must be given opportunity for demonstration of the capacity of Mr. Baker as head of the war department before hastening to pass judgment.

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These men are being sent to aviation schools for special training at the expense of the national aeroplane fund.

Reports Carranza's Commanders Join Villa Disturb President and Baker.

Navy Department Orders Ships to Mexico to Safeguard Americans.

WASHINGTON, March Grave apprehension regarding the outcome of the American expedition into Mexico in pursuit of Villa was evident for the first time in Washington tonight, after receipt by the war department of a dispatch from Gen. Funston saying a report had reached him that 2,000 Carranza troops at Chihuahua under Gen. Luis Herrera, had revolted and aligned themselves with the bandit chief.

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For this purpose not more than 15,000 men would be available without calling out the national guard. There are now on the border or in Mexico in the neighborhood of 25,000 soldiers, and in the whole of the continental United States the other mobile forces number only a little more than 5,000.

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However, selection of advisers is a personal matter for the president, if anything is in the conduct of his office, and it is not for others to cavil at his preferences. No doubt there are compensating advantages in picking obscurities for the official family. are compensating advantages in picking obscurities for the official family. It avoids the awkward possibility that subordinates may crowd into the spotlight, as the exceptional Mr. Bryan was all the time doing, and it further lessens the danger of friction in the family. With a president who is so prone to be his own secretary of war and war a is so prone to be his own secretary of state and secretary of war and secre-tary of everything else, it is perhaps the only policy that would work out satisfactorily.—Detroit Free Press.

But the academic charm of Mr. Baker's personality and the political Baker's personality and the political power of his following are not the requirements of a great secretary of war in these critical days. Mr. Garrison was forced out of the cabinet because he supported, consistently and courageously, a policy originally championed by Mr. Wilson and abandoned by him in the face of political exigencies. Mr. Baker is too experienced a politician to permit the needs of national defense to conflict with those of political defense. His administration of the war department can be counted upon to harmonize the differences between the president and the leaders of his party in conand the leaders of his party in con-

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STIR WASHING

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THE WIFE OF THE NEW SECRETARY OF WAR-Mrs. Newton D. Baker, wife of President Wilson's appointee to succeed Secretary of War Garrison, resigned, was Miss Elizabeth Leopold of Pottstown, Pa. When her husband was mayor of Cleveland, O., she was celebrated as a hostess. (Phote-raph by Bain News service.)



PHILADELPHIA PRESS MAR 2 / 1916 Mrs. Newton D. Baker

The wife of the new Secretary of War will not take her place in Washington society until next Winter, because she is unwilling to break into the school year of her children. She therefore will remain for a time in Cleveland. Before her marriage Mrs. Baker was Miss Elizabeth Wells Leopold, of Pottstown, this State.

BAKER IS NEW RINGMASTER IN OHIO DEMOCRATIC POLITICAL TENT

COLUMBUS, March 31.--There's to be a new ringmaster in the Ohio democratic political tent this coming campaign.

Newton D. Baker is his name.

The new secretary of war and former mayor of Cleveland is, by common agreement, to be chairman of the democratic state con-



vention in Columbus, June 1. addition, he is to be permitted personally to write the state platform planks dealing with the national administration and national

When Baker was home from Washington the other day, Bill

Finley, who has been running the democratic state organization in Ohio since the year 1, went up to The delegation is intended to Secluded that he couldn't hear their calls. On the contrary, his hearing is most acute. democratic state organization in Atlee Pomerene. Ohio since the year 1, went up to The delegatio

Heretofore, if Baker wanted to see Finley he came to Columbus.

Harmony Is Watchword. Old-Time Leader Says.

"Harmony's the watchword with us democrats this year," says Finley.

Baker, it is accepted, is to be the link between Washington and Ohio. Frequently, in the past, such a link has been missing.

A part of his job as secretary of war will be to put down insurrection in the democratic party in Ohio. He's already been in touch with some of the 1914 rebel leaders, trying to induce them to get back into the democratic trenches and quit supplying the republicans with ammunition.

It looks now as if Baker, Fin-ley and some more of the leaders were making some headway with

were making some neadway with their peace program.

The democratic "Big Four" to the St. Louis national convention is to consist of former governor Judson Harmon, former governor James E. Campbell, former gover-

The delegation is intended to appeal to democrats of all ages, sizes and complexions.

Campbell was active in Ohio politics before Jimmy Cox was born and had served a term as

governor before the panic of '93.

Harmon used to be one of
Grover Cleveland's right hand men and later was governor for a couple of terms.

Cox belongs to the "young democrats." Pomerene is one of the

Cox belongs to the "young democrats." Pomerene is one of the original "I'm with Wilson" men. Former republican attorney general Frank S. Monnett, who has been affiliated with the democrats for some years now, is trying to break the Campbell-Harmon-Cox-Pomerene slate by being a candidate himself for delegate at a candidate himself for delegate at

The state organization crowd dismiss Monnett with the boast that he will neither run very far nor very fast.

Cox Is Going to Run for Governor.

Cox is going to run for governor again. His friends in many counties have been issuing clarion calls that he come out of seclusion. Cox has never been so deeply

Cox may not have opposition.



THE NEW RINGMASTER

P. Sandles of Ottawa has been mentioned as a candidate but shows no signs of activity. The candidacy of Prosecutor Cyrus Locher of Cleveland appears to be comatose.

Pomerene has no opposition for renomination as U. S. senator. For this he is profoundly grateful. The democratic organization proposes to back Supreme Court

Judges James Johnson and Maurice Donahue for renomination.

There's no pushing or shoving for other places on the democratic

state ticket.

Headquarters News Bulletin

MR. BAKER'S APPOINTMENT.

The appointment of Newton D. Baker of Cleveland as Secretary of War is pleasing to suffragists generally and to Ohio suffragists in particular because they have confidence in Mr. Baker's ability and his integrity and some knowledge of his capacity for devotion to his ideals.

Mr. Baker stood publicly for suffrage in Ohio when to do so meant much more than it does to espouse the cause today. He was one of the speakers at the memorable "campaign opening" at Cedar Point in the summer of 1911 when we were getting ready for our work with the Constitutional Conand just after he had announced his candidacy for Mayor of Cleveland for the first time. This action brought sharp criticism from two privileged institutions. powerful When one of Mr. Baker's friends commenting on this expressed the hope that it would not injure his election chances, he replied serenely, "Never mind. I am not disturbed, I have no wish to be Mayor of Cleveland at the expense of my convictions on any question."

Suffragists are rejoicing too because they believe little Betty Baker's comment on her father's appointment places the correct estimate upon Mr. Baker's attitude towards the question of the hour. "O, goody," said Betty, "Now there won't be any war."

Mrs. Baker is a suffragist and a pacifist and has always been her husband's comrade in the battles for the common good which have played so big a part in their lives in Cleveland.

BAKER LETTERS HOME CARRY HOMESICK NOTE

Whether Secretary of War Baker hasn't his heart completely in his work, is seeing the handwriting on the political wall, or is growing more modest in his more mature years, is puzzling Democratic politicians here.

In a letter Thursday to Gus Hanna, former street cleaning superintendent, Baker said:

"I hope to be back in Cleveland soon at my old job among my old friends."

To a Democratic councilman Baker has penned this: "I may be speed-ily, more speedly than you suggest, permitted to return to Cleveland and to those I love."

In congratulating Baker on his appointment most Democrats here expressed the hope the war portfolio will be his stepping stone to the presidency. Baker's invariable answer has been that he is nurturing no such aspiration.

Veldon

Newton D. Baker

By Florence Kelley

NEWTON D. BAKER, secretary of war, twice mayor of Cleveland, accepted last November, the presidency of the National Consumers' League. He is not resigning this office, nor is he quitting the peace societies and suffrage organizations of which he has been a member.

When President Wilson was at Johns Hopkins, Newton D. Baker was a student in his classroom and the acquaintance has never lapsed. When Mr. Wilson became President, Mr. Baker had recently been re-elected to the mayoralty. Mr. Wilson offered him the post of secretary of the interior, and Mr. Baker's reason for declining it reveals the texture of his conscience. He had pledged to the people of Cleveland the performance of certain duties, the execution of certain policies, in case they reelected him. To accept high federal office and leave Cleveland at that time would be desertion. He declined the secretaryship of the interior.

Mr. Baker announced last summer that he would not again be a candidate for election as mayor. In January he resumed the practice of the law, under-



NEWTON D. BAKER

taking incidentally to co-operate with Mr. Brandeis as a legal adviser of the National Consumers' League in defense of the constitutionality of labor laws.

He is a lawyer of distinction, having taught for many years in the law school, and won for Cleveland a series of important suits against divers railroad corporations during his ten years' service as head of its legal department.

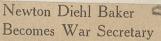
Mr. Baker's connection with the Consumers' League goes back to the beginning of his official career. In those days Ohio, alone among the states, forbade the employment of children after 6 o'clock at night even at Christmas. The Ohio state labor inspectors made no pretense of enforcing the law. The Consumers' League brought the matter to Mr. Baker's attention, and he made public his intention of prosecuting all violators of this provision in Cleveland irrespective of the action of the state officers. From that day to this children have been free from the burden of work in stores at night in Cleveland.

As mayor he appointed Myrta L. Jones, president of the Cleveland Consumers' League, to two important municipal positions, to membership on the commission to visit and advise in regard to city institutions, and to the Cleveland Foundation.

Throughout Mayor Tom Johnson's long struggle for three-cent fares, Mr. Baker was at once his legal adviser and his strongest interpreter to the voters of Cleveland.

Learned in the law, a most persuasive and convincing public speaker, an experienced administrator, a democrat in the broadest sense of the word, long the chief officer of the best governed city in the United States, Mr. Baker's entrance upon office as war secretary guarantees to the country the complete cessation of hysteria emanating from that source.

He acts with decision. He punishes crime by steadily enforcing the law against weak and strong. He arouses and organizes public opinion by making known the exact facts in the case—all of them—to all the people. He is a wise servant of the public, faithful to his obligation, free from self-seeking.



Newton Diehl Baker of Cleveland, O., appointed secretary of war early in the week, in place of Lindley M. Garrison of New Jersey, resigned, and confirmed by the Senate on Tuesday, was sworn in on Thursday morning. The President immediately afterward received the new cabinet member at the White House and went over some of the more pressing of the duties he will be called upon to perform. These have relation particularly to Mexico and to the expansion of the military establishment.



(From photo by Moore, Cleveland)

Newton D. Baker, United States secretary of war

Secretary Newton D. Baker

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER— Newton D. Baker becomes secretary of war at a time when the country is demanding a high quality of service from the occupant of that office. At no time since the civil war has the post required more of statesmanship, more of broadvisioned Americanism than now. No greater praise need be bestowed upon Mr. Baker than that the country has every reason to believe he will measure up fully to the requirements of the office. His training and skill as a lawyer fit him to meet the legal and constitutional questions involved in the present issues before the department of war. The former mayor of Cleveland goes to the head of the war department in the midst of a trying period. . . . It is a position none but the strongest has any right to undertake. Those who know Mr. Baker are certain that the President has made no mistake in offering this portfolio to

MARCH

THURSDAY,

C .; D.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE: WASHINGTON,

SECRETARY OF WAR

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President Wilson and Mr. Baker have been friends from boyheod. Secretary Baker was born in West Virginia, 44 years ago, and thus is one of the youngest Secretaries of War the country has ever had. He was a personal friend of Mayor Tom L. Johnson, of Cleveland, and was his right-hand man thru all his campaigns in that city. He was elected City Solicitor at the time of Mr. Johnson's first election, and was elected four times, winning even when Johnson



SECRETARY OF WAR BAKER.

"Something must be done to save the Democratic party, which is a dismal failure." It may be this wire to Senator Pomerene is what decided Senator Pomerene is what de

second most important member of his Cabinet.

This however, does not argue Newton D. Baker as being a nonentity, for he certainly is not. Mr. Baker is a lawyer and a leader among Ohio Democrats. If this conveys nothing to the general public the following telegram, which he recently sent to Senator Pomerene, of Ohio, and at once located him. In this telegram he said:

"Something must be done to save the Democratic party, which is a dismal failure." It may be this wire to Senator Pomerene is what decided was defeated. Mr. Baker lead in the agitation for the Ohio Constitution, which resulted in giving Ohio cities the right to frame their own charters. The new Secretary of War is an earnest believer in National preparedness and has stood right with the President thru all the vicissitudes of the past several months. He is a candidate for delegate to the Democratic National Convention at St. Louis, and, of course, is now certain of election. He was recently elected head of the County Executive Committee of his party, from which office he resigned two years ago.

Memorial Service.

Col. Zinn Post, Mechanicsburg;
Ps., held a very impressive memorial service for those of its members who had passed away during the year. At this the records of the deceased were read, three rolls of the deceased were read, three rolls of the drum following the reading of each.

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Mr. Baker made a most acceptable Mayor of Cleveland, serving two terms, and is known as the "Original Wilson Man," and there were excellent reasons for his warm espousal of President Wilson's cause. He was a student at Johns Hopkins University "dead or alive."

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REEDY'S MIRROR

Newton Baker

By W. M. R.

tented workers if we would be properly pre-They must feel like doing something in the army or factory for a country that does something for them. There's proof of unpresomething for them. There's proof of unpre-paredness in Italy. That country's ineffectiveness in the war is so conspicuous that there are people who do not hesitate to attribute it to treachery toward her allies. Of course, there is no treachery: the Italian soldiers fight well, though they get no results. Italy has been unable to help in the Eastern theater of the war—in the Balkans and at the Dardanelles. Her supremacy in the Adriatic is threatened by Austrian mastery of Montenegro. The real reason for Italy's futility, says a writer in the Socialist Review, is neither diplomatic nor military, but essentially industrial. "Italy is the poorest nation, industrially," says this writer, "of any of the six Great Powers. The social and industrial organization is of the weakest, and seems to have broken down under the strain of meeting The country the requirements of the war. is lacking in the chief requirements of modern warfare,-iron and other metals. It is easy, arithmetically, to figure Italy as able to put two to three million soldiers on the firing line; but it is another problem to equip that number of men, and Italy has been unable to do so because of her industrial backwardness. Strong in the arts of peace, Germany and France are strong in the art of war; weak in the arts of peace, Italy is weak in the art of The Italian is taxed to the last limit and gets nothing for it. Italy has little or no coal and does not use her water power. The Italian workman is no better looked after than was the British workman. The Italian army is a good one, but the efficient man, the industrial workman behind the army is lack-"The mobilization of social and industrial resources for the decisive fighting of the coming spring and summer" is going to determine the outcome of the war and Italy is unable to effect such mobilization. There's a lesson in this for the United States.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN gets \$670,000,—or is it \$670,000,000?—per year as a movie comedian. That's the high cost of laughing, I suppose. Still, there are many ginks in this country who pull down more than Charlie Chaplin does for less real service to their fellowmen. Anyhow, I hope Charlie splits nicely with his press agent.

Our Literary Spook Score another for the MIRROR School of Literature! Mr. Casper S. Yost's book, "Patience Worth: a Psychic Mystery," went to a second edition within a week of its publica-The best critics says that the writings of this bewitching spook are the only literature that has ever been produced under such eerie conditions and by such means as the ouija board or other heteromatic writing. psychologists have not yet explained the mystery of the wonderful use of the language, or of the historical sense and local color of the larger works, possessed by Mrs. Curran, a young woman of no particular range of education or reading. Mr. Yost's book, interesting as it is in itself, is only an introduction to works which reveal a greater genius than that of nature-loving and somewhat didactic lyricism—genius in realizing character in fic-tive creations and in the evolution of incident into a consistent, artistic dramatic develop-ment. It makes no difference whether the writing be done by the subconscious personality of Mrs. Curran or by the spirit of a Puritan spinster, as many believe. The work stands for itself as high form of art. As for its religious implications or explications-well, they are religious in the deepest sense, even

though they be not theological.

In what one might describe as an unconscious celebration of "Baby Week," certain more or less disguised friends of the President in Congress are staging an elaborate "baby act" in the prosecution of a campaign against him for a policy which will amount finally to a backdown before the contentions of Germany with regard to that nation's declaration that its submarines will attack merchantmen without warning. While the supporters of the President succeeded in defeating the McLemore resolution warning Americans off the merchant ships of belligerent nations, the victory is so far from being decisive that it is almost a Pyrrhic one. The

issue is scotched, not killed. Back of Congress are, of course, the people. Conceivably the popular backing of the President has not been made sufficiently plain as yet to the congressmen who opposed the Executive's insistence that warfare shall be conducted according to the laws of war as they existed at the outbreak of hostilities, and shall not be changed in such a manner as shall constitute an advantage to either side of the present stupendous conflict. In the fine manoeuvring for the capture of popular imagination and sentiment, the President displays his usual genius. The appointment of Newton D. Baker as Secretary of War is a move worthy of a Metternich. This action remove worthy of a Metternich. veals the President as holding an attitude towards the question before the country which can be characterized as a middle course.

Unquestionably many of the voters who supported Mr. Wilson for the presidency belong to the class of altruists, philanthropists or sentimentalists—as one may feel like describing them-who are opposed to anything which promises or threatens to lead to a break in our relations with Germany. On the other hand, there is a very large element among the President's followers, the members of which are clamorous that he shall display a stronger hand in his dealings with the great Teutonic power. By nominating Mr. Baker for Secretary of War, the President makes a very effective appeal to those supporters whose tendencies and principles may be called pacificist. Mr. Baker belongs, broadly speaking, to this class. He is a fundamental democrat in every respect-very much more democratic, probably than President Wilson himself. Baker is a well-known advocate of the philosgovernment formulated by Henry George. He was a protegé of Tom L. Johnson and inherited the Johnsonian mantle as Mayor of Cleveland. He did not depart a hair's breath from the Johnsonian programme. He fought the good fight for three-cent street car fares in Cleveland to a triumphant conclusion. nificantly enough, his appointment adds another to the strong Single Tax delegation in the Wilson government at Washington, a delegation which includes a no less distinguished member than Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, Labor Commissioner Wilson and his assistant, Mr. Louis F. Post. The appointment of such a man cannot but reassure the advocates of democracy in its purest form that the policy of the Administration is not one the drift of which is inevitably or probably, in the direction of belligerent action.

On the other hand, Mr. Baker would not have been appointed if he were not in thorough sympathy with the President's policy, so far as he has outlined it to the public in his recent tour of the country and in his more recent pronouncements at the national capital. It is not thought that Mr. Baker will be regarded as an acceptable Secretary of War to those who have felt that the Presi-

dent's artistic ejection of Mr. Garrison from that office was in the nature of a public calamity. Neither Mr. Elihu Root nor the more frenzied members of the National Security League will be found enthusiastically approving the choice of Mr. Baker. The army influence, of course, will be disappointed. Notwithstanding all this, it seems to be rather plain that Mr. Baker as Secretary of War will not be made the object of animadversions quite as severe as those which have been directed against Mr. Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. Baker is a man of affairs in the strictest sense of the word and his theories never get in the way of his practice. He was a re-markably efficient Mayor of Cleveland and he displayed not only great skill in handling the complicated municipal affairs of that town, but no little genius in the more difficult task of manipulating men to secure their co-operation to his own ends. Among the Democrats of Ohio, and particularly those Democrats least suspected of alliance with or subordination to the privileged interests, no man stands higher than Mr. Baker. Yet he is not regarded in Ohio as what might be called a fanatic. He has somewhat the same quality and temper of mind as Mr. Wilson himself. If anything, he is probably a little bit "colder." Ohio is going to be one of the states upon whose political decision this year's national election is going to turn. Therefore the selection of such a son of the Buckeye State as Mr. Baker is, in all the circumstances, a pretty fair indication and object lesson of the real meaning of the presidential policy and programme, so far as concerns the present crisis over the claims of Germany to an immunity for her submarines which is not recognized by the laws of war concerning any other piece of the enginery of warfare upon the seas of the world. Mr. Baker is not pro-Ally or pro-German. As a politician in Ohio whose future is most decidedly not behind him, he necessarily maintains a neutrality satisfactory to the people of that commonwealth.

Having shown a remarkable business ability in the conduct of the affairs of Cleveland, it is to be remembered also that Mr. Baker is a distinguished and effective lawyer; not a man likely to "lose his head." I should say, from what I know of the political elements identified with or sympathetic to the Single Tax propaganda, that it is highly probable the selection of Mr. Baker was made if not at the suggestion at least with the approval of another Ohioan of the same political stripe and a man, moreover, who has splendidly demonstrated his neutrality while serving humanity conspicuously in the hottest heart of the warlike hell on the other side of the water—Mr. Brand Whitlock, Ambassador to Belgium. Brand Whitlock, and want neither poltroon peace nor a cry of "havoc and let slip the dogs of war."

The President's action in this matter ap-

The President's action in this matter appears to me to be a very shrewd one. It is calculated to mollify the feeling against him upon the part of all those people whose politics is supremely altruistic in theory. None of these people is going to believe that Newton Baker is going to prance and pose in his new position as another "Bellona's bridegroom" or a civilian "thunderbolt of war." Those persons who are clamorous in their demand for strenuous action a la Bombastes Furioso, can hardly say that Baker is the kind of man who is likely to do any backing down before any problem or power by which he may be confronted. There is nothing more certain about him than that he is "a good fighter." Testimony to this effect may be elicited abundantly from the representatives

of the most powerful influences in politics and business in the state of Ohio. To me it appears that Mr. Baker is just the kind of a man the President stands most in need of now; one not only who will back him up in carrying out his policies, but one who is not afraid to tackle the big job of cleaning out the dead timber in the army organization as it exists at present and in getting rid of the thousand and one customs originally good which have grown up to the corruption of the military establishment. Mr. Baker is pre-eminently a reformer and he reforms the more enthusiastically the more hoary are the abuses to which he is called to direct his energies. Those who would have liked to see energies. Those who would have liked to see General Scott made permanent instead of acting Secretary of War, with prospect of minimum disturbance of traditions and customs, can not be expected to rejoice over the nomination of Mr. Baker; but all level headed Americans can not but feel that this is not the time for emphasizing what might be called a militaristic spirit by heading the army department with a strictly army man, committed to all the antique army superstitions. Whatever else may be necessary in the way of preparedness it must be conceded that a mobilization programme cannot be inaugurated without an assurance of a thoroughly capable business administration of the war department. This is what Newton Baker is pre-eminently qualified to supply. Doubtless the heathen will rage that a man from the Western Reserve, with none but civil distinctions, should be elevated to such an important post; but in point of fact the President's selection is one that accentuates and emphasizes the determination of the Administration to proceed as carefully as firmly in the formulation and execution of those plans of defense which seem to be indicated by the necessities of a situation which may develop cataclysmic crises at almost any time. Newton Baker will look much better to the country as the present excitement becomes subdued.

> Talking of Our Taxes By W. M. R.

ARDS upon yards for length, tons upon tons for weight of all tons papers recently about taxation in St. Louis. All amounting to nothing. The city isn't getting enough taxes to continue in business as it should. The Assessor threatens to assess property at 100 cents on the dollar Some authorities say he can do this, legally; others say he cannot. It is perfectly plain that St. Louis is soaked in taxation, that it bears the greater part of the burden of State expenses. St. Louis' valua-tion is higher than in other subdivisions of the State. Some counties get more money from the State than they give in taxes. (You will find the facts as to this condition stated elsewhere in this issue.) Country assessors assess low: if they don't they are not re-elected. The honest farmer won't stand for taxation that comes anywhere near the real value of his property. St. Louis has to make up the general revenue for the undertaxed remainder of the State. to separate the sources of State and local revenues and introduce local option in taxation. The country people would have none of it. Nobody knows what' Nobody knows what's to be done. Everybody knows the prevailing tax system is rotten. Everybody knows that assessors, playing politics in the country, under-assess their constituents. It is an axiom that personal property is so little assessed as to be a joke. Stocks, bonds, mortgages, cash in bank, jewelry and all such property largely escape

taxation. Writers of editorials write all around the subject and make confusion worse

Meanwhile, business and business communities are heavily taxed. The State runs short of revenue. And all the while there is one form of wealth constantly increasing which should, but does not, yield the revenue it should. Land value increases steadily but the tax upon it does not increase proportionately. Not at all. The steady increase of land value goes into the pockets of the owners and is hardly touched by the tax collectors. Business or production gets the butt end of taxation. And everything movable escapes taxation. Personal property is never taxed as the law says it should be until it gets into the court for administration and probate. There are forty or more suggestions for improving Missouri's tax system and all of them fall down because they are against natural law and human nature. They are based on the theory that taxes should be garnered of those who can afford to pay. Those who can afford to pay can find ways to escape paying what they should pay. That's why the man with a little property pays more taxes proportionately than the man who has a great deal. latter has much property that he can hide.

Four or five successive tax commissions have pointed out the ineffectiveness, the absurdities, the iniquities of Missouri's tax system, but all to no purpose. No change can be made because the farmer chiefly will not have it so. He's afraid of a tax on land value, when he should not be, because there may be a great deal of land in a man's possession and very little land value. Everybody is in favor of taxing the corporations, so the corporations are pretty heavily taxed. should be, for what they get from the State. But everybody who gets benefit from the community should be taxed at an equal rate. The land value of the land owner escapes taxation at the point where the land value ceases to be his contribution and becomes the creation of the community. We can probably pile up taxation on corporations much higher than it is now, and much of it would be justifiable, but when we begin piling up taxes on business, we begin to drive business away.

The papers cry aloud for other levies of taxation. What is needed is not the taxation of more things. We should begin remedying our taxation by exemptions and many of them. We should not tax anything that anybody produces—no buildings, machinery, tools, vehicles, cattle, horses, money, stocks, mort-gages, bonds, furniture, jewelry. All those things are wealth made by men. The men should not be fined for producing it. There would remain then nothing to be taxed that anybody produces individually. There would be nothing to tax only that which everybody produces—the increasing value of the land. As everybody produces that, it should go to everybody, and the way to get it back to everybody is by taxing all of it into the public

There is no question that the cities would yield their share. They have not much land as compared with the amount of land in the counties, but they have a great deal of land value. A couple of blocks in St. Louis will represent as much land value as is to be found in some counties. No reform in taxation that does not move in this direction will be of permanent beneficial result. Every county, every city in the State should have local option in taxation, should regulate its own exemptions, say what it should or should not tax. The people should determine these things by vote. All that is required is that classifications should be taxed uniformly. The people would know where to lay the tax.

When a proposal for such local option was before the State, Secretary Roach set forth as an argument against it this: Any county might decide that it would exempt all the forms of wealth specified by myself as desirable to exempt, and then what would happen? Why, it would draw to itself all the wealth of its neighbor counties-all the money, bonds, stocks, business capital and buildings. A most disastrous thing for the county wise enough to do it, eh? But fortunately, other counties could follow suit and protect themselves. Then the exemptions would be in force over the whole State and what would happen? Nothing except that the taxed wealth of surrounding States would be attracted here, where there would be no taxation upon such wealth. Such a heinous proposal!

That the taxation of individually-created wealth is not right everybody feels. That's why everybody dodges taxes on as much of his individually-created wealth as he can hide. That's why people don't think it's wrong to perjure themselves when they swear to their personal tax returns. When a city assessor says he's going to tax real estate at 100 cents on the dollar of valuation, he simply says he is going to do something that will discourage all building. He is making war on industry. driving wealth out of the city. We shall have not just taxes in the city or the State until we take all the taxes off the producer of wealth and shift them onto the absorber of wealth—the man who pockets the land value that is the result of the activities of the whole community. If the land value in Missouri was fully taxed, St. Louis would yield its proper goodly share and no more. Every county would pay its share under a uniform rate on an honest valuation. There would be no necessity for dodging of personal taxes. We would get all the franchise corporations all right, since those corporations are largely landvalue propositions in the last analysis.

St. Louis is not going to be relieved of its undue share of the tax burden of the State while the country can keep the present tax system in operation. Under the present system, St. Louis' load will grow heavier. system must be changed and the only change that will help any is a change in the direction of shunting taxation on to publicly-created values in private possession. Such a change will help business in the whole State and it will stop throughout the State the growth of tenant farming and the concentration of land into fewer hands. The St. Louis Assessor is foolish when he proposes to soak St. Louisans harder on a higher valuation solely because the country assessors keep the valuations in their bailiwicks away down near zero. St. Louis newspaper writers should quit writing of the tax muddle for about two days and put in that time reading a book called "Progress and Poverty." Then their words would no longer darken counsel on this subject.

Back to the Spoken Play By W. M. R.

HOSE St. Louis gentlemen who have linked up the popular-priced Park and Shenandoah theaters here with like houses in San Francisco and Denver and purpose to present for two week stands in those cities and in others later, capable and talented actors in leading roles of approved plays, supported by the local companies, would seem to be the heralds of a renaissance of the theater. It has become an old story that the people have deserted the spoken drama. They will go to see revues and girl-shows, but apparently nothing else. Not even the most celebrated stars will attract the public. All the arts of exploitation and advertisement fail

Dober Paper New York City State, N. Y. Date 10 1916

BAKER'S FIGHT FOR 3 CENT FARES A WAR POST ASSET

"Angel Child" Has Grown to Man of Indomitable Will-Would "Smash a Nose to Preserve Peace" -Side Lights on His Makeup.



Secretary Newton D. Baker, At his desk in the War Department at Washington.

the "most intellectual Mayor in captivity," Newton Diehl Baker, former chief man physically, whose one hobby is books and whose one weakness, if it may be so termed, is a battered briar

cleveland, March 11.—Once styled the "most intellectual Mayor in captivity," Newton Diehl Baker, former chief executive of the Sixth City, a trim little man physically, whose one hobby is books and whose one weakness, if it may be so termed, is a battered briar pipe, now finds himself at the head of the nation's military.

But his Cleveland friends, and they are legion, see nothing incongruous in elevating the former lieutenant of the late Tom L. Johnson to the position of Secretary of War in President Wilson's Cabinet. They predict that the same keen mind, indomitable will and perseverance which enabled him to battle victoriously, and practically single handed, the best legal counsel in Ohio through Cleveland's seven years street railway war will gain for him further successes.

Secretary Baker's love for learning is not a pose. Wherever he 'goes he generally carries a book with him for his recreation or instruction. And talk—he has more 42 centimeter words at his command than most college professors.

"Dreamer of Dreams,"

"I am a dreamer of dreams," he once said, while Mayor, discussing projected elevating the former neutenant of the late Tom L. Johnson to the position of Secretary of War in President Wilson's Cabinet. They predict that the same keen mind, indomitable will and perseverance which enabled him to battle victoriously, and practically single handed, the best legal counsel in Ohio through Cleveland's seven years street railway war will gain for him further successes.

"Tam a dreamer of Dreams."

"I am a dreamer of dreams," he once said, while Mayor, discussing projected municipal reforms. The Warrensville farm colony, where new ideas in the treatment of the criminal are in operation; municipal dance halls, 3 cent municipal electric light, municipal concerts and home rule in taxation and other matters for Ohio cities are some of the results of his dreams.

Despite the fact that he exhibits symptoms that lead some to term him a "high brow." Secretary Baker, by his sympathy and attractive personality, has always been a favorite with "the people." A glimpse at the election records in Cleveland affords ample proof of this. He was reelected for a third term as city solicitor by a plurality of 2,500 at the time when his chief, Tom L. Johnson, and the rest of the Democratic ticket went down to defeat under a Republican landslide. Then later he was elected Mayor by the largest majority ever given a candidate in Cleveland.

Baker proved in his contests for office to be a brilliant campaign orator and a debater of the first class. When campaigning for Johnson or for himself opponents were glad to steer clear of per sonalities, and when the word debat was mentioned opponents usually took to the tall timber.

Enjoyed Large Problems.

Enjoyed Large Problems.

As an executive Baker surrounded himself with men capable of handling details. He preferred to tackle problems in a large way and allow his subordinates to look after the routine affairs.

While he was Mayor some of his advisers intimated that in his reception of visitors and dealings with ward politicians he should exhibit a few 'low brow' traits. Accordingly he decided to practise a bit on the first newspaper man who entered his office.

"Good merning, damn it; it's a fine day," was the greeting he handed the scribe. However, that was his last attempt. It sounded too stilted, said Baker.

Baker.
When Baker, on a trip back from Europe, met Judge M. A. Foran of Cleveland on the boat and chatted with him he little thought that one day he would be Mayor of Cleveland, and when he puttered around Washington as secretary for Postmaster-General Wilson during Grover Cleveland's regime he had little idea that later he was to occupy a Cabinet position.
Judge Foran induced the young Baker to come to Cleveland, where he gave him a place in the law firm of Foran & McTigue. Baker was a Democrat. His able handling of law subjects and his ready eloquence attracted the attention of Tom L. Johnson, who made him an assistant city solicitor.

Wife Leader in Civic Life.

Wife Leader in Civic Life.

Shoulder to shoulder with her husband, Mrs. Baker, who was Miss Elizabeth Leopold of Pottstown, Pa., has worked and shared in his interests. A keen witted young woman with a mental vision that reaches far beyond her own doorstep, Mrs. Baker has been associated with the civic life of Cleveland in no small measure.

Ever in sympathy with her husband's ideals of good government, she has been not only his inspiration but his active helper. She is a member of numerous clubs and with her cares of a family of three still finds time to bestow some thought and care upon less fortunate children. A musician of more than ordinary ability, she teaches a class at the Music School Settlement.

"It is nothing more than I ought to do," she says modestly. "And I hope that I shall still be able to continue activities of this nature when I get to Washington. The social side of being 'Mrs. Secretary of War' doesn't appeal to me particularly."

Few of Baker's friends know that he was slated early in life to follow his father's footsteps in medicine. But an incident one day compelled Dr. Baker to revise his decision.

Once when Dr. Baker was called to the country to amputate a man's leg he was summoned hurriedly across the road where another patient was dying. Instructing his son, who was with him, to bind up the arteries, Dr. Baker rushed away. A few minutes later he returned to find his son binding up all the veins, leaving the arteries severely alone.

How "the Boy." Made a Hit.

How "the Boy" Made a Hit.

Baker broke into politics in Cleveland one day when Foran, who was scheduled to make a political address, became ill. Patrick J. McKinney, chairman, announced that Mr. Foran's illness would prevent his appearance. Then he added curtly, as he saw Baker sitting in the front row.

front row:
"But he's sent his boy to speak for him. Come on, boy, and tell them what

e little thought that one day he would e Mayor of Cleveland, and when he putred around Washington as secretary or Postmaster-General Wilson during the rover Cleveland's regime he had little lea that later he was to occupy a Cabate position.

Judge Foran induced the young Baker of come to Cleveland, where he gave im a place in the law firm of Foran & in a place in the law firm of Foran & telline behandling of law subjects and his bandling of law subjects and his bandling of law subjects and his bandling of law subjects and his basistant city solicitor.

From then on it was a case of Damon in the head of the page backed novels, New Yangel Child.

A PACIFIST SECRETARY OF WAR

ITH "PREPAREDNESS" everywhere in the air, and with the Administration's program under fire by Congressional pacifists, there is chosen to head the

War Department a man who says he has "always been a peace-advocate." And the Democrat who has been called in to strengthen the Cabinet in these days of party stress, with election-day but eight months distant, is quoted as having recently remarked upon the need of some one to save the Democratic party, "which is at present a dismal failure." With the choice of Newton Diehl Baker to succeed Lindley M. Garrison, the pacifists are better satisfied than the preparedness-enthusiasts, and Demoeratic commendation about balances Republican disappointment. In each group of observers are those who think that President Wilson will find his new Secretary of War bringing harmony rather than discord to the Cabinet councils. They remember that Mr. Baker once studied under Professor Wilson at Johns Hopkins and that he has been offered a Cabinet post before. And they note his recent declaration: "I believe in the President's preparedness-policy. I believe in all his policies that I know anything about."

As might be expected in the case of a man who has successfully fought two vigorous mayoralty campaigns, the warmest praise and the strongest criticism come from the press of his

home city of Cleveland. Says The Plain Dealer, representing Mr. Baker's own party:

"No greater praise need be bestowed upon Mr. Baker than that the country has every reason to believe he will measure up fully to the requirements of the office. His training and skill as a lawyer fit him to meet the legal and constitutional questions involved in the present issues before the Department

of War.

"Next to the President himself he will immediately become the most conspicuous figure in the United States in discussions involving Army improvements. He will at once assume direction of the fight for better preparedness on land.

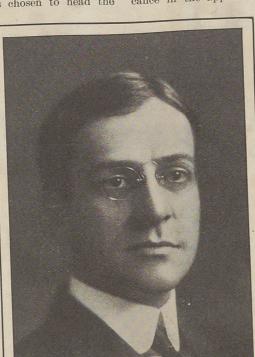
"It is a position percent the attention of the state of the stat

"It is a position none but the strongest has any right to undertake. Those who know Mr. Baker are certain that the President has made no mistake in offering this portfolio to him."

But according to the Republican Leader he is a "dreamer" and

an impractical theorist, and it is just those who know him best and like him best who will doubt his fitness for the post. If they hold their mental scales level, we are told,

"They will admit that Mr. Baker is far too light in all that makes executive ability. They will confess that he does not weigh enough in experience or in knowledge of the special duties of the head of the War Department. They will concede that his whole mental bent and habit of thought make him incompetent to meet the tremendous



"I HAVE ALWAYS BEEN A PEACE-ADVOCATE."

But Newton D. Baker, ex-Mayor of Cleveland, is now Secretary of War and charged with the duty of carrying out the Administration's plans for increasing and improving our Army.

responsibilities of the Secretary of War and prove himself worthy of so great a task. All this is so true that in many respects the appointment is grotesque."

Another Cleveland daily, *The Press* (Ind.), finds much significance in the appointment of a self-confest "peace-at-almost-

any-price man," for it "confirms President Wilson as a peace-at-ALMOST-any-price man. He fights only when the honor of the nation is at stake. That also is the attitude of Baker." Mr. Wilson, we read in a statement from the "Antipreparedness Committee" at Washington, "is to be congratulated on his selection. While it comes too late to help the Administration's 'preparedness' program, it will tend to convince the country that the President is not entirely the jingo which some would make him out to be."

Democratic comment on the appointment is generally favorable if not overenthusiastic. Mr. Baker's "open mind and close allegiance to the Administration" win him the favor of the New York Evening World, for he is not known to have any pet theories or "pet schemes he desires to push." "In choosing a new Secretary of War the President seems to have aimed at cohesion in his Cabinet." And at this moment, asks the New York editor, "is there anything all branches of the Government need more?"

It is the pacifist praise of the Baker appointment which arouses the suspicion and adds point to the criticism of several editorial enthusiasts

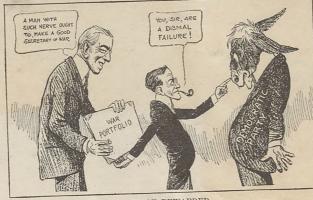
over preparedness. "Why not appoint Mr. Henry Ford as Secretary of War, and be done with it?" asks the New York Herald. And the Republican Boston Transcript says:

"The appointment of an enthusiastic pacifist in command of the headquarters of the land-defenses of the nation strengthens a suspicion widely held that the resignation of the chief opponent of Mr. Bryan in the Cabinet was due to his conviction that the President was not at heart in favor of a program of preparedness founded upon military necessities.

"As the head of the War Department Mr. Baker is qualified to supply that interest in politics and strength with politicians so lacking with Mr. Garrison. So, too, as a political figure of prominence in a pivotal State like Ohio, Mr. Baker will prove of larger value as a Cabinet officer in the coming campaign than would Mr. Garrison, who brought to the War Department no political organization and was a resident of the President's own

State. As an intellectual companion the new Secretary of War should be much more congenial to his chief than was the lawyer and judge whom he succeeds. . . .

"But the academic charm of Mr. Baker's personality and the political power of his following are not the requirements of a great Secretary of War in these critical days. . . . As a political auxiliary the new Secretary of War will be of valuable assistance to the Administration. Let us hope that his administration of the War Department will not be as harmful to the Army, however, as that of his fellow politician has been to the Navy."



COURAGE REWARDED.

—May in the Cleveland Leader.

NOT SURE BAKER'S TO LEAD CONCLAVE

Democrats Hear Wilson Will Decide if Clevelander Heads Ohio Meet.

Cox Tells President It Looks Like T. R. on Republican Side.

Plain Dealer Bureau.

38 Post Building,
WASHINGTON, April 6.
Whether Secretary of War Baker is temporary chairman of the Ohio Democratic state convention and delivers the keynote speech of the convention, depends upon President Wilson.

Democratic state convention and delivers the keynote speech of the convention, depends upon President Wilson.

The president has discouraged rather than encouraged participation in state conventions by cabinet officers. This has been particularly true in all cases where there has been anything resembling a controversy among Democrats within their own party.

Some time ago it was agreed that Mr. Baker should act as temporary chairman of the Ohio convention. This was before Mr. Baker entered the cabinet. The invitation has been renewed, and it is understood a decision will be reached within the next day or so.

Former Gov. James M. Cox was a White House caller today. Later he spent some time with Secretary Baker, and then called on a number of Ohio Democrats here. While Mr. Cox himself was extremely reticent about the governorship, in all official circles here it is regarded as settled that he will be a candidate for the nomination this year and that he will head the Democratic state ticket. Mr. Cox told President Wilson that, on the Republican side, it looks like Roosevelt and "that as far as we are concerned out in Ohio, we are perfectly willing."

He assured him that the situation in Mexico had taken a favorable political turn. The president was anxious to know about business conditions in Ohio, and Mr. Cox assured him that they are "very good."

With regard to his own candidacy for the gubernatorial nomination, Mr. Cox said:

"There is no more honor in being governor twice than in the convenience of the convenienc

for the gubernatorial nomination, Mr. Cox said:

"There is no more honor in being governor twice than in being governor once, and if it were vindication I needed, Gov. Willis has furnished it in abundance. I have made no contest for the nomination, but if it should be decided that I can be helpful I shall not sidestep my responsibility."

Among others with whom Mr. Cox

sibility."

Among others with whom Mr. Cox conferred today on practical politics was Senator Tom Taggart of Indiana. He lunched with Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska. He left this afternoon for Pittsburg, and will return to Ohio late in the week. His month's sojourn in Hot Springs has restored him to full vigor. One of his fellow guests there was Myron T. Herrick.

DEVELOP AVIATION, TO BE BAKER'S AIM

War Chief May Recall U. S. Observer From Europe, Put Him in Charge.

Declares All Dirigibles, Except Zeppelins, Are Failures.

Plain Dealer Bureau, 38 Post Building, WASHINGTON, April 8.

Reorganization of the army aviation corps "by addition if not subtraction" was assured the house military affairs committee today by Secretary of War Newton D. Baker. He

traction was assured the notise limitary affairs committee today by Secretary of War Newton D. Baker. He strongly intimated that the recall of Lieut. Col. George O. Squier from European battle fields, where he has been acting as an official observer for the United States army, is preliminary to placing that officer in charge of aeronautics. Secretary Baker said he is giving serious consideration to organization of the aviation corps as separate from the signal corps.

According to Secretary Baker, the results of investigations and courtmartials which are now before him show that much of the trouble is due to the fact that the officers, who have been punishing the flyers, are not aeronauts. Statements about insubordination by the flyers were branded as "tall talk."

Secretary Baker said the United States army has no armored aeroplanes because the aircraft in use are not intended for use in making attacks. They are being used solely for scouting purposes.

The war office chief explained that the European censorship is so rigid that even the official observers representing the American government have been unable to supply the war department with information concerning the wonderful development of aeroplanes abroad.

The establishment of a board of army officers consisting of Capt. Virginius Clark, Lieut. T. DeWitt Milling, and Lieut. Byron Q. Jones, was also explained. The three officers will test out the eight new aeroplanes which the war department has been authorized to purchase for service in Mexico. Secretary Baker recommended that provision be made for the maintenance of a board near factories manufacturing aeroplanes that the new types may be tested out as soon as they are produced.

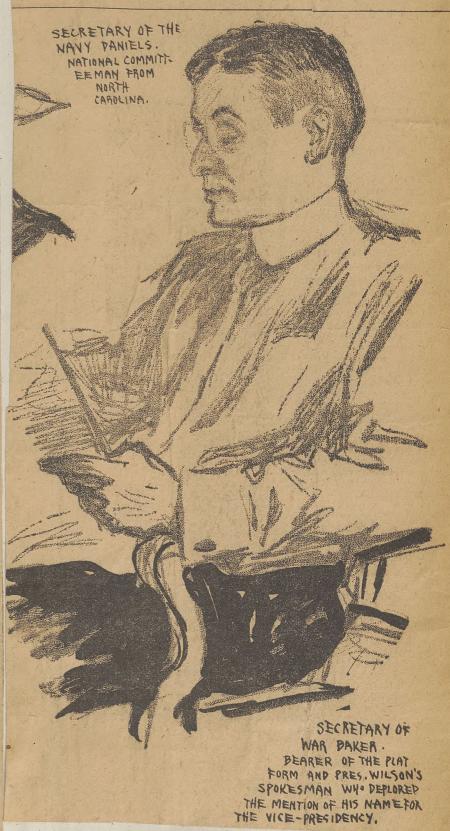
Secretary Baker said that in his opinion there is no need whatever for government manufacture of machines.

With reference to dirigibles, he said they are all, except the Zeppelins, an

for government manufacture of machines.
With reference to dirigibles, he said they are all, except the Zeppelins, an absolute failure. Zeppelin manufacture is still a German military secret, he added.
Three million dollars is asked for army aeronautics next year.
Representative William Gordon of Cleveland, one of the majority members of the military affairs committee, said today:
"This was Mr. Baker's first appearance before our committee since he has been a member of the president's cabinet. The members were astounded at his knowledge of army aeronautics. They fired questions at him and he answered all of them clearly and convincingly."

NG, JUNE 16, 1916.

ED BY WESTERMAN AT ST. LOUIS



STIRS KUNPU IN CONGRESS

Writes. Secretary Signs, Puts Latter in False Light, He Says.

Message Attacks Chairman Hay for Provisions Contained in New Army · Bill.

BUREAU TO WITNESS BIG SHAKE-UP, PREDICTION

Officer Blamed for Action Was Rebuked by Garrison.

BY BEN F. ALLEN.

Plain Dealer Bureau, 38 Post Building, WASHINGTON, March 17.

A letter signed by Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, sharply criticizing the claims made for the Hay army bill, now before the event of war. the house, in the number of trained soldiers it would supply, congressional circles.

The letter was read on the noon by Representative A. P. was attacking the Hay bill as committee, Senator Chamberlain, not providing adequate military chairman of the senate military committee, and the war department." preparedness.

and the circumstances leading up to Macomb before him for "a show its being signed by Secretary Baker, down." With the Hay bill now be-"go to the mat" with an element in the war department, headed by Brig. Gen. M. M. Macomb, member of the general staff of the army, and president of the army war college. Gen. M. M. Macomb, member of the dent of the army war college.

Gen. Macomb Wrote Letter.

It was Gen. Macomb who prepared the letter, criticizing Hay, which was signed by Secretary Baker and provoked the stir in congress. Gen. Macomb was in trouble with former Secretary Garrison, who, at one time rebuked the head of the war college in an open letter.

It is stated tonight that as a result of the developments today. Secretary Baker may take drastic action such as transferring Gen. Macomb from his present detail and otherwise bringing about a reorganization of the war college.

The members of the general staff and others detailed to the war college are known as the "publicity boosters" for the big military program. Any action that is taken by Secretary Baker, it was learned tonight, will have the emphatic backing of the White House.

The letter prepared by Gen. Ma-War College Head comb, as president of the war college, and signed by Secretary Baker in the routine course of business, took the position that as a result of the passage of Hay bill, the number of trained or partially trained soldiers, available for use in case of would be 473,000 instead of

letter went on to say:

Saw Only 40,000 Increase.

"In other words, the only immediate effect of the passage of the house army bill would be the increase of the regular army by 40,000 men, and even that increase, being added in four annual increments, would require about four years' time to be recruited and still a longer time to be effective."

The answer. With numerous attached documents, was laid on Secretary Baker's desk. Secretary Baker inquired as to its nature, as to the correctness of the procedure in making reply to the request of Representative Gardner, and signed the letter. This was done without realization by Secretary Baker that it was reopening the 6ld fight between congress and the war department.

Secretary Baker was disturbed to being drawn in the war department. be effective."

The letter also characterized as fallacious the method used by Chairman Hay in computing the number of trained or partially trained men in the United States who would be ability available in time of war.

It also repeated the statement former Secretary of War Carrison

has provoked a decided stir in partment wanted, at least would not

floor of the house late this after- ed by inquiries, refused to make any Gardner of Massachusetts, who Chairman Hay of the house military

It also repeated the statement former Secretary of War Carrison had made, that the national guard could not be counted on as first line or even efficiently trained troops in the event of war.

Members of the house, Republicans and Democrats alike, had been going along easily under the theory that the Hay bill, while not what the war department wanted, at least would not be openly opposed by the army experts.

Secretary Baker tonight, bombarded by inquiries, refused to make any formal statement further than "there is going to be no controversy between Chairman Hay of the house military committee, Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the senate military committee, and the war department.

Secretary Baker did not generally disclose his purpose to bring Gen. Macomb before him for "a show down." With the Hay bill now before the house for discussion and the Chamberlain bill on the senate callendar, Secretary Baker purposes to avoid any controversy with congress. The two bills unquestionably will go to a conference of the two houses and the war department, if any fight over particular provisions is to be made, will make it them.

As member after member added his approval to the plan for increasing the army bill. TR\$600.

The two bills unquestionably will go to a conference of the two houses and the war department, if any fight over particular provisions is to be made, will make it them.

As member after member added his approval to the plan for increasing the army bill. The senate today considered at some length a bill which has passed the house for an increase of about 400 cadets in the United States Military academy, Both the house and senate military academy and the first of the military academy. Annapolis. As a result of reading the letter disclose his purpose to bring Gen. a shake-up in the war department fore the house for discussion and the appears certain. Positive information was forthcoming tonight that endar, Secretary Baker purposes to Secretary Baker immediately will avoid any controversy with congress.

The flurry over the letter, however, has served emphatically to disclose to Secretary Baker that the same element in the war department which maneuvered former Secretary Garrison into a position where he decided it necessary to resign, is still at work. The first day he took hold of the office, Secretary Baker was warned by men in the department to be on the lookout, that an effort might be made from some source to take advantage of his inexperience on the job to "put something over." something over."

The incidents leading up to the rumpus breaking today started some time ago, before Secretary Baker took office, when Chairman Hay requested a lot of detailed information on army affairs from the adjutant general's

With this information, Chairman Hay made a series of calculations to which Representative Gardner took violent exceptions. Thereupon Gardner wrote to the department asking for information along the same line. This letter reached the department just as Secretary Baker was taking hold. The letter, in the usual course, was turned over to the war college for answer.

and the war department.

Secretary Baker was disturbed at being drawn into the controversy in such a manner. He at once got into communication with Chairman Hay, stating that the letter came from the war college, that the war colege was responsible and that he personally in no way intended to reflect on the integrity of the house committee or its ability.

Chairman Hay said tonight he un-derstood the situation exactly and was in no wise disturbed over the letter or anything connected with the incident.

BAKER STAT THIII-5 ME

is Unhampered as It Crosses Border to Chase Villa.

Carranza's Position Said to be Delicate: Fear Felt New Leader May Arise.

STRICT CENSORSHIP PUT ON EXPEDITION'S NEWS

Step Taken to Protect Troops Against Any Treachery.

BY BEN F. ALLEN.

Plain Dealer Bureau, 38 Post Building, WASHINGTON, March 15.

Official confirmation by the war department of the crossing of the main American expeditionary force into Mexico today was given out at 10 tonight by Secretary of War Baker. The brief statement from the war department reads:

"The department received tonight, in code, a message from Gen. Funston, which announces that American der that a division of Carranzista troops crossed the border into Mexico troops was being used for scouting today, but does not give the hour of purposes fits in exactly with the crossing. I am very happy to say earlier dispatches, the text of which that the dispatch shows that the mil-itary representative of the de facto. Under this arra government of Mexico not only inter-should be any attempt to lead Amerposed no obstacle, but appears to be co-operating."

Department officials positively declined to add anything to the Funclined to add anything to the Fun-ston dispatch or make any comment. It was admitted that only a brief permitted between the border and outline of the dispatch was made public, and Secretary Baker declined to discuss anything tending to dis-close the nature of the information being withheld. The text of the Funston dispatch was laid before President Wilson before the making of any statement at the war department. There was no comment of any kind at the White House.

Tension is Lessened.

Both at the White House and at into Mexico. the war department, however, there was a very evident lessening of tension, following the official information that the Carranzista forces offered no obstacle to the crossing of the American troops.

The relief was the more noticeable because of apprehension due to earlier official dispatches from the bor-

The positive statement can be made that one of these official dispatches cautioned the war department not to be surprised if the American expedi-Secretary Announces Force tion encountered opposition from sources supposedly under the control of the de facto government. The situation, according to the information, was very uncertain.

Nothing official has been received from Carranza in connection with the note of Secretary of State Lansing, accepting in qualified terms the proposal of a reciprocal agreement in running down Villa. This did not disturb Washington officials so much as knowledge of the fact that conditions in Mexico are extremely unstable.

From every source the information was borne out that Carranza himself is in a precarious situation and his hold on affairs is nominal rather than Apprehension remains that at any moment Carranza may be induced to change his course because of the insistence of the Mexicans.

See Hostile Move Peril.

The danger is recognized that one or more of the Mexican generals may seize the opportunity to popularize himself by deserting Carranza and attempting to make capital through an anti-American move. At the same time, the apparent co-operation of the military representatives of the de facto government near the border have served to dispel the apprehension and anxiety over the possibility of an immediate controversy with the Carranzistas.

Although at the outset the expedition seeking the elimination of Villa appears to have the assistance of the Carranzistas, no chances are being taken on treachery or a sudden

Official information from the bor-

Under this arrangement, if there

ican troops into a pocket, the Carranzistas would be the first to face fire. Further, as it is understood at

the American troops as they advance

The department takes it for granted that the main expedition which passed over the border today is being followed by other American troops, so that the entire territory between the border and the main American division at all times be patrolled by a heavy force of United Stotes soldiers. trolled by a h States soldiers.

Dispatches were sent during the day to the various recruiting stations throughout the country, aiming at the recruiting of volunteers to bring the mobile army to war strength. These recruits will be dispatched to the border for military training as fast as they enlist.

Rumors flew about the corridors of the war department all day. They ran from place to place, gaining in importance as they flew. Some dealt with reported fighting on both sides of the border. One said a regiment of American cavalry had been annihilated.

Department officials had no reports on which such statements could have been founded.

Only meager news bulletins from the troops in Mexico are expected. While four correspondents of press associations have been credentialed to accompany Gen. Pershing's com-mand, they will be under strict cen-

Regulations of the war department under which they were designated give the commander absolute control over the information they send back. Nothing that could be of value to the enemy will be permitted to pass over whatever line of communication Gen. Pershing keeps open.

Such messages as are relayed will be brief. At most the expedition will have only field radio sets to keep in touch with the border and official reports will clog this means of transmitting news.

The American people probably will hear of the chase and of the battle with the bandits, if there is one, in terse official messages from Gen. Pershing and through the sifting of the rumors that reach the American side through Mexican sources.

Word from Hachita, N. M., says: Copies of military orders issued to the expeditionary force and received there indicate that dispatches from corre-spondents with the troops will not be passed by the censor for several days.

Van Dorns Hosts at Dinner

M R. AND MRS. J. P. VAN DORN entertained at an artistically appointed dinner last evening at their new home in Fairfax rd., Cleveland Heights.

Covers were laid for twelve guests at a table centered in French bas-kets of daffodils and sweet peas, tied with bows of shaded maline.

Candelabra, tipped in pinkish yellow shades, contributed to the decorative effect. Mr. T. B. Van Dorn and his bride, who have just returned from their wedding trip, were guests of honor.

The performance of the Russian ballet at the Hippodrome this evening will be preceded by a number

of dinner parties.

Among those entertaining will be Mr. and Mrs. Frank B. Stearns, Mr. and Mrs. S. Livingston Mather, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. Price McKinney, Mr. and Mrs. Abram Garfield, and Mr. and Mrs. Francis E. Drury

Welch-Rose Wedding Solemnized Yesterday.

THE marriage of Miss Gladys B. Welch, daughter of Mrs. Edward Welch, of 6712 Quinby ave., to Mr. Edward Rose took place yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride's mother. Rev. M. J. Grable, pastor of the Christian church in Salem, O., performed the ceremony at 4 o'clock in the presence of the immediate families.

families.

Miss Welch wore her traveling gown of blue taffeta, with hat to match her gown. Her wedding flowers were violets and white orchids. The bridegroom's gift, a diamond pendant, was worn on the bodice of her gown. Following a wedding trip, Mr. Rose and his bride will take up their residence in Madison their residence in Madison.

The afternoon party given at the Lakewood Tennis Club yesterday

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CAPITAL AWAITS MRS. BAKER

Mrs. Newton D. Baker, wife of the Secretary of War, is shown in her newest picture, posed especially for The Leader yesterday. Since her husband's appointment as head of the war department, Washington society has been eager to see Mrs. Baker, who has delayed leaving Cleveland to take her place among the smart military set in the capital. Mrs. Baker will not go to Washington until the close of the school term, so the studies of young Jack and Betty Baker will not be disturbed. The new secretary is house hunting in the capital during respites from work on the Mexican situation,



Hus. Makes

DOESN'T COURT SOCIETY

Capital Smart Set Life Makes No. Appeal to Mrs. Baker.

IS INTERESTED IN POLITICS

Wife of New Secretary of War Wants Progressive Work, She Says. Won't Come to Washington to Live Until Their Children Finish School Term at Cleveland.

(United Press.)

Cleveland, Ohio, March 8,-Mrs. Newton D. Baker did not accompany her ton D. Baker did not accompany her husband to Washington when he left tonight to take up his duties as Secretary of War. She will remain in Cleveland to care for her children, who are in school. Mrs. Baker does not want to break the course of their studies. "The social life of Washington makes no appeal to me whatsoever," Mrs. Baker said today.

Political Life Interests Her.

"The political side of the Washington life is what appeals to me, and, of course, I can't talk about that. We also do not wish to handicap the children by breaking into their studies.

"I know that to brighten social life is the big duty of cabinet members' wives at Washington. But society never could fill my life and ambitions, I want some progressive work—the things I have in Cleveland."

Mrs. Baker is active in social betterment work here. She has taught a singing class in a settlement house here for three years.

for three years

Is Talented Singer.

Baker is a tall, slender woman,

Mrs. Baker is a tall, slender woman, with blue eyes and brown hair. She reads much, and is a talented singer and pianist.

"If it will be possible for Mr. Baker to come home from Washington often, then we'll probably live here until summer for the children's sake," Mrs. Baker said. "Our plans will be indefinite until Mr. Baker returns Sunday."

There are three children—Betty, 10; Jack, 9, and Margaret, 4. Margaret goes to a private kindergarten. The Bakers have lived here since their marriage, fourteen years ago.

NORTH AMERICAN

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1916—THE NORTH AMERICAN COMPANY

18 PAGES

Wife of New Secretary of War Is Ardent Social Worker



164 North american

'NO MORE WAR!' CRY OF BAKER CHILDREN; HEAR

Mrs. Baker said.

"I feel homesick already. I know that to brighten social life is the big duty of cabinet members' wives at Washington, but society never could fill my life

washington, but society never could fill my life and ambitions. I want some progressive work—the things I have in Cleveland."

Ten minutes after Mrs. Baker heard of her husband's appointment on Monday she was on her way to a meeting of the Consumer's League. Then she went to an educational survey meeting in the Hollenden, from there to the urial of a man charged with selling impure eggs,

to an educational survey meeting in the Hollenden, from there to the trial of a man charged with selling impure eggs, and then hurried home to her family.

At 7 P. M., Monday, she opened the door of the music school settlement at Goodrich House to teach a singing class she has had for three years.

"Mrs. Baker never has failed us for a single Monday night in three years, rain or shine," Miss Grace Drake, the settlement head, said.

Mrs. Baker is a tall, slender woman with blue eyes and brown hair. She reads much and is a talented singer and pianist.

WIFE OF NEW WAR CHIEF IS FORMER POTTSTOWN GIRL

POTTSTOWN, Pa., March 7.-The wife of the newly appointed secretary of war is a former Pottstown girl, the daughter

FATHERIS SECRETARY

Wife of Cabinet Member Long Lived in Pottstown

BORN IN WEST CHESTER;

PREFERS SOCIAL WORK

Special Dispatch to The North American CLEVELAND, O., March 7.

"Oh, goody, then there won't be any more war,' exclaimed Betty Baker. She had just been told that Newton D. Baker, her dad, had been chosen by President Wilson to be secretary of war. She had just been told that Newton D. Baker, her dad, had been chosen by President Wilson to be secretary of war. Betty's only 10, and her brother, Jack, who's 9, have read all about fighting in their history books, and they "hate war," they say. So Betty hurried to tell Jack.

"Hoppla!" was Jack's comment on the news.

Peggy, 4, the third Baker and I appreciate the honor of his new post, we realize that going away from Cleveland, where our friends are, will be a great sacrifice," Mrs. Baker said.

"I feel homesick already. I know that to the long of the weap." I know that the part of the propagation of the propagation of the propagation of the propagation. The high school building in this place and prohibition county cheairman for Montgomery county.

As Miss Bessie Leepold Mr. Newton D. Baker was well known here, and has as a singer and planist that she took a leading part in social affairs of this elepoid of the marriage as a singer and planist that she took a leading part in social affairs of this chook as a say as great musical talent and it was as a singer and planist that she took a leading part in social affairs of this chook as a sa singer and planist that she took a leading part in social affairs of this chook as a sa singer and planist that she took a leading part in social affairs of this chook as a sa singer and planist that she took a leading part in social affairs of this chook as a sa singer and planist that she took a leading part in social affairs of this chook and prohibition county chackman for Montgomery county.

As Miss Baker toned betty defined where the and the was she was interested in movements on the betterment of civic and industri

SENATE CONFIRMS BAKER FOR SECRETARY OF WAR

WASHINGTON, March 7 .- The nomi-

BAKER'S FIRST DAY IN WASHINGTON

Staff Special.
WASHINGTON, March 9.-Newton D. Baker of Cleveland, who today became secretary of war, got his "baptism of fire" to-

Leaving the white house, where he had been in conference with the president prior to taking the oath of office, Baker was held up by a squad of camera men.

"Ah," he said, "I see I'm now facing my first battery."

The pun took, and camera and newspaper men put the new secre-tary down as "a good fellow."

For three minutes the camera squad kept Baker at attention while they snapped picture after picture.

No sooner had he escaped the photographers, however, and started across the street to the state, war and navy building, where he was to receive the oath of office, than he was outflanked by a battery of movie men who kept him prisoner of war till he had smiled and bowed thru sevstate, war and navy building, had smiled and bowed thru several hundred feet of film.

Jokes Movie Men.

He joked and laughed with the photographers and accepted the observation of one of them that "this is part of your new job."

Baker arrived in Washington at 8:50 and went at once alone to the Shoreham hotel where he will have temporary quarters.

There he received newspaper men and friends who dropped in to extend best wishes and congratulations.

He explained that, altho he did not know just how soon he was to become secretary in fact, he wished to take the oath at once "so I can start in and find out what it's all about."

Shortly before 10, Baker left the hotel and walked to the white heave executive offers.

house executive offices.

He was ushered at once to the president's private office where he spent just half an hour. "Our talk was purely personal," Baker explained later.

From the white house after the photographers and movie men had "Washington's first impression of Baker is favorable. No evidence was seen of the famous pipe Baker smoked as mayor of Cleveland. "It's a little too early for a smoke from my favorite instrument," he smiled.

finished with him Baker walked across to the big war building where he is to be chief. "I want to stop and see Secre-

tary of the Navy Daniels a mo-ment," he said. "He will show me where my own offices are and introduce me around."

"Daniels' office is on the next floor up." his reporter-companion

explained.
"These are long flights; shall we take the elevator?"
"No," Baker said, "let's walk."

Gets First Salute.

As he entered the big building the guard at the door clicked his heels together and brought his hand to salute. It was Baker's first military

greeting.

At the head of the stairs the new secretary of war and Congressman Crosser met. They shook hands cordially. "Glad to see you, Mr. Secretary," Crosser said.

war, on the west.

There was little ceremony, but with the photographers still snap-

with the photographers still snap-ping away, the constitutional oath administered to all federal offi-cers was given by John B. Ran-dolph, assistant chief clerk. Baker then was taken in charge by Daniels and Gen. Hugh L. Scott, who has served as secretary since the resignation of Secretary Garrison, and introduced to the Garrison, and introduced to the bureau chiefs and department of-ficers. Tomorrow Baker will set-

ficers. Tomorrow Baker will settle down to learn his new job.

Baker plans to return to Cleveland Saturday night and to spend Sunday and Monday winding up his affairs. He will return to Washington Monday night and will attend his first cabinet meeting Tuesday.

Baker will return to Ohio in April to argue some law cases for Cleveland before the supreme court at Columbus.

Washington's first impression of Baker is favorable.

What Newspapers of Nation Say of Baker's Appointment

Following is what some newsto say concerning

BUFFALO COMMERCIAL (Rep.): That he has had no ex-D. Baker's appointment perience in the war denortment

or sed the border.

The war department had no report that American troops rehension and punishment of the raiders.

are would be sent to the Carranza government immediately ing for the immediate of the outrage and for the mismediate It was stated at the white house that strong representa-

d camp. All firing has ceased. umber of dead Mexican soldiers are lying around the town

Josees are three men killed and four wounded. 'The number of civilians killed in the town is not known. A troops in pursuit. So far as known at time of reporting, the returning toward border to the southeast. He has sent mounted

CLEVELAND PRESS, MARCH 25, 1916.-

INDIAN TO SEE BAKER ON OFFER TO RAISE TROOP

Joseph K. Griffis, sixty, indian evangelist who recently offered to recruit a cavalry troop of indians, was on his way to Washington Saturday to see Secretary of War Baker about his plan.

"My husband is very thusiastic about it," said Mrs. Griffis Saturday at her home, 1660 E. 79th-st. "So am I."

BAKER CHILDREN: HEAR FATHER IS SECRETARY

Wife of Cabinet Member Long Lived in Pottstown

BORN IN WEST CHESTER; PREFERS SOCIAL WORK

Special Dispatch to The North American CLEVELAND, O., March 7.

"Oh, goody, then there won't be any more war," exclaimed Betty Baker.

She had just been told that Newton D.

dad, had been chosen President Wilson to be secretary of war.
Betty's only 10, and her brother, Jack, who's 9, have read all about fighting in their history books, and they "hate they say. So Betty hurried to tell Jack.

"Hoopla!" was Jack's comment on the

Peggy, 4, the third Baker child, clapped

"Although Mr. Baker and I appreciate the honor of his new post, we realize that going away from Cleveland, where our friends are, will be a great sacrifice, Mrs. Baker said.

Mrs. Baker said.
"I feel homesick already. I know that to brighten social life is the big duty of cabinet members' wives at Washington, but society never could fill my life and ambitions. I want some progressive work—the things I have in Cleveland."

Ten minutes after Mrs. Baker heard of her husband's appointment on Monday she was on her way to a meeting of the Consumer's League. Then she went to an educational survey meeting in

to an educational survey meeting in the Hollenden, from there to the trial of a man charged with selling impure eggs, and then hurried home to her family.

At 7 P. M., Monday, she opened the door of the music school settlement at Goodrich House to teach a singing class she has had for three years.

"Mrs. Baker never has failed us for a single Monday night in three years, rain or shine," Miss Grace Drake, the settlement head, said.

Mrs. Baker is a tall, slender woman with blue eyes and brown hair. She reads much and is a talented singer and pianist.

INDIAN TO SEE BAKER ON

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Saturday to see Secretary of War

"My husband is very enthusiastic about it," said Mrs. Griffis Saturday at her home, 1660 "So am I."

Baker about his plan.

E. 79th-st.

WIFE OF NEW WAR CHIEF IS FORMER POTTSTOWN GIRL

POTTSTOWN, Pa., March 7.—The wife of the newly appointed secretary of war is a former Pottstown girl, the daughter

for the newly appointed secretary of war is a former Pottstown girl, the daughter of Howard Leopold, a retired merchant of this place and prohibition county chairman for Montgomery county.

As Miss Bessie Leopold Mrs. Newton D. Baker was well known here, and has many friends won before her marriage. She has great musical talent and it was as a singer and pianist that she took a leading part in social affairs of this city. Her name always was on the program of charity concerts, and she was interested in movements for the betterment of civic and industrial conditions.

Mrs. Baker comes of old Chester county stock, her family having lived at West Chester before they moved here. Her father is a cousin of the wife of District Attorney T. D. Wade, who lives at the fold Leopold homestead, near Parkford, in East Coventry township. Mrs. Baker has many friends in Chester county though her girlhood was spent in Pottstown, and she is better known here.

For several years prior to her marriage she was instructor of music at Wilson College, Chambersburg, and it was while there that she met Mr. Baker, the brother of one of her classmates. Her marriage took place in Pottstown in July, 1902.

Mrs. Baker for a time was soloist in Holy Trinity Episcopal Memorial Chapel, Philadelphia, where her brother was organist. This brother, Ralph Leopold, had a conservatory of music in Berlin until the war began. He has returned to this country and now is in Cleveland.

The high school building in this place was named in honor of Mrs. Baker's paternal grandfather, the late J. D. Streeper, who was one of the earliest newspaper publishers in the Schuylkill valley. The wife of the new secretary of three children, Elizabeth, Newton D., 3d, and Margaret. The girls are known as "Betty" and "Peggy."

SENATE CONFIRMS BAKER

SENATE CONFIRMS BAKER FOR SECRETARY OF WAR

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The nomination of Newton D. Baker, former mayor of Cleveland, to be secretary of war, was sent to the senate today and was immediately confirmed.
Unanimous commendation of Mr. Baker's appointment was expressed by cabinet members at today's meeting. General Hugh L. Scott, secretary of war ad interim, told the president that the selection had been very favorably received among army officers.

BAKER'S FIRST DAY IN WASHINGTON

March WASHINGTON, Newton D. Baker of Cleveland, who today became secretary of war, got his "baptism of fire" to-

-Leaving the white house, where he had been in conference with the president prior to taking the oath of office, Baker was held up

by a squad of camera men.
"Ah," he said, "I see I'm now facing my first battery."

The pun took, and camera and newspaper men put the new secre-tary down as "a good fellow."

For three minutes the camera squad kept Baker at attention

tary down as "a good fellow."
For three minutes the camera squad kept Baker at attention while they snapped picture after picture.

No sooner had he escaped the photographers, however, and started across the street to the state, war and navy building, where he was to receive the oath of office, than he was outflanked by a battery of movie men who kept him prisoner of war till he had smiled and bowed thru several hundred feet of film.

Jokes Movie Men.

He joked and laughed with the photographers and accepted the observation of one of them that "this is part of your new job."

Baker arrived in Washington at 8:50 and went at once alone to the Shoreham hotel where he will have temporary quarters.

There he received newspaper men and friends who dropped in to extend best wishes and congratulations.

He explained that, altho he did not know just how soon he was to become secretary in fact, he wished to take the oath at once "so I can start in and find out what it's all about."

Shortly before 10, Baker left the hotel and walked to the white house executive offices.

He was ushered at once to the president's private office where he spent just half an hour. "Out talk was purely personal," Baker explained later.

From the white house after the photographers and movie men had the salars the needs to take the oath at once "so I can start in and find out what it's all about."

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From the white house after the photographers and movie men had the photographers and movie men had the salars the needs of the stairs the new secretary of war and Congressman Crosser met. They shook hands cordially.

"Hello, Bob, might yeard to see you." Hallo, Bob, might year at 15-minute talk with Secretary Daniels, Daniels cascorteday." There was little ceremony, but with the photographers and congressman Crosser

finished with him Baker walked across to the big war building where he is to be chief.

where he is to be chief.

"I want to stop and see Secretary of the Navy Daniels a moment," he said. "He will show me where my own offices are and introduce me around."

"Daniels' office is on the next floor up," his reporter-companion explained.

explained.
"These are long flights; shall we take the elevator?"
"No," Baker said, "let's walk."

Gets First Salute.

As he entered the big building the guard at the door clicked his heels together and brought his hand to salute.

It was Baker's first military

What Newspapers of Nation Say of Baker's Appointment

Following is what some news-

Following is what some newspapers have to say concerning Newton D. Baker's appointment as secretary of war:

CHICAGO HERALD (Ind.):

Mr. Baker is young and vigorous and has a record as a capable administrator.

BOSTON ADVERTISER (Rep.):

BOSTON ADVERTISER (Rep.):
He hardly measures up to the Garrison standard.
CHICAGO JOURNAL (Ind):
Newton D. Baker is a man of proved administrative ability.
NEW YORK POST (Ind.): Mr.
Baker's appointment is one neither to arouse great hopes nor to provoke bitter opposition.
PHILADELPHIAPRESS (Rep.): He is a man of kigh character and ability, and is probably as familiar with the duties of secretary of war as Judge Garrison was when appointed.
NEW YORK TELEGRAM (Ind.): We hope Mr. Baker will prove the surprise it is possible he may.

he may. ST. LOUIS GLOBE DEMOCRAT (Rep.): If he has any peculiar qualifications for secretary of war, he has concealed them from the

public. NEW YORK GLOBE (Rep.) Baker is a remarkably attractive young man of the highest kind of political and personal ideals. He

BUFFALO COMMERCIAL (Rep.): That he has had no experience in the war department may be urged, but it is not so much the experience that is needed as sound judgment and single-

ness of purpose.

NEW YORK HERALD (Ind.):

Why not appoint Henry Ford as secretary of war and be done with

BOSTON GLOBE (Ind.): Baker is as well fitted to be secretary of war as many of his predecessors have been.

have been.

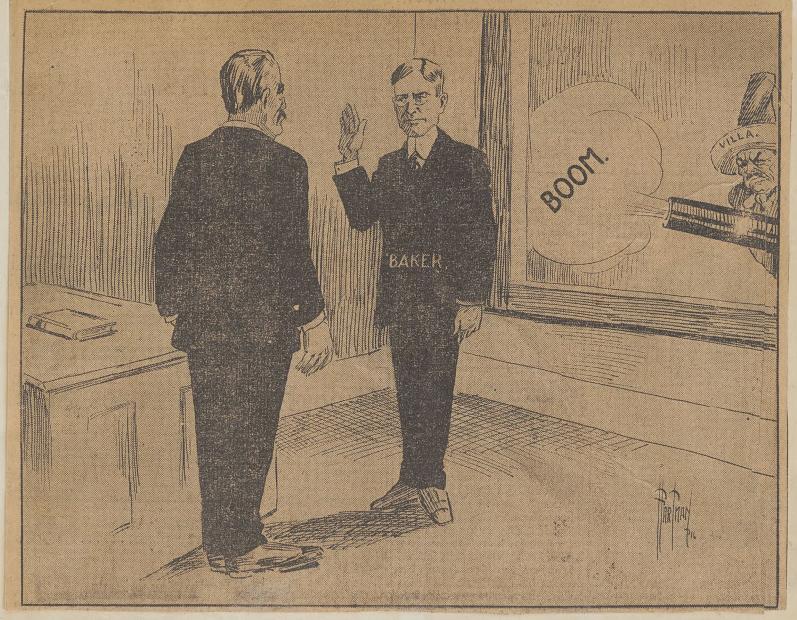
BROOKLYN EAGLE (Ind.):
If the appointment fails to inspire widespread confidence, it is because the appointee is not particularly well known outside of his own city and own state.

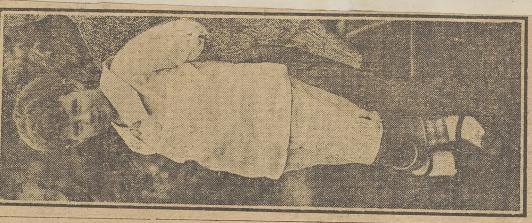
NEW YORK WORLD, (Dem.)

—The president's selection of Newton D. Baker puts into the cabinet a man of executive experience, open mind and close allegiance to the administration.



As Secretary of War Baker is Sworn In





OF BILLY BOLGER AND HIS FRIEND, SECRETARY BAKER HEREWITH IS PRESENTED THE OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE

Baccker are all William C. B.

In the batch of mail that came the other day to the home of Billy's father, James C. Bolger, was a long, official looking envelope, bearing in one corner the words, "War Department, Washington." Billy tore it open with ner-

-Florida's Greatest Newspaper—SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 12, 1916.

Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, and His Family





Photo by Bachrach.

Elizabeth, generally called "Betty" Baker, the eldest daughter of the Secretary of War and Mrs. Baker; Newton Baker 3d, dubbed "Jack" by members of the family and all their friends; Margaret, the four-year-old daughter of the Secretary and Mrs. Baker, who is called "Peggy" by the family, and Rover, their guardian and friend.

> WHEN the Secretary of War and Mrs. Baker rented "In the Woods" from Mr. and Mrs. David Fairchild, they leased Rover with the place. Of course, he gave a parting sigh for the Fairchild children, but lost not a moment in making friends with the small Ohioans.

> And so Rover became a Cabinet dog, entered the Cabinet circle with due dignity, and deports himself as a guardian of Cabinet children should. When Mrs. Baker receives guests, Rover is generally the first to greet them, and when she serves tea he is always on hand for his bite from the children's

> When it comes to posing for a picture for the COURIER, why-you see the

SUNDAY, APRIL 23, 1916

BAKER ASKS HALF MILLION FOR DRILL

Secretary of War Says That Much is Needed for Civilian Camp.

Believes More Than 28,000 Men Will Take Part in Training.

Plain Dealer Bureau, 38 Post Building, WASHINGTON, April 22. Approximately half a million dol-

lars will be spent by the federal government on civilian training camps next summer, according to the plans

next summer, according to the plans of war department. Secretary of War Baker today submitted to congress a supplemental estimate to those sent in previously for the war department, in which he recommended the appropriation of \$454,084 for camps.

He estimates that 28,500 men will take the training. In addition to providing their own uniforms, paying their fare to and from camp, and giving their services free while under training, the men who attend the camps must pay to the government approximately \$1 a day for subsistence.

approximately \$1 a day for subsistence.

In submitting his new estimate, Secretary Baker said:

"The amount estimated is imperatively necessary for the effective conduct of such camps during the coming summer."

Of the money asked, it is proposed \$2,932 shall be available for the signal corps in providing temporary telephone service, field telegraph and wireless lines; that \$228,535 shall be made available for the quartermaster's corps; \$5,892 for the medical department; \$4,375 for engineering work, construction of pontoon bridges and the like; \$212,350 for ordnance, including ammunition for machine and small field guns, as well as for the army rifles.

Secretary of War Baker today went on record in a letter to congress against the abolition of the stop watch or bonus system, used in government arsenals. It is assailed by organized labor as detrimental to the health of the workers.

Baker specifically advises against the Tavenner bill prohibiting scientific management in government workshops. Baker says the system, as tried in the Watertown, Mass., arsenal, has effected substantial economy and that employes have received substantial sums in the way of bonuses, in addition to their regular wages. There has not been a case reported, he says, of an arsenal employe suffering a nervous or physical breakdown from active work. He contends that the opposition proceeds from an entirely mistaken theory.



Newton D. Baker, New U.S. War Secretary as He Is

Commanding Personality of Real Man, Known to Very Few, Etched by Pen of His Friend, Brand Whitlock, Famous Minister to Belgium





Newton D. Baker, the new United States Secretary of War, and his ever-Mrs. Newton Baker, wife of the new Secretary of War, and their children, present pipe, sketched from life by Satterfield.

Margaret, 4; Jack, 9; Betty, 10.

A famous pen picture of Newton D. Baker, just appointed United States secretary of war to succeed Lindley Garrison, resigned, is painted by Brand Whitlock, famous United States ambassador to Belgium, in his book "Forty Years, Of It," published by Appletons. Whitlock tells of a motor car tour, proposed by Baker, a year after he was elected Mayor of Clayelend for the residence.

Whitlock tells of a motor car tour, proposed by Baker, a year after he was elected Mayor of Cleveland, for the purpose of speaking for a legislative amendment that would give cities of Ohio home rule. Baker's was the master hand that forced the amendment through

through.
Whitlock says:

"Nothing more delightful than a campaign in company with Baker could be imagined.

"I had visions of our little caravan, out on the country roads of Ohio, going from town to town, and of our standing in the car and speaking to the crowds of farmers who had come into the town to hear us, or who, having come for

their Saturday marketing, would pause while we told them of the needs of the cities.

"I had always believed that if the farmers could only be brought to understand the cities they would not be so obdurate with us, but would enlarge our opportunities of self-expression and self-government.

"I could fancy myself standing up and leaning over the side of the car and talking to them, while they stood there in their drab garments, their faces drawn in mental concentration, looking at us out of eyes around which were little wrinkles of suspicion, wondering what designs we had on them; at first they would stand afar off, perhaps on the other side of the street, as they used to do when we went out to speak to them in the judicial campaigns; but then presently they would draw a little closer until at last they crowded about the car, staying on to the end, and then

perhaps even vouchsafing us the conservative approval of scattered applause.

"Or I would dramatize Baker as speaking, while I sat there utterly charmed with his manner, his clear and polished expression, and envied him his ability to speak with such surprising fluency, such ease and grace, as if the fact of putting words together so that they would form clear, logical and related sentences were nothing at all, and wondering why it was that every one that heard was not instantly converted to his plan, whatever it was.

"And then, between times, Baker would not be talking politics at all; he would not be indulging in politician's low gossip, slandering everyone he knew—the ineradicable and, I suppose, inevitable habit of politicians, because in public they are obliged to be so suave in utterance and so smiling and ingratiating in manner.

"Baker was not like them at all; he knew a vast deal of literature and could talk about books with comprehension; if you mentioned a passage from Tourgenieff, or a poem of Yeats, or Masefield, he knew what you were talking about; he is not one of those who, by the little deceit of a thin, facticious smile of appreciation, pretend an acquaintance that they have never enjoyed.

joyed.
"Baker has been able to keep the habit of reading, even in politics, a singular achievement. Only he would not read novels that were in the sombre or tragic manner; I used to tell him that this was a sign that he was growing old, since only the buoyahey of youth can risk its spirit in such darkened paths.

its spirit in such darkened paths.

"For instance, he would never read my novel about 'The Turn of the Balance'; he said he knew it was too terrible. But I did not reproach him or blame him. I no longer like to read terrible books myself since life is ——"

AKER AIDS MISS WILSON'S PROJECT

Pakes Debut in Washington at Grover Cleveland Forum.

Talks on Need of Social Betterment in Cities.

Plain Dealer Bureau, 38 Post Building, WASHINGTON, April 23.

Secretary of War Newton D. Baker made his debut as a public speaker in Washington today at the Grover Cleveland community forum. The organization is a body of citizens founded by Miss Margaret Wilson and in whose interest she appeared before a congressional committee.

Southern members of congress are fighting the social settlement legislation proposed by Miss Wilson and

fighting the social settlement legislation proposed by Miss Wilson and today espoused by Secretary Baker. Speaking on the subject of community ideals, the secretary scored the ugliness and unsanitary conditions of American cities, and urged the development of the forum. "We are learning," he said, "that if we allow cities to grow up ugly and unsanitary, a certain number of boys will be sent to the penitentiary. And how many girls will be lost by industrial pressure?

"No man is so foolish or degenerate, unless he is half-witted, as to scorn the good opinion of decent people, but in the hurry and bustle of a modern city we do not have time to cultivate personal interest.

"The city lacks the coercion of neighborhood gossip, which in a small town, is a powerful restraining influence to the boy or girl inclined to misbehave. In the city we sometimes do not know who lives in the flat above us. Johnny might be a saint in the first, and a devil in another, and one would not know about the other.

"In a small town the men gather at a saloon and the women at a sewing circle. If Johnny misbehaves Miss Mary whispers to Miss Ann on the street, it is repeated at the sewing circle and mother hears. Johnny immediately is called to account. The saloon in this sense also served a certain good purpose.

"The people in most American cities live in layers rather than homes, and home now is only a place where people go to bed. We have been transplanted to an entirely artificial world. Girls who work must crowd twenty-four hours of pleasure into one, and they go to a dance hall. Sometimes it is above or next to a saloon. We need not discuss what this leventually leads to."

TUESDAY, MAY 23, 1916

Secretary Baker said today that, upon reconsideration, Secretary Wilson of the department of labor had recommended that wage scales of Chicago machinists be considered in readjusting wages of Rock Island (Ill.) war department arsenal employes.

Such action had been requested by the arsenal workmen and will result in material pay increases.

Secretary Baker sent to congress to-day a supplemental estimate of \$553,000 for construction in connection with the proposed ordnance depot in the Panama Canal Zone, and a \$260,000 deficiency es-timate, including \$250,000 for the signal service made necessary by operations on the border and in Mexico.

SECRETARY BAKER AGAIN URGES PUBLIC HALL VOTE

Former Mayor Drops His War **Duties Long Enough to** Boost Project.

Although Secretary of War Newton D. Baker indorsed the public hall project when he visited Cleveland, project when he visited Cleveland, April 8, and at that time committed the Democratic party to its support, he evidently considers the passage of the bond issue of great importance, for yesterday he took time from the pressing affairs of his department to send a message in which he again urged the people of Cleveland to vote Tuesday in favor of the bond issue.

In the communication, received by the chairman of the Committee of One Hundred Organizations, Secretary Baker says:

"I believe the proposed auditorium will be a great advantage to the city of Cleveland for the following reasons:

"It will give us comfortable and adequate place for great public gatherings, and as Cleveland's community sense has grown the need for this sort of common meeting place has become more and more apparent.

"It will afford a great home for music, which must in the future be a more active agency in the recreation and cultivation of our people than it has in the past.

"It will be a place in which exposition of the arts and industries can be held and so afford us an opportunity for coming into contact with examples of the progress which the world about us is making." April 8, and at that time committed

BAKER IS FOR MARSHALL War Secretary Won't Seck Vice Presidency.

WASHINGTON, May 16 .- (Staff Spl.) -Secretary Baker has no vice presidential aspirations and will be in accord with the president and other administration officials that Vice President Marshall shall again go on the ticket with Woodrow Wilson.

Asked today how he felt since the Texas Democrats were preparing to back him for the vice presidential nomination, he answered.

nation, he answered:

"It is a very gracious expression of kindly feeling on the part of my friends, but hasn't any further significance."

"CAMP BAKER" IS NAME. Boys at Culver Training Grounds Honor War Secretary.

CULVER, Ind., May 16.—The high school boys' military training camp of 500 boys at Culver Military academy, was today officiall named "Camp Newton D. Baker."
The boys went through a full schedule

with aiming and sighting drills, company and battalion drills and wall scaling and heard their first lecture on hygiene. They were especially elated at a record of fourteen minutes for all mess kits cleaned after the dinner formation.

WITHDRAWAL
WILL DEPEND
ON CARRANZA

First Chief Must Prove His
Ability to Control Republic Before Troops
Are Recalled.

Funston to Regroup Forces,
May Change Base; Wilson Approves
Policy.

REINFORCEMENTS STILL
RUSHING TO COLUMBUS
No Word of Reported Carranza, as head of the war loss after to break suit of the sanding of the war loss after the war department going over the first of the Soct reports, Secretary Baker submitted it to President Wilson and approved by him of the work of the war department going over the first of the Soct reports, Secretary Baker submitted it to President Wilson at the White house of the war department of the work of the work of the work of the printing. Following this content of the forces in Maxico for the purpose of recuperation and pending opportunity for further continued for the printing in a Washington newspaper of assertions that decision had been reached to keep the American troops in Mexico. His recommendation has been approved and its execution left to his discretion. This publication brought forth a second statement from Secretary Baker would make no comment of the state department and was the subject of negotiation of the forces in Mexico of a profraeded campaign with orders to brush aside the previous statement had nothing to do with the question of the general decision had been reached to keep the American troops in Mexico or a profraeded campaign with orders to brush aside the previous statement and was the subject of negotiation to the state department and was the subject of negotiation of the forces is taken to mean that Gen. Funston recommendations with the ward of the state department of the American troops in Mexico pending representations to be made to grant the state of the American troops in Mexico pending representations to be made to grant the state of the American troops in Mexico pending representations to be made to grant the state of the American troops in Mexico pending pending the properties of the American troops in Mexico pending pending pending pendi

the American troops in Mexico pending representations to be made to Gen. Carranza through the state department. These representations will put it up to Carranza to suppress Villa and his followers as the acid test of his pledges and promises.

In the meantime American troops will remain concentrated in northern Mexico to make certain there are no more depredations or overt acts against Americans or American interests in Mexican territory anywhere along the American border.

Troop Redisposition is Secret.

Further, there will be additional military preparations by the United States against the chance that Carranza may demonstrate his utter inability to meet the needs of the situation. The nature of these preparations as well as the redisposition of the American troops will not be disclosed "for military reasons."

This is the exact status of the Mexican situation as it stands tonight after the receipt of two long

BAKER SEES WARS

Declares Europe's Peoples Will Demand Preservation.

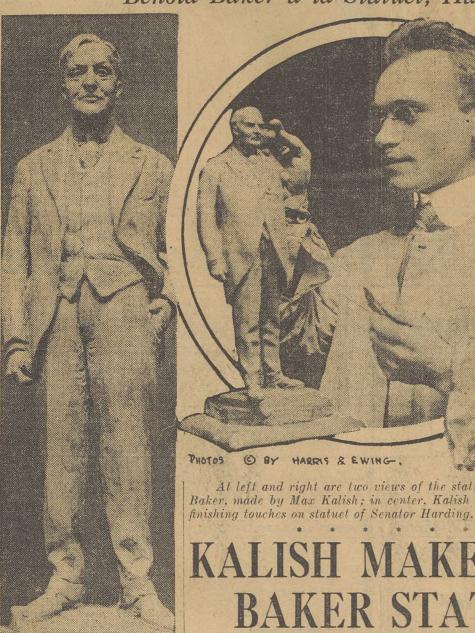
WASHINGTON, May 26 .- (Leased Wire.)-Secretary of War Newton D. Baker told the League to Enforce Peace tonight that when the war is over Europe's people will demand preservation. He said such wars as the present will not be tolerated again. If the United States refuses to join hands with nations to preserve peace, he stated it will be left outside the circle formed by the nations of the world with this aim in

Cleveland

Full Leased Wire Service of the United Press Associations

CLEVELAND, FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1916

Behold Baker a la Statuet; Harding Likewise



At left and right are two views of the statuet of Newton D. Baker, made by Max Kalish; in center, Kalish is shown putting

KALISH MAKES BAKER STATUET

Statuets of Secretary of War certain he intends to deliver it Baker and Senator Warren G. with all his force. Harding have just been modeled by Max Kalish, young Cleveland

These will later be cast in bronze and placed on pedestals in the respective homes of Baker and Harding.

Harding, just now in the public Some detect a touch of cynicarman of the republican national convention and by his denials that he is a "dark horse" that he is a "dark horse" cyndidate for the y o president with the public same definition. But when he posed for it, he had just received another "report" that Villa's trail, had been definitely located.

Something Lacking.

There's something lacking about sculptor, working in Washington. Baker as the sculptor has modeled

Oh, yes; we have it! It's his pipe.
Baker's never natural without

candidate for the g. o. p. presidential nomination, is caught in characteristic attitude.

Maybe it's just his keynote speech he is holding behind his back; maybe it's a tomahawk for Teddy. Whichever it is, it appears



says Johnson, "was the youngest of us, he

was really our head and our principal ad-

son's famous "taxation school," an insti-

tution organized to inform the mob how

Baker also conducted all the law-suits

there were fifty-five of them—that

their knees. In the ten years' struggle

Baker, the fine flower of Johns

HEN President Wilson was making up his original Cabinet, inspiration, his secretary, Mr. Tumulty, suggested Judge Garrison of New Jersey. The President had never met this disthought of his name in connection with a Cabinet post. But Mr. Garrison prompttwo strongest men in it, and left, a few familiar and tiresome arguments. months ago, in unceremonious and dramatic fashion.

In selecting Mr. Garrison's successor nethod. He has made a "personal choice." lthough Newton D. Baker is the youngest as known him personally longer than any the others. For his new Secretary of War has not gone to the old familiar test of sharp staccato voice was pouring from the headquarters for the initiative and referolitical availables. He has called before is mind's eye a familiar group of intructors and students who used to sit around a celebrated boarding-house table in Baltimore twenty-five years ago, when Mr. Wilson was lecturing at Johns Hopkins on political administration.

The group was a famous one, composed of many of the brightest wits at the university; the table talk covered a wide field of literature, politics, human progress, and social reform. One of its most entertaining members was a short, slight, boyish figure from Martinsburg, Virginia—a young man, then not twenty years old, with an amazing flow of language and ideas, a wealth of information, and a large acquaintance with literature. Mr. Wilson, then in his early thirties, loved to talk with his youthful pupil.

The boy's enthusiasms were all intellectual. As a stripling in Martinsburg, he was regarded as the village bookworm. By the time he reached Johns Hopkins, Baker had already fairly developed those gifts of public speaking which have since enthralled so many audiences.

Baker Is Mr. Wilson's Kind of Man

MR. WILSON, loving, above all, literary grace and mental dexterity, made Newton Baker an intellectual companion. For two years master and pupil met almost every day. In making Mr. Baker his Secretary of War, therefore, President Wilson is not leaping into the dark. "His mind works like chain-lightning," Mr. Wilson has remarked of his early disciple. Irrespective of his ideas on war or nahates fools with a deadly hatred—likes to have around him.

The President first formed Mr. Baker's Baltimore, and on an historic occasion, that the old teacher and student came together twenty years later, in 1912. A of tingent from Ohio was sounding the elegation was active on Wilson's behalf. tes, giving Harmon twenty-eight votes

greatest trouble was the Sec- didate; in other words, under this rule has apparently exhausted all their powers Hopkins, was the head professor in Johnretaryship of War. Up to a few days pre- all Ohio's votes must go for its favorite of emotional expression. Herein we probceding the inauguration he had not de- son, Judson Harmon. It was absurd, it ably have the explanation why Mr. Baker cided upon his man; but, in a moment of was unjust; but there was a holy prece-inspiration, his secretary, Mr. Tumulty, dent that eliminated Wilson's delegates. Cabinet. Mr. Wilson could do nothing, corporations and the millionaires were es-For fifty years certain image-breakers after Brandeis, that would seem even caping. had attempted to destroy this unit rule. slightly radical. Otherwise, we may be tinguished jurist; he had never even The Baltimore convention of 1912 knew that the attempt would be made again. sent the senatorial custodians of American finally brought the trolley companies to The members, hot, wearied, emotionally ly received a letter inviting him into the exhausted by the rows that had already Cabinet. He entered, soon acquired a taken place, were ready to howl down any well deserved reputation as one of the man who dared repeat again the old

In due course a slight figure, with a pale academic face, started with rapid steps toward the platform. He looked he President has followed a different like a freshman tutor or a recently gradu- radicalism and as a focus whence all kinds ad newest Cabinet member, Mr. Wilson flapping of palm-leaf fans silenced his ciate it with prolonged "attacks" upon opening remarks. In a few minutes, how-public service corporations, tumultuous

the post that gave him the their votes en masse for the majority can- has given the stand-patters a shock that sure, Mr. Baker's appointment would have tradition on the trail of his career.

Baker's Activities in Cleveland

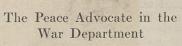
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this diminutive statesman simply waded through injunctions, appeals, changes of venue, writs of certiorari, and all the other THE politics of Cleveland for the last impedimenta of the learned profession. When Johnson died, Cleveland immediately elected Bakeras his successor in the mayor's chair. "I am a follower of the light of Tom Johnson": that is Baker's own ated theologue. The crowd scarcely no- of destructive ideas were scattering into summation of his political ideas. He is a ticed him; a buzz of conversation and the the American consciousness. We assosingle-taxer, and a devotee of all the "crank" ideas that have been pictured, mainly in the West, as the advancing ever, every one became aware that a campaigns for three-cent fares, and a heralds of a revitalized democracy. He sharp staccato voice was pouring from the headquarters for the initiative and referise an intimate of Brand Whitlock, and was largely responsible for Whitlock's appointment to Brussels.

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But, the average citizen asks, what has all this got to do with war? Mr. Baker is evidently a good deal of a militarist when three-cent fares and the single tax are involved; but what does he know about machine-guns, gas bombs, explosive shells, and intrenching tools?

Still, this glorious America in which we live is a happy-go-lucky kind of place. We delight in inconsistencies and paradoxes, and so the fact that Mr. Baker, as he himself says, is "for peace at almost any price" does not signify that he will not make an excellent Secretary of War. He has courage, he has devotion to his chief, he has amazing assimilative powers, and he believes in the Wilson brand of preparedness. Fundamentally he is a Democrat, and stands ready to make effective any military policy that his beloved people, as represented by their legislators, may decide upon.



A TOUCHING scene that attended his first day in his new office shows that he approaches his duties in the proper spirit. General Hugh Scott, the whitehaired veteran of many Indian campaigns, who had succeeded Mr. Garrison as temporary Secretary of War, was sitting at the desk with the new incumbent, attempting to explain the details of, the office. The General was somewhat hesitant and embarrassed. He evidently wished to treat his new superior with a true soldier's respect, and yet his instruckind of person whom Mr. Wilson-who raphers were madly attempting to take portional representation, and of socialistic tion necessarily had an elementary charac-This made the campaigner uncomgates began to nudge each other into liberal taxation of corporations. Its ad- fortable. Secretary Baker immediately sized up the situation.

"General Scott," he said, "you are old regeneration of American cities; but the enough to be my father, and I am young fact that this regeneration was to begin enough to be your son. You know everything about the duties of this office: I the single tax did not reassure certain know nothing at all. I should feel very fundamental thinkers in Wall Street and grateful if you would treat me here precisely as you would treat your own son."

The General was much affected. Cleveland was a wild town—it was "So long as you put it that way, Mr. dominated by a wild man. Tom Johnson, Secretary," he said, "nothing will go wrong with you in this office if I can pre-

No young man, called by the exigencies es, giving Harmon twenty-eight votes victory in the convention.

Wilson twenty-one. The antique President Wilson, in naming Louis ography, we were wrong. The head devil could have made a more promising start it rule" demanded that States cast Brandeis Justice of the Supreme Court, was Newton D. Baker. "Though Baker," than this.



The man who is smiling the most, in this picture, is ex-Secretary Garrison, who is done with the job. But Secretary Baker, who is succeeding him, has whipped street-car companies and corporation lawyers, and is not afraid of Mexicans or anybody else.

tional policy, Mr. Baker represents the platform a huge stream of talk. Stenog- endum, the recall, woman suffrage, prodown his rapid flow of words. The deleacquaintance at Baltimore; and it was at their laps. After a few minutes Chairman town that was to solve the problem of the Alton Parker dropped his gavel with a "Time's up." But the hall rang with cries "Go on! Go on!" And the youthful miscellaneous crowd had gathered to speaker went on. He canvassed the situanominate a Democratic candidate for the tion in all its details; he held up to ridi-fundamental thinkers in Wall Street and Presidency, and Woodrow Wilson's name cule the suggestion that an outworn pre- our great universities. filled many minds as the logical man for cedent should rob several hundreds of that distinction. But a considerable con- thousands of voters of the democratic Cleveland was a wild town—it was When right to record their preferences. raises of Judson Harmon. A smaller Ohio Baker finished there was nothing left to big, half baked, part demogogue, part Ohio had held primaries for dele- the unit rule. It was Wilson's first great had set it erazy. According to Tom John-

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But, of course, the more timorous said, He had accomplished the defeat of fanatic, altogether something of a fakir,

Is Baker the Man for the Job?

By BURTON J. HENDRICK

HEN President Wilson was making up his original Cabinet,
the post that gave him the their votes en masse for the majority can- has given the stand-patters a shock that was really our head and our principal adviser. Baker, the fine flower of Johns retaryship of War. Up to a few days preadling the inauguration he had not decided upon his man; but, in a moment of was unjust; but there was a holy preceding the inspiration, his secretary, Mr. Tumulty, dent that eliminated Wilson's delegates. Cabinet. He entered, soon acquired a taken place, were ready to howl down any well deserved reputation as one of the man who dared repeat again the old two strongest men in it, and left, a few familiar and tiresome arguments. months ago, in unceremonious and dra-

In selecting Mr. Garrison's successor he President has followed a different like a freshman tutor or a recently graduathod. He has made a "personal choice." ated theologue. The crowd scarcely nolthough Newton D. Baker is the youngest as known him personally longer than any opening remarks. In a few minutes, how-public service corporations, tumultuous the others. For his new Secretary of War ever, every one became aware that a campaigns for three-cent fares, and a has not gone to the old familiar test of sharp staccato voice was pouring from the headquarters for the initiative and referolitical availables. He has called before is mind's eye a familiar group of intructors and students who used to sit round a celebrated boarding-house table in Baltimore twenty-five years ago, when Mr. Wilson was lecturing at Johns Hopkins on political administration.

The group was a famous one, composed of many of the brightest wits at the university; the table talk covered a wide field of literature, politics, human progress, and social reform. One of its most entertaining members was a short, slight, boyish figure from Martinsburg, West Virginia—a young man, then not twenty years old, with an amazing flow of lan-guage and ideas, a wealth of information, and a large acquaintance with literature. Mr. Wilson, then in his early thirties, loved to talk with his youthful pupil.

The boy's enthusiasms were all intellectual. As a stripling in Martinsburg, he was regarded as the village bookworm. By the time he reached Johns Hopkins, Baker had already fairly developed those gifts of public speaking which have since enthralled so many audiences.

Baker Is Mr. Wilson's Kind of Man

MR. WILSON, loving, above all, literary grace and mental dexterity, made Newton Baker an intellectual companion. For two years master and pupil met almost every day. In making Mr. Baker his Secretary of War, therefore, President Wil-Secretary of War, therefore, Fresident Wilson is not leaping into the dark. "His mind works like chain-lightning," Mr. wilson has remarked of his early disciple.

Irrespective of his ideas on war or national policy, Mr. Baker represents the platform a huge stream of talk. Stenog- endum, the recall, woman suffrage, proking of person whom Mr. Wilson—who raphers were madly attempting to take portional representation, and of socialistic last feels with a deally better likes days his remaid flow of words. The dale presentation was the poer.

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inspiration, his secretary, Mr. Tumulty, dent that eliminated Wilson's delegates. Cabinet. Mr. Wilson could do nothing, suggested Judge Garrison of New Jersey. For fifty years certain image-breakers after Brandeis, that would seem even For fifty years certain image-breakers after Brandeis, that would seem even had attempted to destroy this unit rule. slightly radical. Otherwise, we may be The President had never met this dishad attempted to destroy this unit rule. tinguished jurist; he had never even The Baltimore convention of 1912 knew thought of his name in connection with a that the attempt would be made again. Cabinet post. But Mr. Garrison prompt- The members, hot, wearied, emotionally ly received a letter inviting him into the exhausted by the rows that had already

In due course a slight figure, with a pale academic face, started with rapid tention. steps toward the platform. He looked have rega ticed him; a buzz of conversation and the the American consciousness. nd newest Cabinet member, Mr. Wilson flapping of palm-leaf fans silenced his ciate it with prolonged "attacks" upon

sure, Mr. Baker's appointment would have tradition on the trail of his career.

Baker's Activities in Cleveland

THE politics of Cleveland for the last impedimenta of the learned profession. fifteen years has aroused national at-Most conservative Americans have regarded that town as the seat of

Baker also conducted all the law-suits there were fifty-five of them—that sent the senatorial custodians of American finally brought the trolley companies to their knees. In the ten years' struggle this diminutive statesman simply waded through injunctions, appeals, changes of venue, writs of certiorari, and all the other

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pointment to Brussels.

But, the average citizen asks, what has all this got to do with war? Mr. Baker is evidently a good deal of a militarist when three-cent fares and the single tax are involved; but what does he know about machine-guns, gas bombs, explosive shells, and intrenching tools?
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fact that this regeneration was to begin with municipal ownership and end with the single tax did not reassure certain fundamental thinkers in Wall Street and our great universities.

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The Peace Advocate in the War Department

A TOUCHING scene that attended his first day in his new office shows that he approaches his duties in the proper spirit. General Hugh Scott, the whitehaired veteran of many Indian campaigns, who had succeeded Mr. Garrison as temporary Secretary of War, was sitting at the desk with the new incumbent, attempting to explain the details of, the office. The General was somewhat hesitant and embarrassed. He evidently wished to treat his new superior with a true soldier's respect, and yet his instruction necessarily had an elementary charac-

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No young man, called by the exigencies

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The New Secretary of War A Home Estimate of Mr. Baker

By Prof. Henry E. Bourne

tened to the speeches could be in doubt about the impression which Mr. Baker's thirteen or fourteen years of official service had made upon the community. The men who spoke have been strong leaders in the professional and business life of the city, and their speeches were not made up of empty phrases of eulogy, they seemed like the testimonies of an experience meeting. Mr. Baker had evidently been something more than an administrator, he had been the prophet of a new order of things. The representative character of the assemblage showed, moreover, that he had not been a voice crying in the wilderness, and that the best sentiment of his fellow-citizens, irrespective of party, was now in agreement with his point of view.

Mr. Baker began his official career in Mr. Baker's conception of every other 1903 as assistant director of law under great service was the same. the late Mayor Tom L. Johnson. He soon as an investment opportunity, but was to chance of election.

A few weeks ago 530 citizens of Cleve- be managed, whether under private or



Copyright by Underwood & Underwood NEWTON D. BAKER New Secretary of War

No such war could be waged without became head of the law department, and wounding some innocent bystanders or the chief lieutenant and legal adviser of damaging certain legitimate property inthe mayor in the well-known street rail- terests. This was the source of much way war. The war was won, although bitterness for a time. It is further evione or two fights were lost, and the terms dence of the success of Mr. Baker's leadof peace were arranged by a Federal ership that little trace was left of this judge, who acted as arbiter. The victory feeling in 1912 after his term of mayor meant that the business of passenger was well begun. At the time of his retransportation through the streets was election in 1913 it was impossible to find henceforward not to be regarded mainly an opposition candidate who had any

Mr. Baker's work has not been limited land attended a luncheon given by the public ownership, in the interest of the to a single controversy. The members City Club in honor of Newton D. Baker, community, and especially of the work- of the group of which he was the leader City Club in honor of Newton D. Baker, community, and especially of the works whose term of service as mayor had men whose daily car fares form a conhave illustrated their ideal in every other ended with the close of 1915. No one siderable percentage of their daily wages. task for the city—the defense of the city's rights to the lake front, the use of the parks, the development of playgrounds, and especially the care of the city's wards, the impoverished, the infirm, and the petty criminal. His best friends would not claim that he originated the impulses and the schemes which have borne fruit, for a similar work has been accomplished in nearly all the great American cities. But his has been a singularly receptive and sympathetic mind, endowed with a quite unusual power of exposition and persua-sion. As Mr. Baker himself said at the luncheon, he has been as much a preacher as an administrator.

His Cleveland friends will watch with interest and confidence his work for the War Department. Never was the confusion of tongues greater than in this matter of "Preparedness." Mr. Baker is by conviction a man of peace, but he grasps the significance of the situation in which the United States has been placed by the general break-down of civilization. As no one suspects him of playing the game of the militarists or of the munition makers his statements of the needs of the hour may go far toward convincing the plain citizen of his present duty. Nevertheless, the Mexican business may give him a grimmer task. Cleveland, O.

SUNDAY, MAY 28, 1916

Washington Notes

Gossip of Nation's Capital.

Plain Dealer Bureau,
38 Post Building,
WASHINGTON, May 27.
The senate will act next Thursday
on the nomination of Louis D. Brandeis to be an associate justice of the supreme court with confirmation virtually assured. Even Republican opsupreme court with confirmation virtually assured. Even Republican opponents of Mr. Brandeis concede his confirmation. The date for voting on the nomination was agreen upon late yesterday by senate leaders on both sides of the controversy. The action was regarded as insuring victory for the administration. Upon the agreement there will be no prolonged debate but the views of each side will be embodied in majority and minority reports to be made public following the vote.

* * * *

Chairman Chamberlain of the senate military committee introduced in the senate today a letter from Secretary of War Baker approving the Hay-Chamberlain army reorganization measure, now awaiting the president's signature, as "the best army bill ever passed by congress." An analysis prepared by Maj. W. D. Conner, general staff, accompanied the letter showing the bill would procure a peace strength regular army of 226,000 officers and men besides 440,000 federalized national guard.

"I fully indorse the statement that the bill is the most comprehensive measure looking to military preparedness that has ever been passed by congress;" Secretary Baker wrote.

"There are just enough men of each arm to make a good fighting machine," the general staff statement said, "and there are no extra organizations left over. This is the first time in our history that the army, has been organized on such a basis, although all the other armies of the world have always been."

MEXICO WORRIED AS U. S. REFUSES TO QUIT COUNT

Alarm Fills Juarez Following Washington's Flat Turndown of Obregon's Demand.

Wilson Will be Patient, to Impress Latin-American Republics, but Won't Yield.

SOLDIERS UNDER HIGH TENSION AT COLUMBUS

Kept at Posts as Air of Expectancy Permeates Border Town.

EL PASO, May 1.—Information from Washington that Secretary Baker had instructed Gen. Scott and Gen. Funston to make it plain to Gen. Obregon that any agreement reached at their conference here must not be based on any plan for immediate withdrawal of American troops from Mexico was received with gravity in Juarez tonight.

Gen. Obregon refused to comment, saying he would await developments at his next conference. It was expected the meeting would take place tomorrow. Among other Mexican officials gloom was openly expressed. Secretary Baker's instructions were regarded as completely blocking the hopes of the Mexican minister of war.

Speculation in El Paso tonight deals with the reply that Gen. Obregon will make to the proposals of Gen. Scott and Gen. Funston. some quarters it was declared the only course he could take would be to accept the plan of the United States and co-operate in the dispersal of the Villista bands operating in southern and western Chihuahua and Durango.

government could not afford any break with the United States, whose recognition had given it stability. Any open disagreement must result intervention, it was asserted.

U. S. Will Turn Down Flatly Obregon's Demand BY BEN F. ALLEN.

Plain Dealer Bureau, 38 Post Building, WASHINGTON, May 1.

The Washington administration today reiterated its determination not to submit to any bluffing by the de facto government of Mexico. Secretary of War Baker today wired Gen. Scott, now at the border conferring with Gen. Obregon, Mexican war min-ister, that United States troops will not be withdrawn. Obregon's demand will be turned down flat. The exact language of Secretary Baker was:

"The original orders affecting the Mexican situation have not been added to or subtracted from in a single particular."

This decision was conveyed to Gen. Scott under the direct instructions of President Wilson.

Every effort, nowever, is to be made to make Obregon and the de facto government officials see the reasonableness of the American position. The effort will extend to obtain the actual rather than the promised co-operation of the Mexican forces. Failing, the American forces will remain in Mexico, whatever the eventualities, until the guarantees which are regarded as vital are ob-

The administration, it was further explained, is going to the very limit of patience, not so much to salve Mexican feelings but because of the broader problem of the relations between the United States and all Latin America republics.

From every source word has been received of the increasing friendliness of these nations. The feeling is strong that should this country become engaged in an altercation with a European power the help of Latin America would be with the United

Accordingly, this government pursuing the policy of going to unusual lengths to make it apparent, if developments force an extension of the American military operations in Mexico, that the responsibility rests entirely with Mexico and the United States is acting in the best of good

Representative William Gordon said today he expects to appear before the house committee on public buildings and grounds again Monday to urge a favorable report on the bill authorizing the sale of the Villista bands operating in outhern and western Chihuahua and Durango.

It was argued that the de facto reverament could not afford any

KEYNOTE IN OHIO

Cabinet Member is Chosen Temporary Chairman of Democratic Convention.

Geography Proves Big Factor in G. O. P. Auditorship Nomination.

BY A. E. McKEE.

Plain Dealer Bureau, 44 E. Broad street, COLUMBUS, May

Newton D. Baker, secretary of war. will be called back from Washington to preside as temporary chairman of the Democratic state convention here June 1 and sound the keynote of Ohio Democracy just in advance of the national convention in St.

was chosen for that duty this He was chosen for that duty this afternoon by the subcommittee of the Democratic state committee named to complete arrangements. He was the choice for that duty of the entire state committee at its last meeting and the committee today merely completed the work it was given to do.

A prolonged conference preceded the selection. John Brown, the mem-

day merely completed the work it was given to do.

A prolonged conference preceded the selection, John Brown, the member from Zanesville insisting United States Senator Atlee Pomerene should preside and deliver the keynote speech. Brown voted for Senator Pomerene. The other four members voted for Secretary Baker. Strong efforts were made in the morning by men not members of the state committee to obtain an agreement that former Gov. Judson Harmon should be chairman. It was understood a long distance telephone conversation was held with Gov. Harmon and he declined to have his named used or to consider taking the post.

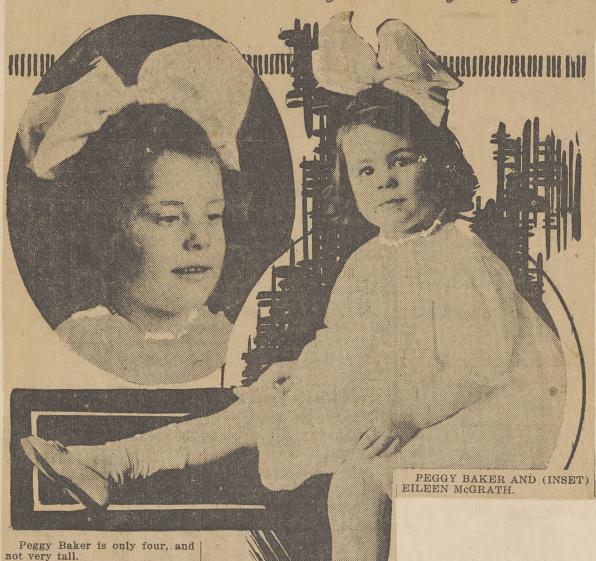
The four members of the subcommittee who voted for Secretary Baker were: State Chairman W. W. Durbin, John Dodd of Pickaway, Clarence Greer of Montgomery, and Mayor George J. Karb of Columbus. United States Senator Atlee Pomerene will attend the convention. It was formally agreed on by the committee today that Senator Pomerene was to be permanent chairman of the state convention and preside at sessions held after Secretary Baker had delivered the keynote.

Geography appears to have been a large factor in picking the Republican candidate for state auditor after Budget Commissioner Edward M. Fullington dropped out of the contest.

contest.

State house rumors today were that preliminary conferences had chosen William M. Phipps of Paulding as the man to whom the honor should go. It is said Mr. Phipps expected it and was dumfounded when it was passed over his head and handed to Joseph P. Tracy of Portsmouth.

Royal Knees Will Bend to Daughter of War Secretary---In May Day Fete



Peggy Baker is only four, and not very tall.

So when the youngest daughter of the secretary of war crowns one of Cleveland's four May queens Saturday at Brookside park, the queen will have to bend her royal knees while Peggy puts the flower garland on her head.

Eileen McGrath, 10607 Detroitav, will crown the queen at Brookside park. Eileen is eight but she isn't tall, either.

"I guess I can reach to the queen's head if I stand on my tiptoes," says Eileen.

